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# The New Leader

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

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## For A Labor Party On the Junk Pile

### Pennsylvania Unions Reject Liberal Party—Socialists Convene How Capitalism Cares For Its Aged Servants—An Official Report

**S**PURRED on by an inspiring address by James Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor, Pennsylvania's Labor unions, Socialists and progressives took a stand for an out-and-out Labor Party at Harrisburg, May 11.

The Labor Party of Pennsylvania Convention was called to order by Chairman Charles Kutz in Moose Temple, with about sixty delegates present. After the report of the credentials Committee, J. Maurer called upon the delegates to either organize a real Labor party or do nothing. He said there was no place in the Labor Movement for a middle class political party. That he expressed the sentiment of the vast majority of the delegates present was clearly demonstrated by the enthusiastic reception of his remarks.

Newspaper men were barred from the afternoon session and the advisability of organizing a Labor party was thoroughly discussed. While some felt that the time was not ripe, and a few said that Labor did not want a Labor party, by far the greatest number of the delegates declared it was Labor's duty to make a beginning now.

A Law Committee was appointed as follows: Chairman John Brophy, President District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.; Andrew McNamara, Pittsburgh machinists; William J. Van Essen, Labor Party of Allegheny County; Mrs. Fleck, Railroad Trainmen, Auxiliary of Harrisburg; A. J. Berger, Railway Carmen, Harrisburg; Sara F. Moore, Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia; Patrick McDermott, James Marks and David Cowan of U. M. W. of A., and Darlington Hoopes, 9th Congressional District Labor Party. The convention then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

#### Socialist Affiliation Made Possible

The Law Committee soon realized that the old preamble and platform were not adapted to the needs of a Labor party and proceeded to completely revise them. The constitution was so changed as to permit the direct affiliation of Socialist organizations.

The forward looking attitude of the Labor Party of Pennsylvania is best indicated by the preamble to the platform which was unanimously adopted on May 13th. It is as follows:

"Believing that the right of those who toil to enjoy to the full extent the wealth created by their labor is a natural right, and realizing that under the changing of industrial conditions incident to the enormous growth of syndicates and other aggregations of capital it is impossible for those who toil to obtain the full reward of their labor other than through united action; and recognizing the fact that those who toil should use their rights of citizenship intelligently, through organizations founded upon the class struggle and acting along cooperative economic and political lines, using the natural resources, means of production and distribution for the benefit of all the people, with the view to restoring the commonwealth to all those performing useful service to society; now, therefore,

"We, the Labor Party of Pennsylvania, pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly in behalf of the principles hereinafter set forth, to the end that we may bring about their realization on the basis of solidarity and justice by education and through legislation, and pledge our candidates to support the following measures:

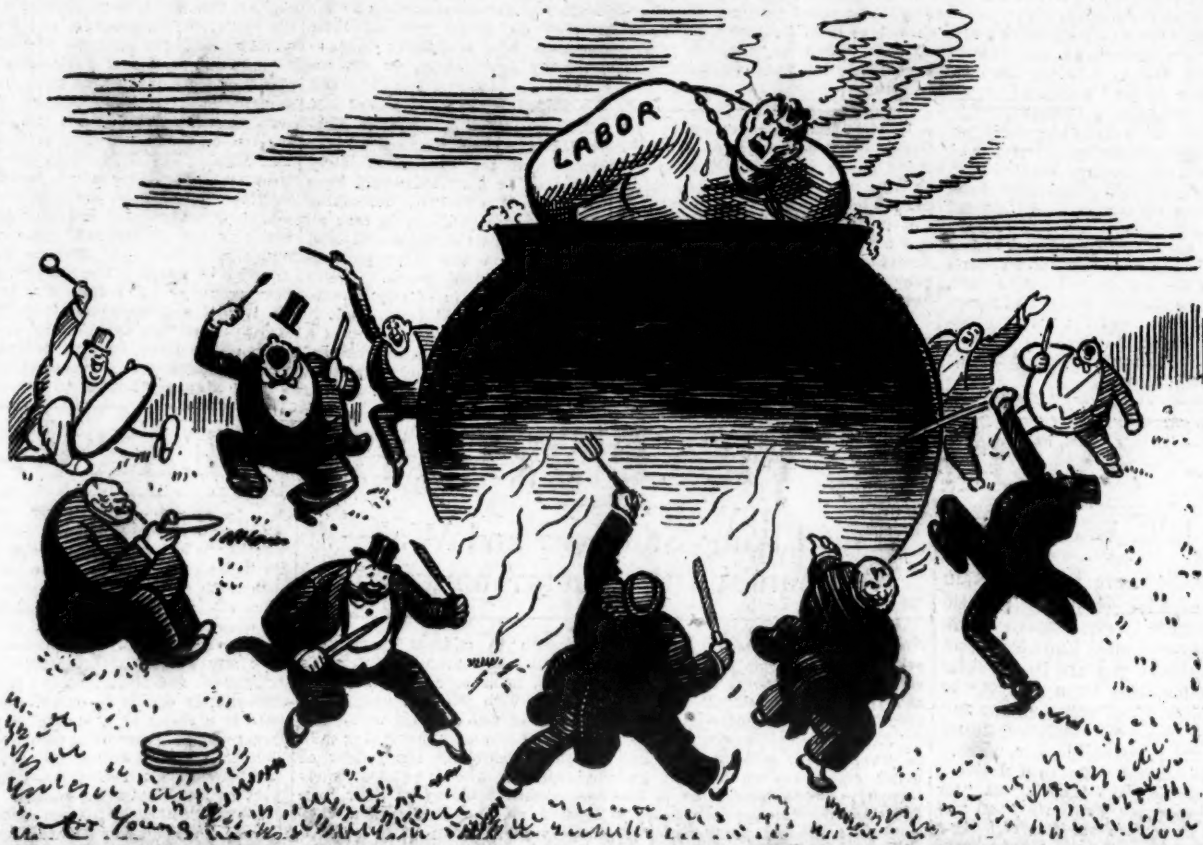
The platform then demands public ownership of railroads, natural resources, and banking system, the curbing of the power of the Courts, abolition of compulsory military training; old age and unemployment payments and adequate workmen's compensation; taxation of excessive incomes, including stock dividends, large inheritances, and land values, and the abolition of poll, sales and nuisance taxes. No attempt is made to secure the support of bankers, business men or middle class reformers who merely want to change the method of exploiting Labor. It is a class platform with a direct working class appeal.

Resolutions demanding free speech, press and assemblage and adequate safety laws for workers were enthusiastically adopted. The executive committee for the coming year are as follows:

Chairman, Charles Kutz, Altoona, Machinists; Secretary Charles Ogler, Harrisburg, Machinists; Treasurer, James Kelley, Harrisburg, Secretary

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### SEE THE CANNIBALS!



See the new Cannibals!  
Are they the same Cannibals that talk about the "identity of interest between Capital and Labor"?  
They are.  
Are they preparing to put into practice?  
They be.  
Who is the Giant in the Pot?  
Why, don't you know? He was the "Saviour of Hu-

manity during the War. You remember he was promised a square deal after the War.  
Now he is being made into a square meal—through the anti-union shop, unemployment, injunction, lower wages, etc.  
What is the song the Cannibal Bosses are singing?  
They sing—"Eat, Drink and Be Merry, for Tomorrow We Die."

## A UNITED MOVEMENT—THE PRIME NEED

By EUGENE V. DEBS

(An Address Delivered before the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, at the Headgear Workers' Lyceum, New York City, May 4th.)

**C**OMRADES, it would be a vain attempt on my part to tell you how deeply I feel touched by this beautiful reception on the part of a body of Comrades I have long held in the highest possible esteem. I need not say to you that I feel completely at home in your presence because your older members and I have been marching together for many years. If I do not happen to know in detail the program of your Union, I do know that I am in hearty accord with you.

I have some knowledge of the great work you have done in the interests of your members and families and children, in the interests of the working class. And so to me it is a very great pleasure and honor indeed to stand here, to look into your faces, to give you the simple greeting and say to you with my heart in my lips, "I am glad to see you. I wish you well in every way."

A long time ago, before most of you came, I was in New York—a young man then, just out of jail for trying to speak for the workers. I was invited to New York, and for the first time in my life—and I shall never forget it—I saw a sweatshop. There was something in it that appealed to me in a peculiar way, that revolted me, and I said, "Can it be true that this is the way that garments are made, in this environment of poverty and children diseased and women poor and bereft of everything in the world? Is it possible?"

Understand Each Other  
It seems to me that it was in Mott street or in Houston street that that sweatshop was located. It seared me, fixed me, and I said, "While this is possible, I shall not be at rest." From that time to this in every way possible in the class struggle I have tried to serve, and here I am today in your presence, looking into your faces, trying to clasp your hands, reaching for your hearts, try-

### Salvation of Labor Depends on Keeping of a Common Front

ing to love you, just as I would love any man engaged side by side with me in the proletarian struggle.

And oh, if we could only understand each other! There are some differences, yes. They will arise. But can't we differ decently and humanly within our own ranks? Must we eternally split apart and fight each other instead of facing the front, the enemy? Must we do that? I think not.

I am appealing to you, dear comrades, with this one message burning upon my lips. I could not speak it in words. It is in my heart. It must go over the invisible wires from my heart into yours. Just as you younger proletarians feel about what there is to do, so I, after all these years, feel that I want to give you what little I have to give you to unite at the front and to resolve within yourselves as you never have before to build up your organization.

**Economic and Political Unity**  
After all, what is it you are here for? What am I here for? I want to see the workers free! I'd give my life if they were free; if I could see a working man with a home and his wife comfortable and his children fed, I'd gladly be crucified!

How can we achieve? Through struggle, and struggle—yes, but how to struggle? There is just one way, comrades, through unity, economic unity, political unity. All of the things that you conceive of will amount to nothing unless you have unity, unity, unity!

To divide and split apart, some Communists, some Socialists and, within the ranks, face to face with each other.

Fighting each other to our mutual undoing while the enemy smiles and says, "They never can achieve anything because they can never unite upon anything," that is wrong. For myself it doesn't matter whether a man is a Communist or not. If he is on the working class side I can treat him decently, if I differ with him.

Let us keep in touch with each other, comrades, and that is my message to you this afternoon: If we have to differ, let us differ de-

cently, let us differ humanly, let us differ within our own ranks, let us keep united. Our salvation depends upon it.

The first time I came to New York was during the strike of the garment workers. I had some notoriety then. I was just out of jail.

A committee of the striking garment workers came to me and said, "Will you address our meeting? We are out on strike."

I said, "Yes! Where are the meetings?" They took me over to where their meetings were. I saw men and women and children out striking against starvation wages I received a kind of baptism.

After the meetings were over, I was invited over to what they call the East Side. I sat at their tables—the tables of the Jewish comrades. I had their wives and the little children come out and serve me. It touched my heart so deeply, I can never forget it.

I thought to myself, "They are so poor, their struggle is so fierce and so hopeless, and yet they can feed and nourish me out of their poverty." There is something I received out of that I never have forgotten. I saw the time when a little Jewish girl twelve years old would deprive herself of needed food to put a five-cent piece into the contribution basket of the Labor and Socialist movement.

**A Jewish Girl Teaches Lesson**  
One beautiful occasion I never can forget. I wish that I might picture it to you. It would thrill you as it does me. It is on the walls of my memory. It was during the strike of the steel workers in the city of Chicago. I was on my way there to try to help them.

As I stepped from the train and walked up the street I saw a little Jewish girl. She was not more than ten, and she had a red sash wrapped about her when everybody was despising and persecuting those who stood for Labor. She had a little basket in her hand. She was buffeted by the crowd, pushed aside, but stood smiling through it all, the incarnation of something that sanctified her.

I stood on the opposite side of the street and I saw that child smiling through it all, to receive a few pennies to give to the children of the steel strikers that she had never seen in all her life; and I said to myself, "Here is a little Jewish girl that herself has never known what life meant, and yet she can stand on the crowded streets of Chicago and consecrate herself to the service of hungry children she will never see."

That halted me, and I said, "I am only half given to this cause. This child—this Jewish child—teaches me a lesson."

I walked across the street. How glad she was when she said, "Are you Gene Debs?"

I said, "Yes, and who are you?" "Just a little Comrade."

I folded her close to my heart. At that instant I thought of myself as sanctified. There she stood, a few pennies in her basket, but her heart full of riches, her soul aglow. I felt myself newly baptized. I said, "She has done a thousand times more than I ever can hope to do for this great movement."

And so, coming out of the sweatshop, coming from the children who suffer, asking for nothing, I don't want anything. I want no office. I want no honors. I don't want a thing in this world that you can't have, that you can't share with me. All I want is the one thing I hunger for—I want you to love me. That is all. And when I go to my next adventure I want my comrades to love me. They can bury me anywhere they like if they will then say, "Somebody loved me."

### The International Socialist Congress

The delegates of the Socialist Party to the International Socialist and Labor Congress to meet in August are Morris Hillquit, James M. Maurer, Victor L. Berger and George E. Roemer, Jr. Comrades Abraham Cahan and Jacob Pankas, who are going abroad, will also receive credentials.

**W**HAT is the reward of a lifetime of unceasing industry?

How does capitalist industry in America take care of its aged servants?

Does America offer its scarred and bent veterans of factory, mine and shop a few years of rest and comfort before they pass out of this life?

Or do they land on the scrap heap, too heavy a burden for their children, worthless for further exploitation by their bosses?

These questions are now answered by an official source. The Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Assistance has just issued its annual report.

These are the findings:

"The analysis of the actual conditions and character of the aged applicants in the State shows conclusively that the modern problem of dependency in old age is not necessarily that of individual maladjustment, not the result of any lack of industry, or the inclination to be thrifty, but is due largely to our own industrial expansion which, increasingly, finds less and less room for the decrepit aged worker or farmer.

"With the advantages of mechanical experiences decreasing continuously as machines are steadily replacing human skill and frequently after a lifetime of toil at a mere subsistence wage, finding themselves without friends and relatives able to help, the declining days of the aged man and woman are, indeed, bleak and despairing.

"For even more pitiful than poverty and suffering in youth is that of old age when 'Hope no longer springs eternal in the human breast.' To the man and woman past seventy years of age, the morrow can, by no stretch of imagination, be made to seem brighter than yesterday."

The victims in practically all the applications for assistance are but the results of adverse economic conditions. As the report states, "The aged dependents seem to fall into the following groups":

(a) The industrial class, who work for low wages all their lives; live a hand-to-mouth existence, and who, when physically worked out, have been dropped from the rolls by their employers without any means.

(b) The poor farmer, who at best never obtained more than a bare subsistence and who, when old, has nothing to fall back upon;

(c) The widow, who has always depended for support upon her husband, but who is left without support upon his death;

(d) The unmarried person, who never earned much, or whose savings vanished somehow and who has no one to turn to—this being true of even some professional people; and

(e) The large group of persons from all classes against whom fate has turned and who have lost their accumulated means of support either through sickness, poor investments, accidents, and the like.

Based upon a study of some 3,000 applicants for assistance, the report summarizes its conclusions as follows:

1. Although 80 per cent of the applicants are native born, the average total possessions of the applicants examined is less than \$24 per person, while the average amount of savings is only \$6.75 per applicant.
2. Three out of every four applicants are without any remunerative occupation and dependent for support.
3. While the children of the applicants, in however humble conditions, were generally found to make every effort to support their parents, these children were in many instances in no position to do so because of the inadequacy of their own income and the size of their families. Not infrequently these parents were supported at the expense of their own children's welfare.
4. Many aged men and women who have no children to help them are already supported either by their respective poor districts, private charity organizations, or private individuals—in other words, with monies coming from the taxpayers.
5. That many of the aged, with but slight assistance from the State, could find adequate homes.

(Continued on Page 2.)

# THE DANGER OF THE CITY MANAGER PLAN

**T**HE State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has given considerable attention to the Manager type of Commission Government for cities which will be voted on in Yonkers on June 1, in Schenectady on June 15, and in Rochester and Syracuse later on. As a result of its study of this plan the committee has adopted a statement condemning it, which herewith follows:

**T**HOSE who advocate the extension of the principles of Democracy to industry have all the more reason for opposing the destruction of political democracy in the cities of New York State.

Simplified municipal government may be efficient, but simplified government without Initiative, Referendum and Recall may become an instrument of autocracy and oppression, the creature of a chamber of commerce or big industrial corporation.

Such cities of our State as Schenectady and Rochester are to vote on the question of having Manager-Commission Government in the very near future, the Optional City Government Law, passed by the Legislature in 1914, giving cities of the second and third class the right to adopt one of six plans of "simplified government."

Under the general provisions of this law any one of these six plans may be submitted to the electors of a second or third-class city upon a petition being presented to the Common Council signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters where the population is less than 20,000 or by at least 2,000 voters where the population is 20,000 or over. All the plans provide for a legislative body or council of extremely limited membership elected for four years, except that at the first election half of the council is elected for two years only, so as to provide that half shall be elected every two years in the future.

**Recall of Officials Ignored.** Plan C, or the City Manager form, is the one now generally favored by proponents of Commission Government, who have received their inspiration from Dayton, Cleveland and cities of the West where the recall of elected officials, not provided for in New York State, is operating. This plan, which is to be voted on in Rochester and Schenectady, is covered by Sections 85 to 93 inclusive of the Op-

## Commission Form of Government Undesirable Without Safeguard of Recall Provision

tional City Government law:

Section 87 vests legislative power in a Council elected at large, consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmen in cities of the third class, and a Mayor and six Councilmen in a city of the second class.

Section 88 fixes salaries of the members of the Council, grading them from \$300 in cities of less than 10,000 up to \$1,200 in cities of 100,000 or over.

Section 89 provides that the Mayor shall act as the official head of the city, preside and vote at meetings of the Council, but shall have no veto power.

Section 90 provides that all executive and administrative power shall reside in a City Manager elected by the Council to serve at its pleasure, and at a salary fixed by ordinance of the Council.

### Manager's Powers

Section 91 defines the duties of the City Manager as follows: (1) Act as administrative head of city. (2) Execute all State and local laws and ordinances. (3) Attend all Council meetings and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. (4) Make reports to the Council from time to time, and keep Council advised of financial condition and the future financial needs of the city. (5) Propose and submit tentative budget for the following year.

Section 92 provides that such

officers and employees as the Council shall deem necessary to conduct the business of the city shall be appointed by the City Manager.

Section 93 provides that all city officers and employees shall perform such duties as the City Manager may require.

It should be noted that the Socialist Party made an extensive investigation of the whole subject of Commission Government as long ago as 1912, and that a lengthy report on the matter was submitted to its National Convention of that year. While the City Manager plan was not much in vogue at that time, the chief objections made to Commission Government then are the chief objections now, and have lost none of their force in thirteen years. These objections may be summarized as follows:

### Concentration of Power

1. Too Much Concentration of Power.—The concentration of legislative power in a Council of seven or five, all the members of which cannot be removed for four years, and the concentration of executive and administrative power in a City Manager not responsible to the people, is a degree of autocracy nowhere approached in national or State governments of the modern world. And the fewer the persons exercising such power, the greater the danger of its control by special interests and large corporations.

Manifestly, it is far easier to "handle" a small group without scandal and publicity than a large council of citizens, some of whom would almost certainly oppose any machination of municipal government in the service of private ends.

Granted the efficiency of autocracy, it is an efficiency that can be exercised for evil as well as good, and the efficiency of autocracy for evil has made democracy the more acceptable form of government in the long run.

Granted, too, the superior understanding of the problems of government by a select and educated few, it is nevertheless true that the people who are governed are better qualified to judge whether their happiness and well-being is promoted by government, or the reverse.

### Minority Not Represented

2. Elimination of Minority Representation.—The election of the members of the Council at large, instead of by districts, would have the practical effect of destroying minority representation, in that all members of the Council would tend to come from the same political party or dominant group. Under the prevailing form of city government, the "Federal" form, as it is sometimes called, there is always a chance of some representative of the working class being elected from some particular ward. While

it may be quite true that the Alderman of a ward is disposed to favor his own immediate constituents to the neglect of the city as a whole, it would be even more true that a limited Council, the members of which might all reside in the "silk stocking" district, might be wholly neglectful of parts of the city in which the workers lived, and devote every penny raised by taxation toward the improvement of the business section.

### An Insult to Democracy

3. No Recall of Elected Officials.—This is the greatest objection of all in New York State. Proponents of Commission Government coming out of the West have pointed to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as beneficent gestures of their "simplified" municipal Government, although, as a matter of fact, the percentage of voters required to start recall proceedings is usually far too high—25 per cent in Dayton, Ohio. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are not to be had in New York State, no provision whatever being made for their exercise in any "simplified" plan of municipal Government that we are allowed to adopt. The Mayor of our second or third class city can be turned out after the lapse of two years, if we do not like what he has been doing, but the Commission-Government Council employing a City Manager hostile to the in-

terests of the workers of the community could not be displaced until four years had passed. While the Council may "hire and fire" its City Manager at pleasure, the people who elected a Council that betrayed them must endure their unfaithful servants twice as long as they have to put up with Mayors and Aldermen whom they now choose biennially.

The advocates of Plan C, when they compare its workings to that of an industrial corporation, obviously forget that the stockholders of a corporation can discharge its whole board of directors at the expiration of a single year.

With a Recall provision, Manager-Commission Government might be acceptable.

Without the Recall it is an insult to Democracy, and should be voted down wherever proposed.

## On the Junk Pile

(Continued from Page 1.)

have been fully brought out by our investigations.

6. A perusal of our findings will prove conclusively that in the great majority of instances the failure to adequately protect themselves in old age was not due to individual maladjustment or "blame," but was a result of conditions and circumstances over which these unfortunate aged had no control. This is fully supported by the statements of facts, the testimonials of the county boards and the former employers of the applicants.

7. Neither the almshouse nor the present system of our outdoor poor relief adequately meet the needs of these worthy aged. They are costly both financially and spiritually. An effective State assistance system appeals to us as the only adequate alternative under present conditions.

## ADMIRAL FISKE TO THE REAR

By J. C. WENTWORTH

**O**NCE more has a certain member of our militaristic autocracy belched forth some of his profound knowledge on the subject of wars to a public audience, this time directly to a gathering of some of the sex which, he now declares, must be held responsible for wars.

Not content with the assertion a few months ago that it was "for the protection and safety of women that wars are fought," Rear Admiral Fiske has again been braying, apparently to his own complete satisfaction. He has varied his re-

## The Living Standard and War—Woman and the Facts About War

frain a trifle and has omitted an even more startling bray on this occasion than before, for he has now proclaimed outright—if we credit the press report—that:

"It was to meet the requirements of women that men brought into being conditions of comfort and security, and inasmuch as it has been mainly through struggle to produce and maintain these conditions that have been the bottom cause of the war, we seem forced to the conclusion that it has been mainly the requirements of women that have been the bottom cause of war."

"Let us realize clearly that the endeavor to reach and maintain a high standard of living is now and ever has been, since the first savage built the first hut for his wife, the principal cause of wars between tribes and nations and that therefore the best way to prevent war is not to raise our standard of living higher and higher, and at the same time cry for the abolition of war, as we are doing now, but to lower our standard of living."

**The Shame Of It!** His remarks were addressed to the Brooklyn chapter of the Society of New England Women at a meeting at the Bessert Hotel on April 15. Shame to women of New England—with memories of Garrison, Sumner and Phillips—shame for having invited a representative of

militarism to address them! It was cool and brazen effrontery on his part, to be sure, to turn on his audience with such an accusation, but women who are still wandering in mental darkness concerning militarism and war in these days of light, women who do not see clearly the marked pathway at their feet, deserve all the misdirection they may be given from lying pretenders posing as guides. They deserve whatever may be passed to them—though it be brutal, slimy or degrading!

One may be pardoned for feeling a bit curious as to how the assembled ladies took the Admiral's onslaught. Were they meek and submissive under fire, accepting an Admiral's dictum as indisputable? Or were they resentful at the hurling of such a bomb of foul gas? Did any of them (at best probably only a lone one here and there) know enough to feel aghast at the betrayal of such ignorance on the part of a man so high in the service of the Government? Was there a woman present who felt ashamed to the depths of her soul that a being in human shape—presumably possessed of rather more than ordinary intelligence if judged from the eminence of his rank—should so demean himself before a gathering of (supposedly) reasonable adults?

## FOR A LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Henrietta Addison, Philadelphia W. T. U. L; John Brophy, Clearfield, and James Welsh, Nanty Glo, Bituminous Coal Miners; George Creech, Philadelphia Textile Workers; Cora Bixler, Lancaster Woman's Committee for Political Action; William J. Van Essen, Pittsburgh, Labor Party of Allegheny County; Chris Golden, Shamokin, Anthracite Coal Miners; and Andy McNamara, Pittsburgh, Machinists.

A steady downpour of rain reduced the number but did not dampen the enthusiasm of the comrades who attended the conference of Pennsylvania Socialists held in Harrisburg, on May 10th. The meeting was called to order about eleven o'clock in the morning. William J. Van Essen of Pittsburgh was chosen Chairman, and George W. Snyder of Reading, Secretary for the day. Comrades Raymond S. Hofses, of Reading, Isaac Lindset of Philadelphia, Harry Eckard of New Kensington, Cora Bixler of Lancaster, L. Prybylinski, of Mt. Carmel, and J. Henry Stump of Reading, gave short talks on methods of propaganda, plans for organization work, and the necessity of appealing to women and young people.

State Secretary Hoopes submitted his report showing that while the membership of the State organization had materially decreased during the past year, the deficit in the State Office treasury was being steadily wiped out. He stressed the necessity of personal propaganda work and appealed to the members to distribute more Socialist literature.

A committee consisting of Harry Eckard, J. Henry Stump, William

J. Van Essen, Darlington Hoopes, Cora Bixler, and Isaac Lindset was elected to frame a resolution on relations with the Labor party of Pennsylvania. The report of this committee is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership.

Raymond S. Hofses, Walter R. Hollinger, and Leo Prybylinski, were chosen as a committee on propaganda. Their report which was unanimously adopted urged the unceasing support of Socialist propaganda papers, the publication by the National Office of cheap propaganda leaflets which will reflect present economic conditions, and especially a pamphlet which will explain the Socialist position to the host of American youth who leave the public schools filled with high hope for the future only to be disillusioned and disappointed.

A committee on study classes consisting of George W. Snyder, Leo Misiewicz, and Walfrid Arvidson, suggested that the State Secretary prepare study course outlines in several subjects and submit them to the Locals and Branches.

The afternoon session convened about two o'clock when James H. Maurer, President of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, gave a most inspiring address. He told of many experiences in the Labor Movement and emphasized the importance of the work of the Socialist Party. He suggested that wherever possible Socialists cooperate with the classes started under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Bureau.

Following this there was a spirited discussion of the committee reports. Everyone left determined to work harder than ever to carry out the mission of the Socialist Party in educating the workers to bring about their own emancipation.

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## LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. & Second Av.

Sunday, May 24

5 P. M.—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue

**DR. WM. DURANT**

Bernard Shaw: "Caesar and Cleopatra"

7:15 P. M.—American International Church, 239 East 14th Street

**EDMUND B. CHAFFEE**

"The State and The Moral Problem"

"The Good Will Society"

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OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

# TENNESSEE HONORS HUXLEY

THE centennial of Thomas Huxley, the occasion for world-wide observation this year, is to be celebrated in Tennessee this summer with the trial of a school teacher for the crime of expounding the idea of evolution.

J. T. Scoops, a teacher of Dayton, Tennessee, charged with telling his biology class in the Rhea Central High School all about evolution, will be the central figure in the celebration.

As lesser participants the trial is likely to draw the eminent William Jennings Bryan, most recently the defender of the Ku Klux Klan at the Democratic National Convention, and well known attorneys such as Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone.

The Tennessee observation of Huxley's centennial was really initiated May 6, last, with the arrest of Scoops. The following Saturday he was charged before Squire Benson, Dayton's Justice of the Peace. He pleaded guilty.

According to the American Civil Liberties Union, which had publicly offered to handle any test case in Tennessee, Scoops' case is now scheduled to come before the Grand Jury on August 3. If necessary, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, the Union announces, in order to test the right of a State to so fix the character of public school instruction.

According to the Civil Liberties Union, the superintendent of schools and the Chairman of the Dayton



—DRAWN BY ART YOUNG

A Proposal for a Statute to Science

Board of Education are cooperating with the high school teacher in testing the anti-evolution law. The attorney for the Board of Education is acting as counsel for Scoops. Local business men furnished bail. The proceedings are characterized as "a friendly suit to get the issue promptly before the courts."

The Tennessee anti-evolution law is the only statute of its kind in effect, although in Florida and North Carolina regulations of the State Board of Education achieve the same result. A similar bill has just been introduced in the Florida Legislature. The anti-evolution law went into effect on March 23, when Governor Peay signed a bill providing that "it shall be unlawful for any teacher in an institution supported by State funds to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals."

The appeal will be based on both State and Federal constitutional grounds. It is claimed that the law violates the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving a teacher of his livelihood without "due process of law."

Last week Bryan offered his services to the Tennessee prosecutors as an aide. Bryan's offer was matched by one sent jointly by Darrow and Malone offering to appear without fee, and at their own expense, in defense of Scoops. Their services have been accepted and other well-known attorneys are expected to join them shortly.

## MAY DAY IN MEXICO CITY

By E. GOLDSTEIN

THERE are days in one's life when it does feel good to be alive. And such a day was May Day in Mexico City. At six o'clock in the morning, the sudden whistling of sirens and the shooting of fireworks into the air announced to a

### President and Entire Labor Movement in Inspiring Exercises

sleeping world that May Day was dawning.

Nor was the world entirely unaware of its coming.

For several weeks feverish preparations had been in progress in anticipation of this event. First, the President of the Republic, at the request of the C. R. O. M. (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, Mexican Federation of Labor), had proclaimed the First of May a legal holiday throughout the Republic.

Then the C. R. O. M. sent letters to all the leading business houses, including the chambers of commerce, requesting them to observe this legal holiday by suspending for the day.

Next the C. R. O. M. instructed all its members not to work on that day, and called upon them to participate in the great parade (or manifestation, as Mexicans prefer to call it) on May Day.

Many and enthusiastic were the individual union meetings that were held daily and nightly during these last few weeks preceding the great day.

#### Perplexed Americans

A humorous sidelight on the situation was the way many Americans here, particularly from the southern States, reacted toward being obliged to celebrate May Day, by just being given a holiday. Apparently never having heard of May Day before in their lives, and not knowing what it was all about, they insisted, when told that it was International Labor Day, that Labor is on the first Monday in September. Most of them didn't seriously object to having a holiday forced on them,

but one young lady of my acquaintance wasn't going to celebrate any Bolshevik Labor Day, and went to work as usual on Friday morning, only to find that the elevator in the office building where she was employed was not running because the elevator men were not working, and when she climbed some four flights of stairs she found that even her boss was performing celebrating this Bolshevik holiday and the office was closed.

An American factory owner, not suspecting my Labor connections or interests, warned me, as a friend, to keep off the streets on May Day, because it was going to be dangerous. He himself was not going to step out of his house all day, he said.

The result of all the efforts and preparations was that when May Day broke clear and beautiful in Mexico City, the entire city was closed up 100 per cent. Not a street car was running, not a bus (except the few authorized by the C. R. O. M. to carry workers from their homes to the parade), not even mail was delivered, telephone service was suspended, absolutely everything, except the lecherias (milk stores), was closed down.

#### Banners and Flags

But there was life, color, movement and beauty everywhere. For already at a very early hour, from all corners of the city and its suburbs, groups of men and women, behind red, silk banners, inscribed with mottoes in letters of gold, were vending their way toward their individual union headquarters, in front of which the groups organized,

each man and woman given a red or black little flag, of which eventually there seemed to be millions fluttering in the breeze, and marched to the various side streets assigned to them before falling into line.

The main line of march was Calle de Benisario Dominguez (the street the C. R. O. M. is located on), and thence on to the Zocolo (the square fronting the National Palace).

There were 100 or more individual unions or sections in that parade, with more than 60,000 participating. For several hours the section I was in, the Office Workers' Union (of whom there were five hundred in line), waited patiently for its turn to fall in. As it waited, and watched those already passing, the moving mass of humanity seemed to be one panorama of color and costumes, and beautiful red, silk banners, on which were inscribed in gold letters such inspiring and telling mottoes as: "The Assassinated of Chicago Are With Us Today"; "Felipe Carrillo, You Are Immortal"; "Spies, Parsons, Engel, 1886"; "The Proletariat of Mexico, 1925"; "The Martyrs of Chicago With Their Blood Started the Movement for Proletarian Liberation; Today We Commemorate Their Memory, and the Memory of All Other Victims of the Class Struggle the World Over"; "We Desire to Live Like Civilized Human Beings"; "The Children of the Workers Are Thirsty for Culture, the C. R. O. M. Will Get It For Them"; "Before We Were Organized We Were Slaves, Today We Are Free Men," etc. etc.

All Trades Represented  
To the hundreds of thousands of onlookers who jammed the sidewalks, the doorways, and the little iron balconies which encase every window of every house in Mexico, these references to the Chicago Anarchists were perhaps first lessons in proletarian history.

Every trade conceivable was represented in the parade. This included a section of actors, one of opera singers, another of cinema workers. And every section carried its own appropriate signs, banners and mottoes.

My section, the twenty-third, finally fell into line. Looking back (from the top of an automobile) down the street up which the rest of the procession was still coming, all that could be seen was a huge mass of moving heads, red banners, signs, placards, but the end was nowhere in sight.

Steadily the marching hosts moved on, up Dominguez, passing the flower market, and finally into the beautiful Zocolo. As the line of marchers swung into this immense square, flanked on one whole side by the impressive and beautiful National Palace, the music from the huge bells of the Cathedral, which faces the square at right angles to the Palace, filled the entire space and drowned out all other sounds.

President Calles Cheered  
The Cathedral itself was a sight to behold. From every nook and cranny of its intricate and beautiful architecture, way up to the top of the very dome, men were hanging on looking down on the passing procession way below.

And from the different corners of the Zocolo fireworks were sent off into the air, adding another spectacular feature to the occasion.

But the climax to the whole procedure, the one which evoked the greatest demonstrations and enthusiasm, and toward which the monster procession was converging, was the space immediately in front of the National Palace, and under-

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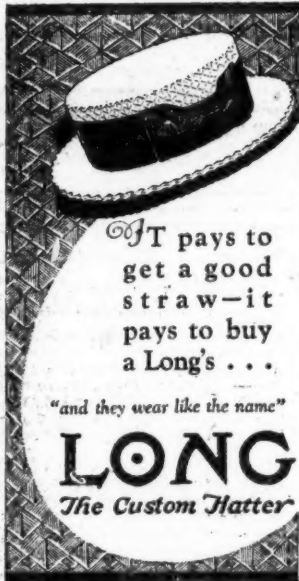
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neath the balcony from which President Calles, Luis Morones (President of the Mexican Federation of Labor), and other members of the Presidential staff, viewed the parade. As each section approached the space immediately in front of the President's balcony, it paused for a moment, while its members and the huge throng of

onlookers, which packed the square on all sides, cheered themselves hoarse, and waved their red and black flags. Then the paraders moved on, making room for the next section, which also stopped to pay its respects, not merely to the chief executive of the Republic, but to the first Labor President on the American continent.

# ON TRANSIT REFORM

By H. M. OLMSTEAD

("A Memorandum on Socialist Transit Program for New York City, as printed in The New Leader of April 4, 1925.")

THE New York City Transit Program formulated by the Socialist Transit Committee, as published in The New Leader on April 4, 1925, is of particular interest as butlining an attempt to achieve full municipal ownership and operation of transit facilities on a scientific and non-partisan basis, with regard for the practical difficulties which surround any such attempt. It differs from the Transit Commission's plan most fundamentally in championing public operation and discarding the division of responsibility and denial of public control which features the Commission's plan, and from the City administration's plan in subordinating the question of a specific fare to that of the rapid acquisition and development of a comprehensive, self-sustaining municipal system, as free as possible from constitutional financial obstacles.

The provision in the committee's plan that the City's investments in transit be self-sustaining requires careful consideration, as it represents a departure from the City's policy in the last twelve years, during which the City has foregone interest and amortization on the great bulk of its investment in subways, in order to keep the five-cent fare. The taxpayers—and rent-payers—have met these charges. Although it tends to obscure the meaning of financial results, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with dividing the cost of transportation between fare-payers and tax-payers; but in New York it means further, that the City's subway bonds come within the constitutional debt limit, whereas if the subways should pay all interest and sinking fund charges these bonds would not be affected by the debt limit, thus enlarging the City's borrowing power for new subways or other civic purposes. However, it seems to me that the desire to keep the fare as low as consistent with proper service and wages is opposed by the committee's provision for a single fare over the entire unified system of subways, elevated, surface lines and buses, and also by certain requirements which it states should be met out of income.

**Desirable but Doubtful**  
If a single fare, with free transfers, would allow the system to be self-sustaining without a larger charge than five cents, it may very well be desirable; but it seems very doubtful whether this result could happen. To me it seems better to preserve the basic five-cent fare, if possible, by leaving the mode of transfer substantially as it is at present until financial results justify an extension of the transfer system; and then a start could be made by issuing transfers for an additional charge, as is done on the New York Railways Company lines, as has been the case in Philadelphia at a great many transfer points, and is now done in Cleveland and on the Detroit municipal railway.

Furthermore, the sudden provision of free transfers at points where a separate fare is now paid would disarrange the present traffic and should only be made after a study of such traffic and the probable effect of a change in specific instances. If an improvement in the general traffic situation were indicated by a given change, that would be a strong factor favoring it; but it is quite possible that the situation would only be made worse in many instances. Changes

in the general flow of traffic and in the fare required to reach a given locality affect the land values there and will be capitalized by the landlords where possible. In Europe the single-fare system is not in general use, and it is customary for the fare to have some relation to the distance traveled. This is not generally regarded as a hardship; and with the existence of such a system there can be a greater impetus for making extensions of lines.

## A Pretty Large Order

In part (b) of the fourth section of the plan, it is provided that in addition to paying current operating expenses, including repairs, together with interest on purchase bonds and amortization of these bonds, the revenue shall also provide for replacement and obsolescence and for a fund "that shall contribute partially to extensions and improvements of the system." All of this is a pretty large order to come out of a five-cent fare or thereabouts. If the bonds are for a term which corresponds to the probable average future life of the property, and they are to be amortized during that term of years, then replacements, obsolescence, extensions and improvements, while desirable matters to be provided out of earnings if convenient, are not absolutely necessary to be so provided. It is especially desirable that minor replacements be made out of earnings; the distinction between them and repairs is somewhat vague, at best; but large replacements of items of property which have passed through the cycle of life contemplated in issuing the bonds can properly be financed by means of new bonds. If the term of the bonds should be longer than the probable life of the property, then large replacements as well as small should be provided for out of earnings to some extent, either by a direct charge when the replacement is made, or else by building up a depreciation reserve, against which replacements would be charged.

**Earnings and Surplus**  
Obsolescence should be provided for either by making the term of the bonds shorter than the expected life of the property from a physical viewpoint; or by a moderate provision out of earnings, in the form of additions to a depreciation reserve; or, where the obsolescence is a case of an item of property being replaced by a more efficient item before the old one is worn out, then new bonds may properly be issued, to be amortized out of the savings due to the new equipment.

Extensions and improvements are, of course, usually financed by new capital, that is, by issuing new bonds.

If it is found, after trial, that a five-cent fare could provide for all or some of these things, it would

be desirable to do it; but I do not think it necessary or wise for a plan to start out with all of these additional burdens. Earnings should provide a moderate annual surplus for financial security.

In part (a) of the fifth section the mode of choosing the Board of Directors is gone into. It is stated that the Board shall be made up, in the main, of "persons selected by the various political groups represented in the Board of Aldermen." This might mean that each party organization as such would elect certain members of the board of directors. The idea supposedly is, however, that the Aldermen themselves, grouped by parties, will do the electing. The plan should specify this more clearly.

## Extensions and Assessments

The plan does not mention the possibility of making extensions by levying special assessments against benefited property—an idea which seems to be making progress. By it the unearned increment which ordinarily goes to the property owner whose land is rendered more valuable by being served by a new subway extension goes to some extent to the City for building the line, to which it, of course, has title. The idea should be encouraged, and whatever legislation is necessary to make it conveniently effective should be advocated.

A point which might well be added to the plan, in the seventh and concluding section, is the use of buses by the City during the process of acquisition, particularly with relation to the surface lines, of course. The readiness with which buses can be moved about from route to route, where most needed, their small investment compared to street railways, particularly in New York, and the fact that they have a market value and can be disposed of with relative ease, when not wanted, make them of special use in a transition period. Besides this they have an established permanent function as feeders and otherwise as supplementary to a final unified system, with the possibility of eventually displacing the surface railways if operating costs can be made low enough and conditions of traffic congestion permit their use.

## The Chief Financial Question

Any transit plan put forward will be subject to many legal, financial and operating criticisms. Possibly the chief legal doubt presented by the plan here under consideration is whether it is permissible for the City to issue bonds for purchase, secured by the property but not by the City other than in its transit function. Apparently the City is not prohibited from doing so. The chief financial question is how close to five cents will the fare be and still make the system self-sustaining. (Continued on Page 11.)

## Glengarry's Review

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GARY's TIRED workers Are UNAPPRECIATIVE—They drag themselves home, FILL up on beans and liver, And SLEEP soundly Until the ALARM rings—Then a breathless rush To fret and fume Through another 12-hour shift.

They refuse their ONLY chance—To get RICH in this life, But they OFTEN heard (From GARY'S OWN LIPS) About the FADELESS riches Of the "sugared subsequently," And they are keeping HUMBLE (And UNORGANIZED) In order to GAIN A GOLDEN crown.

# LABOR UNITY

By NORMAN THOMAS

"TRADE Union Unity." Ask any Labor man and he'll tell you he believes in that just as almost any church member will tell you that he believes in church unity. But how? What are the conditions essential to a united front of the workers? These are questions which the magazine Trade Union Unity, published in London in the interest of International Trade Unionism, will have to face. Its editors, such good Labor men as A. A. Purcell, George Hicks and Edo Fimmen, have turned out an admirable first issue. Obviously their great concern is to bring about a reconciliation between the Trade Union International and the Russian unions under Communist control. With that desire we deeply sympathize. But trade union unity is more than a matter of formal relations between the Russian unions and the unions of other countries. It involves the relation between Communists and non-Communist trade unionists within the same country and the same local.

Differences in theory—even important differences in theory—as to the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and the like are not necessarily fatal to cooperation. There are plenty of vital issues both immediate and more fundamental on which trade unionists should unite against the exploiters and war makers. But it is hard to unite with men who spare no epithet in abusing you. Heretofore, at least in America, the Communist invitation to a united front has run something like this: "Come on, you yellow dogs, let's unite." It is perhaps not wholly surprising that the invitation has been answered with brickbats rather than bouquets. Again mutual confidence or plain good faith is essential to cooperation. All factions have forgotten good faith too often in practice, but it has remained for Communist propagandists deliberately to preach that any tactics that advance or seem to advance their cause are fair. Finally, while there is no reason that trade unionists should not be outspoken advocates of any aim they please, the minute they begin to caucus and vote in a bloc on every union matter solely on the basis of their political affiliation they destroy trade union effectiveness. A healthy union cannot be the battleground for blocs that always vote according to the direction of the Workers' party—or any other party or church.

It is these practices which have antagonized those who have most respected the energy of the Commu-

nists and their right to their own opinions. With strange folly, men who continually appeal to the Civil Liberties Union to protect their right of free speech have themselves organized to deny that right to those whom they dislike. The recently published correspondence between the Civil Liberties Union and the Workers' party helps one to understand why cooperation on the political or economic field is, to put it mildly, very difficult. The consequences of these factional quarrels is little short of tragic. The tactics of the Communists have almost paralyzed some of our more progressive unions by a mixture of discord, cynicism and apathy. Their unscrupulous intolerance has played into the hands of reactionary elements in certain unions. Fire has been fought with fire. And out of these conflicts the only victor is the common foe of all who struggle to be free.

With all our hearts we want trade union unity. But the temple of Labor solidarity can never be built without the mortar of good faith. Once we have that, other difficulties may be overcome.

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# "NEITHER POVERTY NOR RICHES"

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

GREECE at the time of Plato: Of a far different nature from the ethico-religious utopias of the prophets is the political utopia, "The Republic," projected by the "brad-browed" philosopher of Greece. Plato (427-347 B. C.) lived at a time when his country was passing through a death struggle. The age of Pericles (459-431), the most brilliant period in Grecian history, had just come to a close. In 404 B. C., when Plato was in his early twenties, the Spartans finally won their long struggle against Athens, and levelled the long walls of the city to the ground. Then followed the arbitrary—though short lived

## The Ideal Republic of Plato—Private Property Forbidden

—rule of the thirty Tyrants, the re-establishment of the democratic Constitution, and, in 399 B. C. the tragic execution of Plato's master, Socrates.

Witnessing both the corruption following extreme license and the grave dangers of tyranny, Plato became distrustful of all existing political institutions and of all philosophies which exalted the individual above society. He concluded that that State was most to be desired which embodied "in its laws and institutions the fundamental unity of the moral individual with the socialized State."

He sought to impress his conclusions upon the public mind. To criticize present conditions directly was a dangerous procedure. Plato resorted to the myth of an ideal republic in which mankind lived a life of supreme happiness.

A Quest for Justice: "The Republic" begins with a conversation between Plato's revered master, Socrates, and the latter's brothers and friends. They are discussing the essentials of justice. Socrates remarks that the nature of justice can best be discovered by finding out what constitutes justice in an ideal State. His companions agree, and he starts his journey to the new republic.

Neither Poverty Nor Riches: As Plato's utopia finally reveals itself during the course of the Socratic dialogue, we begin to see a city-State inhabited by several thousand people, all of whom possess the necessities of life, but none of whom are wealthy. For wealth "produces luxury and idleness and innovation," while poverty leads to "meanness and bad workmanship as well as innovation." Nor can citizens of a State at one and the same time honor wealth and acquire a proper amount of temperance. Furthermore, as soon as the people seek luxuries, and "plunge into the unbounded acquisition of wealth," the demand for territory to accommodate new workers increases; the people seek to cut out for themselves a slice of another's territory, and war inevitably results.

In picturing the simple life which the people of his imagination will

lead, Plato states: "I presume that they will produce corn and wine, and clothes and shoes, and build themselves houses . . . And they will live, I suppose, on barley and wheat, baking cakes of the meal, and kneading loaves of the flour. And spreading these excellent cakes and loaves upon mats of straw or upon clean leaves, and themselves reclining upon rude beds of yew or myrtle-boughs, they will make merry, themselves and their children, drinking their wine, wearing garlands, and singing the praises of the gods, enjoying one another's society, and not forgetting children beyond their means, through a prudent fear of poverty or war."

The Guardians: In this city-State there are three classes of men and women: (1) the artisans who build the houses, make the clothes and produce the food; (2) the warriors who defend the city against attack; and (3) the guardians, who rule. All are necessary to the happiness of the State, although the guardians—the smallest of these classes—is the most important group. This group should be most carefully selected and trained.

Education: Its education should include thorough courses in music and in gymnastics. Supreme importance is attached to a musical education, "because rhythm and harmony sink most deeply into the inner recesses of the soul, and take most powerful hold of it, bringing gracefulness in its train, and making a man graceful if he be nurtured, but if not, the reverse." Such a one will also have "the keenest eye for defects, whether in the failures of art or the outgrowths of Nature; will commend beautiful objects, and gladly receive them into his soul, and feed upon them, and grow to be noble and good; whereas he will rightly censure and hate all repulsive objects, even in his childhood.

The music taught, however, should be censored. Effeminate and convivial songs should be avoided, and an endeavor should be made to develop in the minds of the pupils a sense of beauty, harmony and proportion.

In the early stages of their education, those in training for guardians should be taught fables, but no fables derogatory to the dignity of the gods, and none which represent the gods as waging war upon each other, or as breaking treaties, or as inflicting misfortunes upon men. The stories told should breathe the spirit of truth, courage and self control.

Gymnastics should be taught with a view not of gaining strength so much as of stimulating the spirited element in man's nature. The object of all this education should be the development of "outward beauty of form" side by side with "moral beauty" of soul.

Nor should any "trace of slavery" be found in the studies of the freeborn man. "In the case of the mind, no study, pursued under compulsion remains rooted in the (Continued on Page 11.)

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Rambling through The Country

SOMEONE in Pennsylvania (not connected with Labor unions) sneaked an amendment out of the State capitol which provided higher compensation to injured workmen. It was a perfectly good amendment, having been passed by both houses of the Legislature. When the lost, strayed, or stolen amendment was found again, it was so disfigured as to make it absolutely useless for all practical purposes. Nullification by abstraction is something new in American Labor legislation. So far, the Supreme Court has attended to these matters. Could it be that the Grundy-Mellon-Vare trinity, which directs the destiny of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania, is beginning to lose confidence in our supreme tribunal to declare Labor laws unconstitutional? In the meantime, where is the fellow who said "There is nothing new under the sun"?

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has made such a howling success (?) in smashing the shop craft unions, is howling for somebody to pay the war indemnity. At a recent stock and sack-holders' meeting held in the City of Brotherly Love, a resolution was introduced increasing the company's bonded indebtedness to the tune of \$100,000,000. Thereupon the sack-holders, that is the minority stockholders, accused the banking end of having taken unto itself some \$30,000,000 in commissions out of the hard-earned earnings of the Pennsy. At the present writing, there is no telling where the feud between the Pennsy brothers will lead to. It is said that when thieves fall out honest men will get their dues, and while we do not anticipate that the family row between the ins and outs in this case will result in a distribution of the loot among the looted, we can at least hoot at the looters.

A private in the United States army with the significant name of Crouch said he wanted to overthrow this Government by peaceful means—but hinted at something much more serious if the Government resisted. Somebody should have patted that grouchy doughboy on his cheek and said, "Now, don't talk foolish." But they took him serious, and gave him forty years of hard labor, and now we shall have the Government with us for another forty years, anyhow.

Patriotic working people and other poor folk should take great pains not to send their children to the Boston University. The Beanpot, which is the student organ of the above seat of wisdom, recently printed the following list of questions to be answered by candidates for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the B. U.:

What rank did General Grant hold?  
Was Alexander the Great?  
Who shot Cock Robin?  
What nations fought in the Russian-Japanese War?  
State briefly your opinion of second lieutenants. You are limited to 898,375 words.  
What was the date of the War of 1812?  
What was the names of the "War of the Roses"?

If you can answer the above questions with a grade of one-half of one per cent you have sufficient intelligence to be a second lieutenant in the R. O. T. C.

Now the editor of the Beanpot, a pert Miss Perkins, finds herself in a stew, and she don't know what to do. The faculty signed her passport, while a newspaper syndicate offered her \$10,000 a year to keep it up. It serves her right. That's no way of poking fun at future generals.

On the same day when the Supreme Court put the jinx on the Kansas industrial court law, it found another hole in the anti-trust law. The open-shoppers in San Francisco had induced their brethren in the building supply industry in and out of California not to ship supplies to union contractors. Union contractors claimed this was a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and took the matter to court. Now the Supreme Court decided that while the action of the aforesaid open-shoppers was in restraint of trade, the restraint wasn't quite enough to kill trade. The fine point is that chloroforming a fellow with a wooden mallet is permissible, while doing the same with a sledge-hammer is clearly out of order.

A recent inquiry made by the Department of Labor revealed the fact that 60 per cent of the men employed in cotton mills get under \$20 a week, and only 14 per cent get over \$30. Women don't do quite as well. One-third of them earn less than \$16 and one-half less than \$17. In Massachusetts, the average wage is between \$16 and \$17, while in the Southern cotton mills, owned by Massachusetts, the average wage is between \$12 and \$13 per week. This may explain why Massachusetts voted so enthusiastically against the child labor amendment, which, had it been adopted, would have hurt Massachusetts more than Georgia, for while Georgia furnishes mill sites, mill fodder and the milking end the cream separator is located in Boston. The outrageous wages set down aforesaid also may explain why overalls are \$2.50 a pair, for all authorities agree that the high cost of living is solely due to high wages, and so on, without end, amen.

Al Smith, the progressive Governor of New York, has vetoed a bill providing for the installation of voting machines in New York City. Al is right. There is really no necessity for mechanical voting machines in Greater New York. It isn't votes that count, but the counting. And when it comes to counting, there is no machine that can beat Tammany.

Labor will be everything on the day it realizes that without Labor there is nothing.

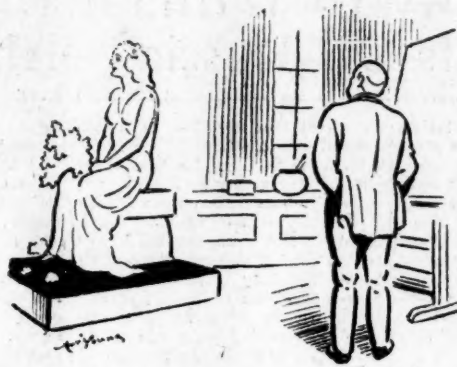
Adam Coaldigger.

## 1914-1918: THE DEAD SPEAK

*I* N the earth, in the seas, we remember,  
We dead, we are awake;  
But bitterness we know not;  
Who died for beauty's sake;  
We have no need of honour,  
No quarrel we recall,  
The lies, the little angers—  
We have forgiven all.

*I* N the earth, in the seas, we remember,  
We dead, a myriad name;  
But not among our legions  
Is any word of blame;  
We gave, and there an ending  
Of covenants gone by;  
We ask no funeral splendour  
Who were content to die.

*I* N the earth, in the seas, we remember,  
We dead, your length of days;  
But still the stealth of darkness  
Makes one of all delays—  
A year, or ten, or twenty,  
How little then the cost:  
Fear not, we have forgiven  
The little years we lost.



Artist: "You look very spiritual."  
The Spiritual One: "Where do you get that stuff?"

*I* N the earth, in the seas, we remember,  
We dead, your daily debt;  
The old heartbreak is over,  
But we remember yet;  
Is earth a sweeter temple

Because we let you live?  
Or do you still betray us,  
That we may not forgive?  
JOHN DRINKWATER.  
(From New Poems, by John Drinkwater. Houghton Mifflin Company.)

## Labor and Education

### "THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW"

By HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH

WITHIN the past week there has been much in the papers about the "Antioch idea," the system of education carried on today at the Ohio college founded by the great educationist, Horace Mann. The plan pursued at Antioch is for each student, after having had five weeks of training at the college, to go and meet actuality in the outside world. Shall we say, dreams and reality follow each other in quick succession! But we must qualify the statement in a vital particular, viz., the dreaming time is related in a very precise way to the character of the paid work. The student does not bump along on a corduroy road of disjointed logs jolting from fact to fiction. The theory is made living and is correlated with the occupation beyond the college wall.

In certain vital ways the Antioch method is the same as the Rand School and other Labor educational institutions. Only our sandwich of study and work is made up daily, and with a layer of paid work cut a bit too thick no doubt, and with much to be desired perhaps in a way of amalgamating the delectable study filling with the bread of toil. The impetus lying behind all these teaching associations is not far to seek. In large measure it is part and parcel of the drive for public education at its inception; namely, the need of a democracy to get wisdom. There is a conviction, sometimes vague but often very definite, that a nation will run amuck if those who manage its affairs are not schooled. Humanity has always been anxious as to the mutual calibre of its rulers. When kings reigned—and I mean reigned in fact—the ablest men of the time were secured to inject ideas into the royal cranium. And when approach to the rule of the people drew on, free and compulsory education became a political tenet. Demos must get wisdom. The Labor school and college is an answer to a call for help. The machinery of government is ready for the rule of the people, but it cannot be gained that the average citizen is not ready to mount the throne.

Demos must bestir himself. He is lazy and given to thinking that life is a series of cataclysms over which he can have no influence. Fate will make things come his way! Indeed, Demos is very like the clown in the classic fable, who, when the bird which his master had shot came down with a thud, exclaimed, "You might have saved your arrow, the fall would have killed him." Demos must bend his bow, and shoot with might and main and accuracy, if he is to bring down his bird. You see, life has entered a new era, so important that it carries a name of its own. In evolution mind became the dominant factor, and geologists can point to the page in the history of life, as written in the rocks, where is recorded the conquest of a species less endowed by the bigger brained. Some scientists call this age, where mind is playing its part, the psychozoic era. Brains tell!

No groups of men ever mastered fate which had not minds trained to think and plan. The very derivation of the word king carries a lesson. King, König, können contain all the force and meaning of our English verb can. The man who can do things, able to lead, he is King, König. Weaklings sometimes were called to the throne, but in such case the power was behind the throne.

And let us remember that the aristocracy succeeded the kings in control, not only because royalty grew weak, but because the barons waxed strong. In turn, aristocracy faced a mightier economic power than itself, and yielded authority to

the strong men of the commercial class. The commoter won supremacy not only because monarchy and aristocracy were honeycombed with dry-rot, but he won because of his own strength and preparedness. Prepare! that should be the watchword of the follower who aspires to be leader.

Now, how can the Labor College help the aspirant to power and service? Antioch, as I said, relates the work of a student inside the college walls to what is to be conquered outside. Have Labor schools failed to attract the large numbers they should because they have not related study to life? If they have fallen into that error, their mistake is but in line with the policy of most orthodox educational centers. A critic might truly say that college teaching, on the whole, remains within the confines of the Arctic Circle, while life itself takes place on the Equator.

The new demand that education tie theory and practice tight together is well-nigh universal. But, unfortunately, to supply the demand necessitates a richer school program, additional equipment, and, therefore, larger funds. Modern education comes dear. 'Tis comparatively cheap to seat pupils on a bench and feed them book-prepared pap, whether in Latin or economics; but it is dear to provide that a student have access to source material, be given time to investigate, be encouraged to think and challenge the doxy of the particular college, whether the foundation be capitalistic or Marxian. 'Tis cheap to pump in text-book psychology, and dear to furnish a laboratory

with delicate instruments for experimentation.

Perhaps the hour has struck and Labor colleges are to fall under the general challenge as to whether they are giving living education, or dead instruction. Classical education—and I use the phrase to cover all methods, whatever the intention of their advocates, which are fixed, orthodox, theoretical—is soon going to be forced, through desertion by its clientele, to change its system to one with life-blood in its veins.

In a big city, a Labor school has an opportunity which it should be alert to seize. Its students swing from occupation to study with each revolving sun. That situation offers a chance for wide experimentation in correlating and enriching the two experiences. The Labor College, by necessity, has in its grasp the very relation of student to worker which the ordinary college cannot create, and which Antioch aims to produce artificially. The instrument is ready to hand to be played upon, but has not as yet been made vibrant. Theory and practice are not dove-tailed. The young worker for some seven or eight hours a day is face to face with the definite facts of shop government; he bumps up against problems of cooperation, and it is a vital matter to him that education should bring not only information, but laboratory practice along lines touching his occupational life. Perhaps our students are led to dream too constantly of an elixir which will be distilled by fate in a distant future, rather than to learn to press out the stimulating juice of experience as it offers itself today.

## ICE-HOUSE ENGINEERS STRIKE

The engineers of Local Union No. 56, employed in the ice plants, have been on strike since last Friday for a living wage of \$9.00 per day, six-day week, eight-hour day with contracts. These engineers, who have but a five or six months' season, feel that they are not asking too much when men working the whole year round get from \$8 to \$20 per day in the industries in this locality.

It must be borne in mind that these engineers must be citizens, serve an apprenticeship of five years and must pass an examination to operate these plants which are a source of danger to life and property in the immediate neighborhood. The spirit of the engineers is at a high point and they feel that the firms charging the high prices for ice, which are fixed by the large corporations, are violating the trust laws and being law-abiding citizens the engineers feel they are in their rights and ask the cooperation of all who buy ice not to patronize the Ruber Brothers Ice and Coal Company, Putnam Ice & Coal Company, Knickerbocker Ice Company and the Williamsburg Ice Company.

## Jerseyites Aid Rand School

Some ninety friends of the Rand School got together last Sunday evening for an informal dinner at Simonson's Restaurant, 1011 Broad street, Newark, to consider plans for extending the work of the school into Northern New Jersey. Residents of Essex County were in the majority, but Bergen, Hudson and Passaic were likewise well represented.

Dr. Louis Reiss of 188 Springfield avenue acted as chairman, and the principal speakers were Harriot Stanton Blatch, Marie B. MacDonald and Meyer London. Bertha Mailly and Algernon Lee also spoke briefly.

Among the committee which organized the gathering were two former full-time students of the Rand School, Mrs. Charlotte Bohlin and Mrs. Matilda Terrace Alexander. Those present expressed lively interest in the project, not only by words but by a collection of a fund for putting it into execution, which mounted up to \$250 to start

## From a West Virginia Hoosgow

(By Associated Press)

Fairmont, W. Va., May 16.—Eleven men, including U. A. Knapp, Fairmont attorney for the United Mine Workers, and McAlister Coleman, a New York newspaper man, were arrested today near the Grant Town mine of the New England Fuel and Transportation Company, charged with intimidating non-union workmen. Coleman was released under \$1,000 bail posted by a Fairmont newspaper man. Knapp also furnished bail.

Deputy Sheriffs who made the arrests said Knapp and Coleman were "running up and down" a line of 200 men picketing the mine, talking to the men and apparently giving them orders. Both men said they were doing nothing more than talking to the picketing miners.

"PARK your heart in West Virginia." That's the heading of a column in a Fairmont, West Virginia, newspaper owned by the coal operators of that fair State.

It is our earnest advice to any real friend of ours who contemplates a visit to West Virginia also to park his political, social and economic views and most particularly his camera somewhere outside the State boundaries.

They had us in the hoosgow at Fairmont, West Virginia, because we went and took a picture of one of the Deputy Sheriffs guarding a mine.

He was a big, fat Deputy Sheriff with a worried eye and enough weapons on him to arm the standing army of Bolivia.

First of all he carried a rifle about the size of the Big Bertha that shelled Paris during the war.

Then on either hip he wore revolvers. In his back pocket he had a tear bomb.

Approaching this arsenal, we asked very humbly if we might take its picture. Of course we did not say so, but it was our covert desire to make a lasting record of such martial grandeur labelling it "Civil Liberties in West Virginia—1925," or some such appropriate title.

The Deputy did not object in the least to having his picture taken. In fact, he seemed quite pleased by the idea and posed for us real pretty, leering in an engaging manner over his rifle barrel.

But then we made our big mistake. After taking the picture, we walked over to a car owned by an organizer of the United Mine Workers in which we had come to the mine to watch the picketing and put the camera in the back seat.

The next we knew we were in another automobile owned this time by the State Police and occupied by four of them on our way to jail at Fairmont.

The charge against us was that we and 200 others, not mentioned by name, "did by force, threats, menaces and intimidations prevent and attempt to prevent from working in and about the New England Fuel and Transportation Company's Grant Town Mine in Marion County, West Virginia, one Thomas Morgan, said Thomas Morgan having a lawful right to work in and about the same and desiring to do so."

We had never had the pleasure of meeting the industrious Thomas who just would work non-union no matter what happened, but we learned later that Thomas is a sort of John Doe for the operators who use him whenever they want to arrest anybody.

Thomas must be a hardy soul. When we left Fairmont under \$1,000 bail they had 211 miners in the jug for threatening, menacing, etc. Thomas, and yet he will go on working though the heavens fall.

Just why our taking a picture of a Deputy Sheriff should so upset Thomas that we have to be charged with a misdemeanor, the penalty for which is six months' hard labor, is not yet clear.

But, then, there are a number of things about industrial relations in this State that are not clear. One thing stands out clear as crystal, however: if you want to keep out of jail have nothing to do with the miners' union.

They have so many union miners in jail in Fairmont that lots of them have to sleep on the cement floor.

But at that they keep up their spirits wonderfully.

There was a circus parade in town the day I was pinched. Looking out through the bars my cell-mate, a strapping young union organizer, said: "The operators overlooked a bet there. They should have paraded us Red Necks along behind the animals and let the nice businessmen of Fairmont see what the Wild Men look like."

"Park Your Heart in West Virginia."  
McAlister Coleman.

## MARTYRS OF PROGRESS

A man is thought a knave, a fool,  
A bigot plotting crime,  
Who for the advancement of his kind  
Is wiser than his time.  
For him the gibbet shall be built,  
For him the stake prepared,  
For him the henlock shall distill,  
For him the axe be bared.  
Him shall the scorn and hate of men  
Pursue with deadly aim,  
And envy, malice, hatred, lies,  
Shall desecrate his name.

—Robert Burns.

Let truth and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth to be put to the worse in a free and open encounter?—John Milton.

The one great lesson so difficult to drive home to men is that: Ideas are forces.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

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# FACT AND FANCY ABOUT BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

By JAMES ONEAL

IN his article last week Comrade White contends that it is not the business of Socialists to criticize the Communists of Russia. This is a peculiar complex of the Communists and their partisans and the contention is made when they have been criticizing, condemning and splitting the Labor and Socialist movements in all countries. The assumption that the Bolshevik dictatorship is something so sacred that it is impious to criticize it smacks of religious dogmatism, not that scientific attitude which Socialists have proudly proclaimed as theirs.

In fact, the Socialist movement of the world has always indulged in this mutual criticism. Has Comrade White forgotten the discussions in all countries when Milner, then a member of the Socialist Party of France, entered a bourgeois cabinet? Has he forgotten other controversies that have occurred in the international Socialist movement? We may be aiding one faction in Russia by our criticism, as Comrade White says, but he also is aiding one faction in Russia when he supports the Bolsheviks. Evidently, he does not consider that the rule which he would apply to us holds good for himself. However, a rigid application of it would force all of us to silence no matter what is happening in any country. His dictum is an absurdity.

## Economic Determinism

Frankly, we do wish to aid one faction in Russia just as he does and we do it because we have a "clear understanding of the Marxian conception of history" which he has not. Now for this Marxian conception. Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Bebel and other founders of the Socialist movement contended that we cannot "leap over" the capitalist phase of development into Socialism. They contended that a fairly high degree of industrial development must first precede any such attempt.

Is Comrade White so ill-informed that he does not know of this "economic conception"? I am sure that there are members of Local Hamden and Local New Haven who often heard him speak in pre-Bolshevik days and expound the same idea. Either he has forgotten it or he has repudiated it. In either case he has no business defending the Bolshevik régime in the belief that its dictators have followed the policy implied in economic determinism. They have repudiated it also by trying to do what Socialists always said could not be done.

## A Privileged Caste

Comrade White quotes my statement that "the Bolsheviks have the distinction of having effected a counter-revolution that is serving the new rich" and that "life for the masses is what it was under Nicholas except for members of the Communist party who have become a privileged caste," and asserts that it is "pure malice." On the contrary, it is pure fact. Does he want me to quote Bolshevik publications and authors to confirm the view that elections in Russia are conducted in the presence of Cheka agents, that Socialist and other parties of the

## A Reply to William E. White's Article, "Hands Off Russia"—About Dictatorships

workers cannot function, that they cannot have open meetings, a press or organization, and that only members of the Communist party have any civil rights, and that even these members cannot criticize the clique in power without being expelled and ostracized? Does he know what recently happened to Trotsky, one who had been high in the Communist hierarchy? If all this does not constitute a "privileged caste," then what is it, anyway?

White may reply that it is a dictatorship of the proletariat. But it does not trust the proletariat either outside the Communist party or inside it. Outside of it the workers are hounded, imprisoned, exiled or executed. Inside they must accept everything Zinoviev and the ruling clique say or be expelled and ostracized. What we have in Russia is a military dictatorship composed of one fraction of the working class that does not permit the workers as a whole to think or act for themselves.

## As to Abramovich

The reference to Abramovich as an "agent of capitalism" is amusing. Abramovich has for a long time belonged to the Left section of the Russian Social Democrats. He agrees with Marx, Engels and other founders of the Socialist

movement that a nation in a low state of capitalist development provides no basis for a Socialist revolution. For acting in accord with economic determinism Abramovich is regarded as an "agent of capitalism." But even the Bolsheviks are getting it through their thick heads that they must compromise with capitalism and this compromise is the essence of their "new economic policy." What agents of capitalism are the holy men of Moscow?

It is a notorious fact that for several years the Bolsheviks have been wooing foreign capitalists and bankers. If by their earlier policies they had not destroyed much of the little native capital that existed in Russia they might not have been driven to the extremity of inviting foreign capital to invest. Had they recognized the limitations imposed on them by the backward historical development of Russia they could have made much more use of native capital and avoided years of abortive experiments that have only retarded the normal development of Russia itself. When Abramovich, however, also agrees with the Bolsheviks that foreign capital is now necessary for Russia he is stigmatized as an "agent of capitalism." But the Bolsheviks have been invit-

ing this foreign capital for a number of years and they are—what?

## British Trade Union Report

I am asked whether I have read the report of the Trade Union delegation to Russia and, if not, to read it in order to be set straight. I have not read it yet as my copy has not come to hand, but another who has it calls my attention to what the delegation say of civil rights in Russia. On printing and publishing they say (p. 117): "The newspaper press and publication of books, leaflets, advertisements and posters—in fact, the printed word in any form, also comes under the control and jurisdiction of the Commissariat of National Education." Not even a leaflet can be published without the consent of the dictators!

Again, we have this naive description of the censorship (p. 118): "Each newspaper is a self-contained organization with its own editorial staff. There is no obligation on the members of the staff to be Communists, but a Government inspector from the Censor Office reads through the proofs before each edition goes to press. This official, who is a Communist, acts in very much the same capacity as regards articles and news as the legal adviser retained by most British news-

papers, but he has the right to refuse publication of information which he considers contrary to the State regulations. The ultimate responsibility, however, remains with the editorial staff."

## Something for Everybody

This is positively the most delicious paragraph that one can find in all the literature regarding Russia. It is evidently a painful striving to present a rigid censorship in the most favorable light. The last sentence, that "ultimate responsibility remains with the editorial staff," is delicious humor when we consider that the Bolshevik censor reads everything that goes into the newspaper and he refuses publication of information which he considers contrary to the State regulations. Really, now, with whom does "ultimate responsibility remain?"

I am informed that the report on the whole is the same throughout. The Bolshevik, the anti-Bolshevik, the pacifist, the Socialist, the anti-Socialist, the internationalist, the nationalist and practically every point of view will find something in this report that is satisfying. It is a typical product of a movement of wide and often divergent views.

Comrade White becomes dog-

matic in the assertion that "history holds no record of a revolutionary class establishing itself without resorting to a dictatorship." He should read history, not Bolshevik fables. It is a commonplace fact that the English bourgeois revolution occurred without such a dictatorship. We have had three revolutions in the United States where new classes have come into power without either the use of violence or the organization of a dictatorship.

## Some Peaceful Revolutions

The Jeffersonian revolution in 1800 ousted the commercial-manufacturing-moneyed coalition and established the reign of Northern agriculture and Southern planting interests. The Jacksonian revolution of 1828 ousted the Jeffersonian democracy which had largely come into the hands of the rich coast planters and enthroned, for the first time, the Western farmers in alliance with the free non-slave owning farmers of the back sections of the slave States. The Civil War overthrew the Jacksonian Democracy, which in turn had fallen into the hands of Southern interests but which split into Northern and Southern factions in 1860. This revolution brought Northern small manufacturing interests and the farmers of the Northwest into power. The first decade of the twentieth century dethroned the smaller capitalists and brought the

(Continued on Page 11.)

## On The International Front

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

### PORTUGAL

#### New Recruit for the L. S. I.

Following up its resolution of last fall, the Socialist Party of Portugal, 2,500 dues-paying members strong, has formally affiliated with the Socialist and Labor International. The party has two weekly papers, two semi-monthlies and one monthly. The Workers' Sport Federation, which is closely associated with the Socialist Party, has about 3,000 active members. The Socialists have no representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, but hope to win some seats at the elections scheduled for the near future.

### THE INTERNATIONAL

#### Women's Day a Success

For the second time since the World War the Socialist organizations of the world have observed the "Women's Day," decided upon at an international conference of Socialist women held in Copenhagen in 1910 in connection with a congress of the old Second International. Reports received by the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International show that successful propaganda demonstrations were held the last week of March in nearly every country of Europe. In Vienna the main meeting was attended by more than 30,000 women despite the bad weather. Special efforts are made on Women's Day to bring the Socialist message to the working women of all countries.

### PARAGUAY

Socialists Cast 797 Votes. Even in sparsely settled Paraguay, apparently far away from in-

dustrial warfare and the class struggle, there is a Socialist Party. According to a dispatch from Asuncion to La Vanguardia of Buenos Aires, the completion on March 26 of the count of votes cast in the election for Deputies showed that the Socialists had cast 797 votes in the First Department, against 23,197 for the Liberals and 15,225 blank ballots. The Socialists had no candidates in the other department, and it appears that the other opponents of the present Government preferred to indicate their opposition by casting blank ballots. Consequently, the Parliament continues without a minority group. About half of the 149,248 voters registered in the whole republic went to the polls.

### LUXEMBURG

Labor Man Heads the Diet. Although but the second strongest of the parties which defeated the Clerical Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the election of March 1, the Labor party, with eight Deputies, has had its candidate, René Blum, elected President of the Diet. While not regarding the program presented by M. Pruem, the new Premier, as sufficiently progressive to warrant Labor entering a coalition Government, the Socialists will support the new Cabinet as a welcome change from the reactionary régime of the Clericals and will try to see to it that Premier Pruem keeps his promise of enacting laws protecting Labor, especially one establishing the eight-hour working day. The fact, however, that the new Premier makes enactment of the eight-hour day dependent upon previous ratification of the Washington Convention by "the surrounding countries" may cause the Socialists to change their attitude unless other compensatory legislation is put through in the meantime.

### ESTHONIA

Socialist Parties Unite. At a joint conference of the Esthonian Social Democratic party and the Independent Socialist Labor party held in Reval, April 9-10,

at ended by 89 delegates, the unification of the two parties, under the name Esthonian Socialist Labor Party, was effected. Now there is a solid Socialist group of twenty-two Deputies in Parliament, instead of fourteen Social Democrats and eight Independent Socialists. When the present Parliament of 100 members was elected in 1923, there were ten Communist members, but three of them subsequently joined the Socialists and three others combined with a former Social Democrat and formed an Independent faction. Of the remaining four Communists nothing much has been heard since the abortive Communist coup in Reval on Dec. 1, last.

By a four-fifths majority the conference approved the action of the party leaders in allowing Karl Ast and Karl Wirma to enter a coalition Government following the December revolt and authorized them to stay on the job. Among the opponents of the coalition idea was M. Martna, Vice-president of the Diet and one of the founders of the party. A communication from the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International cautioning the Esthonian Socialists against allowing their determination to uphold the Democratic Government against Communist uprisings to blind their eyes to alleged evil conditions in Esthonian prisons and to countenance a reactionary reign of terror was referred to approvingly.

### LATVIA

Party Growing Rapidly. Rapid growth of the Latvian Socialist Party organization was reported by Secretary Bruno Kalinin

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Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION  
Office: 3 West 16th Street  
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Telephone Chelsea 2148  
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEIKOVITS, Manager.

## Italian, Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4840  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.  
Brooklyn—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1114 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
Bklyn—105 Montross Ave. Jersey City—16 Montross St.  
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

130 East 23rd St. Madison Sq. 147.  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY  
TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 99, I. L. G. W. U.

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

## Waterproof Garment Workers'

Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

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

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

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

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

ANALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

411-421 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4  
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

ANALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

799 Broadway, New York City. Telephones: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511  
JOE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 8588.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.  
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. ANALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Office: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1257

Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER N. Y. Local "A. C. W. A."

Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387  
Executive Board meets every Friday  
at 8 P. M.  
MAX R. ROYARK, Chairman.  
A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y.  
H. LENCZITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office 235 Bushwick Ave. Bkn. Stage 10180  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
Chairman: J. Berrowitz.  
J. Berrowitz, Sec'y.  
J. Berrowitz, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

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Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
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J. Berrowitz, Sec'y.  
J. Berrowitz, Fin. Sec'y.

## INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084  
JOHN ZEICHNER, Chairman. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.  
OSIP WALINSKY, General Manager.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1200  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
Louis Smith, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAFFER, ANNA MUSICANT, Treasurer, Fin. Sec'y.  
HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

## MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union

Downtown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548  
Union Office: 20 West 27th Street. Phone Fictory 1296  
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday evening.  
HYMAN LEDERMAN, J. MULINAK, Sec'y-Treasurer.  
Chairman: E. B. B. Recording Secretary: A. LEON.  
ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SPECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## NATIONAL

### A Call for Organizers

The National Executive Secretary must immediately place before the National Executive Committee the names of comrades who wish to be considered as candidates for employment as District Organizers on the new organization program. It is hoped that with the new force of organizers in the field the Organization Maintenance Fund will be rapidly supplemented with additional funds, making it practicable to increase the number of District Organizers in the field.

Candidates will please send their applications immediately—with credentials, summary of experience and reference—to the National Office. Full information as to the plan of work and remuneration will be sent immediately on request. There is need of quick action.

The new organization plans have already produced confidence and cooperation in courage and cash. One local branch in Milwaukee sends \$20 for this organization fund and a lively discussion of enthusiasm for new plans. Local Bronx, New York City, pledges "to raise at least \$100 to be added to the new organization funds." When you read this, consider the matter of contributing and having your organization contribute to this supplementary organization fund.

## INDIANA

The comrades of Indianapolis tendered a banquet to Comrade Debs, Sunday evening, May 10. It was a great success. Forty guests were expected when plans were first made; 140 guests sat down to the feast, and many others who put it off till too late missed the good things to eat. Guests came from many cities and towns all over the State. The enthusiasm and fellowship were inspiring. Debs was in fine feather and made a powerful address. Comrade Emma Henry, State Secretary, says: "It was the best and most encouraging gathering of Indiana Socialists I have seen."

## Joint Executive Committee

OF THE

## VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 161 St. Louis 7830  
CARL GRABER, President.  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Polaris 0738  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
M. REISS, President.  
S. FRIEDMAN, Sec'y.  
E. WINNERS, Fin. Sec'y.  
H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

## FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 5220.  
Regular Meetings every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.  
FRANK BARROSI, JAMES CARUSO, Sec'y-Treas.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 E. 18th St. Stuyvesant 7678  
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARK PL.  
G. LEVINE, Pres. N. ULMAN, Sec. Sec'y.  
A. Schwartz, Chas. Berman, Vice-Pres.  
LEO SAPIAN, Bus. Agent

## N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2258-2259  
ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.

Joint Board Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 146—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.

These Meetings are held in the Office of the Union.

## FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68  
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.  
ANDREW WENNER, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 East 22nd Street. Phone Caledonia 0350  
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office  
H. BEGOS, Chairman. ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager.  
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, Sec'y-Treas. ADOLPH LEWIS, Sec. Sec'y. BENNY WEXLER, Vice-Pres.

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.  
A. SOIFER, Chairman.  
L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.  
F. STACH, Chairman.  
H. SOHNEN, Vice-Chairman.  
H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5

Executive Board meets every Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.  
S. COHEN, Chairman.  
H. BEGOS, Vice-Chairman.  
E. TALL, Secretary.

for many years." Groups of comrades from several towns actually reorganized on the spot. Six more new locals are a certainty in the immediate future. Numerous members-at-large were in attendance and pledged to go home and get busy. The capitalist press sat up and took notice with very respectful treatment of the event."

## OHIO

Everything is now in readiness for the greatest Socialist celebration ever held in the city of Cleveland, where the first regional convention and mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party National organization will be held on May 30 and 31.

At 10 a. m., Eugene V. Debs, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, will call the convention to order at Carpenters' Hall, 2219 East 55th street. This convention will be a mass meeting of red card members of the party for the district comprising Ohio, Michigan, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

At the conclusion of the convention a banquet will be held at the Winton Hotel, Prospect avenue near East 9th street, which will be attended by the delegates and the public. Among the speakers will be Comrade Debs and a number of active Socialists in the district represented.

A monster mass meeting will be held in the Cleveland City Auditorium, on Sunday, May 31, at 2 p. m., and will be presided over by Joseph W. Sharts of Dayton. Preceding the first speaker, an organ recital will be given which will be one of the features of the gathering. Addresses will be made by Chairman Sharts, George R. Kirkpatrick and Comrade Debs.

More than 10,000 admission tickets to the mass meeting have been distributed. A general admission of 50 cents will be charged. Tickets may be ordered from the Debs Meeting Committee, Room 314, Superior Building, Cleveland.

## MISSOURI

Edward Weber, who died in his 80th year in St. Louis last week, was a veteran Socialist who as a mere boy joined the early German Socialist movement when Ferdinand Lassalle was its leader. To the day of his death he took an interest in the Socialist movement. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

## MINNESOTA

Thomas Lucas, who for many years was one of the most prominent Minnesota Socialists, recently died in Minneapolis. Lucas was a veteran of the Civil War and in the nineties had been active in the Minnesota Populist movement. After its leaders sold the party to the Democrats he became a Socialist. He was an active Socialist speaker for many years and once served as State Secretary of the Minnesota organization.

## CONNECTICUT

The annual State Convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut, will be held Sunday, May 24, at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street.

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Office: 210 EAST 8th STREET  
Phone: Orchard 9860-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

## OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Executive Board meets every Monday.

## CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.

Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the  
Headgear Workers' Lyceum  
(Beethoven Hall)  
210 East 8th Street.

New Haven. The convention will be called at 1 p. m., daylight saving time.

The matters of importance that will be taken up are arranging a State picnic, raising a sustaining fund for maintaining our new monthly bulletin, The Commonwealth, future organization work in the State, the mass convention to be held in New York in September, and any other matters that may come up.

The committee that has charge of getting out The Commonwealth expects to hold a banquet at the shore the second or third Sunday in June. A prominent New York speaker will attend and give an address.

## NEW JERSEY

At the State Committee meeting on May 10, State Secretary Leeman reported that gubernatorial petitions are out and that all of them must be in his hands not later than June 6. A number of speakers are available, but the Secretary has been unable to route them as Locals and branches have been slow to notify him of their requirements. They are urged to notify him at once of dates they want and other particulars. His financial report showed a balance on hand of \$418.80. It was resolved to write the National Executive Secretary regarding the failure of the Italian Translator Secretary and the West Hoboken Branch to answer communications of the State Committee. A letter was sent to all foreign language branches urging all members of these branches to become citizens.

The City Committee of Greater New York will meet Saturday, May 23, at 2:30 p. m. in the office of Local New York, Room 505, the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

The 1st and 2nd A. D. has arranged an entertainment and dance for Saturday evening, May 30, at 204 East Broadway, to raise funds for a library for the East Side Socialist Center. There will be a musical program with a syncope band and a good time is assured. Branches and Yipsels are requested to keep the date open.

## LOCAL NEW YORK

The City Committee of Greater New York will meet Saturday, May 23, at 2:30 p. m. in the office of Local New York, Room 505, the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

The 1st and 2nd A. D. has arranged an entertainment and dance for Saturday evening, May 30, at 204 East Broadway, to raise funds for a library for the East Side Socialist Center. There will be a musical program with a syncope band and a good time is assured. Branches and Yipsels are requested to keep the date open.

## New Russian Branch Formed

A sincere and earnest group of Russian comrades have formed a branch and applied to Local New York Socialist Party for admission. The first meeting was very well attended. It took place at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., with Dr. Ingberman presiding.

The organizer of the branch, Comrade Shaefer, who, by the way, organized the first Russian branch of the Party some eighteen years ago, before they had a federation, is on the job and before long we will hear lots of good news from them. Their next meeting takes place Tuesday, June 2, at 207 East 10th street.

Monday, May 25, 8 Attorney street, 7 p. m., Organizer Schwartz will meet Comrades Julius Green, Gold, Raphael Hyler, Louis Lieberman, and Samuel Ulanoff, for canvassing among the enrolled Socialist voters for membership in the party, and subscriptions to The New Leader.

Central Committee meets Tuesday, May 26, at 247 East 84th street, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, May 27, 22 Banks street, 7 p. m., Organizer Schwartz will meet Comrades Ann Allan, Anshutz, E. Dornbier, T. G. Drake, Ernest K. K. Harsen and Leonard C. Kaye, to canvass amongst the enrolled Socialist voters for membership in the party and subscriptions to The New Leader.

Thursday, May 28, 8:30 p. m. Organizer Schwartz will address the branch. Vote will be taken on referendum for amalgamation of Greater New York City Committee. Candidates for the coming campaign will be discussed.

Friday, May 29, 7 p. m., 207 East 10th street. Comrades Harry Ailsh, Ralph Hollenberg, Goldberg, Jules J. Merecki, Hugo Pollak and Abe Weinberg will meet with Organizer Schwartz for canvassing amongst the enrolled Socialist voters for membership in the Party.

and subscriptions to The New Leader.

## Street Meeting

Saturday, May 30, 8:30 p. m., 86th street and 3rd avenue. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley and Emerich Steinberger.

## Finnish Socialist Picnic

The Finnish Socialist Branches of the New York district will hold a picnic and festival Sunday, May 24, at Dickert's Hotel and Park, 4018 Boston road, Bronx. The program includes athletic games, field sports, relay races between best runners, singing, music and speakers.

Gates are open at 10 a. m. Admission is 50 cents. Take Boston-Westchester line to Dyre avenue station.

## BRONX

Branch 2nd, 4th and 5th A. D. will run the last entertainment and dance of the season at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road, this Saturday evening, May 23. An excellent program is offered, including a pantomime recital by August Claessens. Music by Schiller's Band. All Bronx Socialists are invited for an enjoyable evening.

A general meeting of the Bronx party members will meet to discuss the referendum now before the members of all the City Locals for a coordination of forces during the campaign and after. This meeting will be held at Branch 7 headquarters, Tremont and Third avenues, on Sunday evening, May 24. It is too important a gathering for any Bronx members to miss. Speakers from all locals will be present and a thorough discussion will precede the voting.

Branch 7 will hold its next business meeting on Thursday, May 28. Street meetings are being held every evening through the county. The Y. P. S. L. members are lending splendid assistance and are furnishing committees of five to fifteen at each meeting besides acting as chairmen. M. Porri, S. Mitchell, A. Kaufman, S. Hertzberg and M. Weiner are among the new crop of speakers now being broken in. August Claessens will speak every Friday at Wilkins and Intervale avenues; every Saturday at Longwood and Prospect avenues; every Monday at 148th street and Willis avenue; every Tuesday at 163rd and Simpson streets; every Wednesday at 180th street and Daly avenue; every Thursday at 165th street and Prospect avenue.

## BROOKLYN

A general membership meeting will be held on Monday evening, May 25, at 8:30 p. m., at the Amalgamated Temple, Arion place and Broadway. This meeting has been called by an emergency committee to discuss and settle some very important problems in Kings County. A meeting of the Central Committee will be held this Saturday evening at the county headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue.

The resignation of the Executive Secretary, Joseph F. Viola, who has been in that office since December, 1923, is now pending before the Central Committee. The resignation was tendered to become effective upon the election of a successor.

The branches are requested to make nominations for local candidates at once.

The referendum for a city organization is now before the membership.

At the educational meeting of the 5th A. D., on Sunday night, May 24, at 329 Stuyvesant avenue, Emanuel Blum will speak on "Post-revolutionary Art in Russia." Samuel H. Friedman will continue his series of talks on the "History of Labor Unionism in the United States." Nomination of candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman will be a special order of business at this meeting.

## QUEENS

Another meeting was added to the rolls of Branch Jamaica at a meeting held May 15 at the home of Barnett Wolff, 57 Beaufort avenue, and the attendance was decidedly encouraging. Features of the evening were talks by Comrades Oneal

(Continued on Page 11.)

## CIGAR MAKERS' DRIVE IS ON

The cigar and tobacco workers of this city are continuing their organization drive in this city with good results. Many of the workers are lining up in the ranks of the Cigar Makers' International Union to better their conditions which have become unbearable in the last few years.

In few industries are the workers more ruthlessly exploited than in the cigar industry. The union is now on the upgrade after several years of setbacks. A vigorous campaign is now being carried on all over the city to organize the unorganized.

A mass-meeting has been arranged for this Sunday, May 24, at 2 p. m., in the Labor Temple, at 243 East 84th street, which will be addressed by I. M. Ornburn, 1st Vice-president C. M. I. U.; A. N. Weinberg, New Leader; Maurice Simons, General Organizer, C. M. I. U.; Jack Melhado, Secretary, Local No. 144; Arturo Giovannitti, Secretary, Italian Chamber of Labor; Blas Oliveras, Labor Mayor of Ponce, Porto Rico; Jose M. Vivaldi, Labor writer of Yauco, Porto Rico; Pedro San Miguel, President Committee of Economic and Social Reconstruction.

All cigar makers are invited and urged to attend.

## Next Sunday — At Dickert's Park — May 24th,

### —ANNUAL—

## PICNIC AND SUMMER FESTIVAL

OF THE

FINNISH SOCIALIST BRANCHES, N. Y. DISTRICT

## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

### How Unity Negotiations Stand

Following the adoption by a vote of 14 to 5 of a resolution by the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions at its meeting in Amsterdam, on Feb. 5-7 (reported in The New Leader of Feb. 28), instructing the Executive Committee to inform the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions that the I. F. T. U. was prepared to confer with the Russians and to admit them to the International when they expressed a desire to that effect, the British and Russian trade unionists, headed by A. A. Purcell and L. Tomsky, respectively, who had been working for unity between the I. F. T. U. and the Red Trade Union International, realizing that the wording of the Amsterdam resolution made it necessary for the Russian unionists practically to quit the Red Trade Union International in order to have a conference with the I. F. T. U., organized a joint meeting of Russian and British union leaders in London. At this meeting, held April 6-8, resolutions were adopted reaffirming the agreement made in Moscow last Fall between the British and Russian unionists for the promotion of good-will among the workers and also pledging the British and Russians to try to get the Amsterdam International to agree to a conference with the Russian union representatives without any conditions. It was further proposed to set up a Joint Advisory Council composed of the chairmen and secretaries of the Russian and British bodies and three members each from the All-Russian Trade Union Council and the British Trades Union Congress General Council to carry on the agitation for unity. On April 22, the British Trades Union Council approved the resolutions, and similar action by the Russian union officials is considered certain. Consequently, the next move will be up to the coming meeting of the General Council of the I. F. T. U. Pessimists aver that if the Council sticks by its February resolution, the British unions may break away from the Amsterdam body, followed by Edo Fimmen and the International Transport Workers' Federation, while if it accepts the London suggestion for an unconditional conference with the Russian unionists, the Communists will seize the opportunity to "bore from within" and try for a general unity congress with the Moscow International, to the great advantage of the latter body. On the other hand, it is stated that, regardless of what the next Council decides, there is no danger of a split in the Amsterdam International or of its being "captured" by the Communists. In this connection there has been a revival of rumors about possible affiliation of the A. F. of L. with the I. F. T. U., largely for the purpose of strengthening the position of the anti-Communist European unions.

### Korean Workers in Japan Uniting

Of the some 330,000 Korean workers living in Japan proper, about 30,000 belong to trade unions. At a meeting recently held at Zoshigaya, near Tokyo, described in the

International Labor Review of Geneva, more than 200 delegates of these union men organized the General Federation of Korean Workers in Japan, with the approval of fraternal delegates from a number of Japanese unions. After officers of the new body had been elected the police took exception to what they called violent speeches, arrested a couple of delegates and broke up the meeting. The work of organizing the masses of Japanese workers seems to be making good progress. It is estimated that the unions belonging to the Japanese Federation of Labor, headed by Bunji Suzuki, now have more than 300,000 members, a jump of 100 per cent during the year. Then there are other unions and peasants' organizations that are working hand in hand with the Federation of Labor in founding a Japanese Labor party, with a radical platform, which hopes to take advantage of the new Suffrage Act, which increased the number of potential voters to about 14,000,000, against some 3,000,000 before, and win some seats in the Diet in the elections scheduled for 1928. Application by the authorities of the new anti-radical law is not expected to check the Labor movement to any great extent. A recent step toward consolidating the trade union forces was the organization of a transport workers' federation with about 14,000 members in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka.

### Unity Achieved in Czechoslovakia

Negotiations for uniting the Czechoslovak and the German-speaking trade unions in Czechoslovakia which have been under way for some time under the direction of Yan Oudegeest, one of the Secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, have resulted in an agreement being reached at a conference in Prague on April 24, providing for the general trust of the Czechoslovak Trade Union Center with the duties of looking after the general interests of both German and Czechoslovak unions, with the General Council

increased by the addition of representatives from the German unions in proportion to their membership. For the present the two Councils will continue to be the competent bodies for the unions affiliated with them, but it is expected that in time the German and Czechoslovak unions will be amalgamated, especially in cases where they cover the same trades. As the rules of the I. F. T. U. only admit one central body from each country, the German unions in Czechoslovakia were formerly unrepresented at Amsterdam, although they were in full agreement with its principles. This anomaly is now wiped out and the membership of the I. F. T. U. increased by about 200,000.

### Teuton Labor Banks Prospering

Although the Labor unions of Germany and Austria, handicapped by the financial confusion following the World War, were rather slow in entering the field of banking, they have made rapid progress since they started, judging from reports presented to the stockholder meetings of the German Bank of Workers, Clerical Employees and Petty Officials and of the Austrian Labor Bank, on April 1 and April 20, respectively. The German Bank was established in its present form on Oct. 1, 1924, but the report covered the seven months from the setting up of the transitional company, on May 31 to Dec. 31 last. With a capital of 750,000 marks (at 23.8 cents apiece), all held by the unions, the bank covered its organization cost, paid a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, put 75,000 marks into its legal reserve fund, set aside 25,000 marks for a special reserve and had a few thousand marks left over to start the new year. The balance sheet showed liabilities of 9,417,324 marks (not including the capitalization), against resources of 10,306,877. Theodor Leipart, President of the German General Federation of Labor, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Siegfried Aufhäuser, President of the Clerical Workers' Federation, Vice-president. The Austrian Labor

Bank did so well during its second year, ended Dec. 31, 1924, that it paid a 20 per cent dividend on its capital of 5,000,000 crowns (at 70,000 to \$1), and the stockholders voted to double the capitalization. In the reports of both banks it was brought out that money-making was by no means the object of the institutions, that no profits were to accrue to private individuals and that service to fighting unions and cooperatives was the real reason for their existence. At both meetings the union delegates were highly pleased with the reports and agreed that a big step had been taken along the road toward emancipating union labor from control by the big banking interests.

### Teuton Unions Help Danes

Another indication of the improvement in the condition of German Labor organizations during the last few months is a gift by the German Factory Workers' Union of 25,000 marks to the fund being raised by the International Secretariat of Factory Workers for the relief of the locked-out Danes. The Austrian Chemical Workers' Union has donated 12,000 Danish crowns (about \$2,200) to the same fund. Thus the Teuton unions are showing their solidarity and repaying foreign unions for help received in their time of trouble.

### SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!

**I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56**  
Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 2844. Office hours 8 to 10 P. M. Room 14, E. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

### SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION

11 West 18th Street, Chelsea 5427  
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Monday of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month.  
B. KWALWASSER, Secretary

### N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday  
243 East 43rd Street, New York City  
Frank Walter, M. Kraemer, President  
A. Fuglestad, Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres.  
H. Vols, August Schrempf, Treasurer  
Business Agent

### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.  
M. ABRAMSON, Chairman  
M. GOLDENBERG, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

### PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 892  
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.  
Tel. Regent 2625  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening  
David Callahan, President  
Peter Goldstein, Vice-President  
Clarence Barnes, Sec. Secretary  
J. J. Conner, Fin. Secretary

### WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 219, N. E. S. I. A. & S. I. A. of A.  
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N. Y.  
LENOX 1874  
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Meyer Schachter, President  
J. J. Conner, Sec. Secretary  
J. J. Conner, Fin. Secretary

### PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5829  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED G. P. Presidents  
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-Presidents  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.  
MEETING HALL TO RENT  
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.

### German Painters' Union

LOCAL 498, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Even at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.  
BRUNO WAGNER, President  
CHAS. KOENIG, Sec. Sec'y.

### HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
175 E. 87th St., Orchard 2520  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL GEARAL, President  
I. KORN, Manager  
S. JACOB, Sec'y.

### NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230  
Office and Meeting Room:  
166 Eighth Avenue, Phone Chelsea 9249  
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.  
GEO. H. HOVELL, JAS. F. CONLON, President  
J. J. CONNAN, D. J. NAGLE, Vice-Pres.  
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### AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

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

### BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3842.

### Labor Temple 243-247 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK.

Workers' Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 P. M.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone LEX 1968

### Amalgamated Lithographers of America, New York Local No. 1

Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7264  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President  
Pat'k Hanlon, Vice-Pres. Frank Flynn, Sec. Sec'y. Treas.

### N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union

Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union  
Office: 22 WEST 16TH STREET  
Phone: CHE lsen 10262-10263  
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at L. L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th St.  
PHILIP UNSTADTER, President PATRICK J. LYNCH, Vice-President  
Edward Neway, John E. Deonard, Chas. T. Stearns, Wm. Anshutz, Sec'y-Treas. Bus. Agent

### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue, Phone: Sterling 9735.  
Regular Meeting every Monday evening, at 182 Westmont Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at 6 P. M.  
Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 84  
Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET Telephone LENOX 4558  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS CHAILL, President  
THOMAS PORTER, Sec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

### BRICKLAYERS UNION

Local No. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage.  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening.  
WILLIAM WENGER, President. CHARLES PFLEUM, Fin. Sec'y.  
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer.  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Sec. Sec'y. ANDREW STUBB, Bus. Agent.

### United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone MELORE 5674.  
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSCHER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY F. KILLET, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Sec. Sec'y.

### Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL 393  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 5197.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.  
V. J. CASTELLI, President.  
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Sec. Secretary.  
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent. CHARLES FIESELER, Fin. Secretary

### Carpenters & Joiners of America

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

### Carpenters and Joiners of America,

LOCAL UNION No. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 2844. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALKETT, SYDNEY PEARCE, HENRY COOK, Treasurer.  
FRANK HOFFMAN, JOHN THALER, CHARLES FRIEDEL, Business Agent.  
Vice-President. Fin. Secretary.

### CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

LOCAL UNION No. 238, LONG ISLAND CITY  
Office and Meeting Room at Volkart's Hall, 270 Prospect Street, Long Island City  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. Phone: ASToria 0005  
RICHARD DAMMAN, President  
Wm. Pawlowich, Andrew Franspall, Chas. T. Schwartz, Albert F. Miltner, Vice-President Recording Sec'y. Financial Sec'y. Business Agent

### DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 4992.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.  
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### COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 12 St. Marks Place. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.  
Meetings at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
DANIEL HUNT, JAMES MORAN, President.  
Vice-Pres. JOHN McPARTIAN, JOHN LEAVY, Fin. Secretary. JOSEPH MORAN, Bus. Agent

### PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. SOLLEMAN, President and Business Agent.  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent.  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LAMONTE

### Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283  
Meets Every 2d and 4th Wednesday, Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., 6:30 Sharp  
H. VALENTINE, Vice-President RALPH LEVY, President  
PIERCE H. DEAMER, Bus. Agent HERMAN ALPERT, Sec'y-Treasurer  
S. BLOOM, Rec. Secretary

### Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street.  
Telephone PLaza-4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 61 East 106th Street Telephone: LEigh 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Recording Secretary

### N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SULLIVAN HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.  
LEON H. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.  
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

### JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York.  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.  
WILLIAM CHOTA, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN Business Agents.

### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 2033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 243 East 84th Street  
MATTREW J. MORAN, President. JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.  
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW, Business Agents.

### International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
JOHN F. BURKE, President-Secretary, 182 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.

## The New Leader Mail Bag.

### Lincoln and the War

Editor, The New Leader:  
If it would not be too much, would you kindly give me some information on the following topics of history: (1) Was Lincoln forced to enter the Civil War, or was he continuously harassed by politicians who always told him war was inevitable? If so, can you please give me information as to who told him to enter the war, and what did he tell him? (2) At exactly what date (and what time) was the declaration of war against the Southern states signed?

You may print this in some section of The New Leader, for I read it every week.

The Bronx. Jack Skurnick.

Lincoln was forced to wage war or permit the Southern states to withdraw from the Union. He was elected in November, 1860, and took the oath of office on March 4, 1861. From November to March President Buchanan took no precautions to guard Southern forts, and only three members of his Cabinet held Unionist opinions. In December, 1860, one month after Lincoln's election, South Carolina declared it was no longer one of the United States. In February, 1861, five other states had withdrawn and in the same month the seceding states established a Provisional Government. On April 12 Fort Sumpter was fired upon and war began.

There was no formal declaration of war by either side. However, the withdrawal of the Southern states from the Union and the firing upon Fort Sumpter were acts of war. Lincoln was not "harassed" to enter the war. He faced a war situation when he took the oath of office.—Editor.

### "A Thinker With Few Equals"

Editor, The New Leader:  
In your issue of April 25, in an editorial, you take a fling at Warren G. Harding. You say that he could not think.  
You are talking through your hat, in my estimation. Didn't he put into operation the first Budget system we ever had? Didn't he make a separate peace with Germany? That's perfect thinking.  
Warren G. Harding was the most popular man the White House ever held, and as a thinker had few equals. His kind never die.

New York City Joe Casey.

### Can Any Comrade Help?

Editor, The New Leader:  
I have been ill for the last six months, and this illness coupled with pleurisy has left me in bad. Have been out of work during that period with very little prospects for the next three months. Am past middle age. Recently I was served with a marshal's writ for non-payment of rent amounting to \$40. I was ordered by the court to pay this on April 24. This took my last cent. (This is my first experience in this line.) Could any of the Comrades assist me in securing work? I am an experienced engraver, but am compelled to work at home owing to an old injury. I am a Socialist Party member in good standing and am about seventeen years with the party—I reorganized the 1st, 3rd and 8th A. D. Branch, Brooklyn, after the "split" and have been three times candidate for the Assembly. Am at present financial Secretary for the above branch which meets at 122 Pierrepont street, on Tuesdays. Will appreciate any effort of Comrades to secure me something to do in my line—engraving.

ALPHONSE ESLANGER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 261, Brooklyn  
Office: 421 Pacific Street Telephone: CUMberland 0189  
Open Daily from 7:20 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.  
Charles McDonnell, E. R. Calvert, President. Sec'y-Repres.

### Paperhangers' Union

LOCAL 499  
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers  
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at LAUREL GARDENS, 15 E. 114th St.  
Irving Heidemann, Meyer Cohen, President. Vice-President  
E. J. Sawyer, Sec. Secretary  
Joseph Kushnitsky, Treasurer

# The Realm of Books

## A Master of Magic

A Review by I. M. RUBINOW

**THE SHADOW OF THE GLOOMY EAST.** By Ferdinand Ossendowski. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE learned anthropologist and fictionist has written another book—anthropology, history, politics and fiction combined, under a poetical title which hardly befits an objective study. Within a brief 200 pages (of a very heavy paper to make a weighty tone and to justify the price), the reader is offered an analysis of the Russian People by a Pole whose hatred for all things Russian is not thinly disguised.

It is not a book on contemporary, Bolshevik Russia. It endeavors to be something much more comprehensive—a study of the mode of living, of the educational level, the psychology and the fundamental spirit of the entire Russian people; of all its classes from the Czar and his family down to the factory workers, the slums and the village. The American reader may learn that with few exceptions all of them are ignorant, superstitious, cruel and immoral. Some readers, we do not doubt, will be glad to have an opportunity to utilize this authoritative material in support of their condemnation of Bolshevism, Communism, Socialism and every other radical thought emanating from Russia.

Unfortunately, the book is about as objective as were the stories of German atrocities during the war. Surely, besides the Russia of the Romanoffs or Rasputin or Stolypin even besides the Russia of Lenin and Trotsky and the Red and White Terror, there was and is the Russia described by Tolstoy, Turgenev, Dostoevski, Cherkov, Gorki and many others. There was and is the Russia of science, literature and art, the Russia of pacifist Dukhobors, the Russia of cooperation.

However, a distinct bias in a quasi-scientific book is not a very unusual thing. It need not of itself altogether destroy the value and interest of such a book; but what is more startling even than the bias, is its appalling superficiality. The book is incoherent, repetitious. Old hackneyed stories of the murder of Rasputin and of the Romanoff family are brought forth again at this late date for no better purpose than to furnish an opportunity for "I saw," and "Somebody told me." Inaccuracies of the grossest kind abound. The writer Goncharov becomes Gucharov, Pexmantov probably stands for Lerontov, if it stands for anything. Michael Theodorovich, the first Czar of the Romanoff Dynasty in 1612, becomes Nicolai. These are only a few errors picked at random.

That there is a basis for his charge of much ignorance and consequent superstition, belief in witchcraft and so forth, in the Russian masses, need not be denied. It is true enough that through a certain era mysticism and superstition spread among a certain portion of Russian high society. As an anthropologist, the author might be expected to know that the persistence of superstitious beliefs proves nothing as to the intellectual capacity of the people. Folklore is folklore. Anthropologically, there is no great difference between Pagan and other more respectable gods accompanied by a swarm of angels and canonized saints. Every story in his book could be duplicated in a study of every people of Eastern Europe, Asia or Africa. Fortune tellers, prophets like Mrs. Eddy or Dowd, have not been unsuccessful even in so highly a civilized country as the United States. Of course, heathenism and superstition do not stop at a border between Soviet Russia and Poland and the Buffer States. Polish religion, philosophy and science are not very much different and certainly not higher than that of the White Russian or the Great Russian.

But the review has attempted to

go even further than that. The only thing that gives real zest in reading the book is the unmistakable evidence that the author himself, professor though he may be and much as he rants about Russian heathenism, witchcraft or superstition, is really himself to a very marked degree subject to these beliefs. A story of a sorcerer trying to find a horse thief (on page 29) ends in an admission that the sorcery was successful. On page 34 a Shaman proves equally successful in his efforts to call forth ghosts. On page 43 successful fortune-telling by water is described eloquently, passionately; Rasputin's role in the fall of the Russian Empire is in all good faith explained by a prophecy made in 1612, "that the house of Rasputin will perish through Grahka." His first encounter with the monk is thus described: "Suddenly I noticed with a beating heart that those eyes flashed and in their stead shone forth radiant beams concealing his eyes and a part of his face!" Many other anecdotes illustrating Rasputin's mysterious powers are naively repeated. Why then should one greatly blame Czar Nicolai II. and his wife for believing in the supernatural powers of Rasputin, when the professor accepts them?

There has been recently, in Paris, some discussion as to the scientific reliability of Ossendowski and his writings. The book would seem to afford sufficient evidence of his standing as an authority in black magic, astrology, and allied science. For that reason it is an interesting, human document. But as a study of Russia, past, present or future, it is quite worthless.

## Low Life

A Review by THERESA R. STITCH

**THE WOMAN I AM.** By Amber Lee. Thomas Seltzer. \$2.00

"THE WOMAN I AM" is the lurid life-history of a woman with red-gold hair and "golden" eyes. In the opening chapter we are introduced into a private room of a sanitarium where our heroine has been incarcerated and where, during intervals of lucidity between fits of delirium, she proceeds to set down in detail her memories of a life dedicated to idleness and debauchery. And her story is indeed a feverish one. Were there any reason to suspect that the author deliberately created her atmosphere to coincide with the state of mind of a delirious person, we might have cause to congratulate her on her psychological insight. But there is no such indication. The book has too little depth or meaning or purpose to justify such an interpretation.

We are told on the cover-note that this "is a revealing picture of a certain class of 'high life' in America." If the so-called "high life" of America abounds in shallow, beautiful women who lightly give themselves in exchange for pearls and rubies, then the story is indeed full of astounding revelations.

Our heroine drags us bombastically through 300 pages of "love-making," perversion, scheming and vilification and fortifies herself at last with a murder—committed in self-defense! Revolting as the story is at times in its sordid sensuality, it is far more tolerable than when it lapses into hypocritical moralizing.

While "The Woman I Am" is in a sense comparable to W. L. George's "A Bed of Roses," it is far inferior to the latter work inasmuch as Mr. George's novel was a sincere attempt at a sociological study of the problem of prostitution, whereas "The Woman I Am" appears to have been written solely for its value as a sensational best-seller.

## A Readable Story

A Review by MAUD D. WALKER

**THE PAINTED VEIL.** By W. Somerset Maugham. New York: Geo. H. Doran Company. \$2.00.

WHEN W. Somerset Maugham wrote "Of Human Bondage," he lifted himself to a height in the world of literature that few writers attain, and he must needs watch his step lest he take a tumble from that high place. Nothing in this world is permanent, not even a seat on the topmost shelf occupied by the elect, for one may be ousted from that insecure position if he omits the grave offense of not keeping up to his own highest standard. "The Painted Veil" is not in Mr. Maugham's best style, and the theme is as old as the hills—the over-worked triangle. Three characters play the leading roles. Kitty, a young, beautiful, light-brained English woman, who marries Dr. Walter Fane rather than be left on the parent stem after her younger sister is married. The third point in the triangle is Charlie Townsend, a real Beau Brummel of a fellow, and a cad to boot. The scenes are laid in China, for the most part in Hongkong, and Mr. Maugham gives ample proof of his intimate knowledge of things Chinese. Both Walter and Charlie hold Government jobs, and soon after Walter takes his bride to Hongkong she and the gay and festive Charlie meet and proceed to fall in love. Not once do they feel any concern for their legal mates. They go to enjoy and to keep a secret. Things pass along safely for a short time, and the lovers become too bold. Walter discovers what is going on, and a real "thriller" situation ensues.

It is then that Kitty reveals a certain depth to her character wholly above Charlie's understanding. Charlie only wishes to keep down a scandal. When Kitty suggests divorce for them both, and that they may go away together and live for each other, Charlie reneges like the cad that he is. There's his wife, dear practical woman! who must not be hurt. And Charlie suddenly remembers his children, whom he must protect, and his job. Most certainly his job. Kitty sees his small soul revealed, and begins to despise him. But, weak creature that she is, her love overpowers her, and though she loathes Charlie one moment, is confessing to herself the next that she will always love him, and only him.

But it is not fair to the reader to continue with the thread of the story. Suffice it to say that stirring events transpire, during which Kitty repents of her sins and desires nothing so much as Walter's forgiveness. Not that she ever loves her husband, but she discovers his true nobility and bigness of soul, and she craves his respect. Charlie's life runs along smoothly, and the reader imagines him well-pressed, fashionably attired, smiling, flirting on the side, always good humored, a kind husband and indulgent father, a man among men, a genuine sport of the rarest kind, whose first thought in life is Self.

Though Mr. Maugham has given us vastly better novels than "The Painted Veil," it is a readable story and contains some vivid pictures of French convent life in China.

## To Publish Workers' Library

The American Fund for Public Service, generally known as the Garland Fund, has voted to finance the publication of a series of standard works of literature and education in the service of the movement for workers' emancipation.

The series will contain two hundred titles and the books will be put on the market at the lowest possible prices. The title of the series has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be selected from a number which have been suggested, such as "The Workers' Classics," "The Radical Classics," or "The People's Classics."

Upton Sinclair will edit the series and there will be an advisory editorial board of twenty or thirty persons. The series will include fiction, poetry, drama, history, philosophy, politics, economics and finance. Comrade Sinclair issues from his home in Pasadena, Cal., a request that all who are interested in the proposed series will contribute suggestions as to the works to be included.

The sponsors of the publishing venture are not as yet prepared to issue more details than the above. Further information will be printed in The New Leader as it becomes available.

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## Equality of the Sexes

A Review by AUGUST CLAESSENS

**SEX AND CIVILIZATION.** By Paul Bousfield. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.00.

HERE is an unusually stimulating book. Its viewpoint is ultra-liberal, its approach to the subject is cautious, scientific and refreshingly unbiased, and its conclusions, if they can stand the ordeal of criticism and further research, are little short of the most startling theories ever propounded on this disputed subject.

The whole collection of instincts, inborn traits, emotions and characteristics is nowadays receiving a much needed drubbing at the hands of psychologists and sociologists. The manifold and powerful environmental factors and their influence in animal and human behavior are at last emerging from beneath the rubbish that buried them from view and a large quantity of pet ideas, notions and prejudices are being mercilessly annihilated. Dr. Bousfield has joined in this battle and he belabors the theory of distinct masculine and feminine characteristics with such vigor and effectiveness that the whole silly structure crumbles like an ancient ruin.

Many of the secondary characteristics of a physical kind which have been regarded as belonging to the male or female sex now appear nearly so distinctive. Historical evidence shows that many secondary sex differences are not exclusively the possession of either sex. The same evidence confuses the notion of distinctive psychic characteristics in men and women. Says Dr. Bousfield: "The differences are fostered and upheld by suggestion and early training because of tradition and because they minister to pleasure; yet the more these artificial differences are studied and reduced to their elements the less fundamental they are seen to be. The more men and women are studied psychologically, the more it is found that the characteristics we have been discussing are distributed among them regardless of sex." For example, this is particularly true of vanity, dress, adornment and self-decoration, all of which are far from distinctly feminine attributes, and in various countries and during various ages men have indulged in these frailties more so than women.

Dr. Bousfield makes no attempt to deny the inefficiency, physical and mental inferiority of modern women, but he ascribes all these deficiencies wholly to artificial conditions. As to the inefficiency of the energy output in women he makes the following deductions. Along with their "masculine" occupations, women have interests and duties in their homes and with babies that drain much of their energies to the advantage of men. Secondly, an immense amount of their energy is turned back on themselves. Too much of their interest is upon their appearances and in themselves. They are more inclined to feel or seem to be somebody instead of striving really to be or become somebody. Consequently, women, even brilliant women, seldom become so absorbed in their intellectual pursuits, work, games or hobbies as are men, and hence women as a rule are less efficient. This egoism or narcissism, Dr. Bousfield states, is due to the baneful training and influences surrounding the childhood of women and it prolongs their infantile fantasies, day dreams and mental condition. Of course, this suits men handsomely and accentuates their own notions as to their dominant position in society and their boasted superiority. In the average man's vision a woman and a child are creatures of like intelligence. The writer claims that women seldom ripen into adult life and that their so-called femininity is merely a retarded development. Masculinity, he protests, is the adult stage and a "masculine" woman is a full grown woman.

Furthermore, the writer claims that much of man's erotic energies are sublimated into non-sexual paths and creative activities, whereas woman's erotic energies are merely displaced and distributed from the primary sexual zones to those of the secondary character, and their constantly conscious or unconscious preoccupation in their appearance and sexual appeal reduces them to a serious disadvantage in competition with men. Dr. Bousfield lays the blame for this not to the supposed inherent inferiority of women or to their femininity, but to our vicious economic and social environment, ancient traditions and superstitions, and generally to our educational methods and perverse moral standards.

This book is the most comprehensive, analytical and daring work so far published on this subject. The first remarkable treatise on this question was written by J. S. Mill in 1869, entitled "On the Subjection of Women." A brief quotation will suffice to show its tenor.

Mill wrote: "What is now called the nature of women is an eminently artificial thing, the result of forced repression in some directions, unnatural stimulation in others. It may be asserted, without scruple, that no other class of dependents have had their character so entirely distorted from its natural proportions."

For another excellent work on this subject see "Why Women Are So," by Mary Roberts Coolidge. Dr. Bousfield attempts to amplify, strengthen and prove these contentions, and in my humble opinion he succeeds admirably. He brings to his offensive tools that Mill and other pioneers did not and could not have and he sheds the light of psycho-analysis, a prominent physician's observations, and the discoveries of the modern social sciences upon these most absorbing questions. He comes forth from his researches an ardent revolutionist in the struggle for a complete equality of men and women.

## May, Nina and Paul

A Review by MADELIN LEOF

**THE GOLDEN DOOR.** By Evelyn Scott. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.50.

EDWIN MUIR'S "Latitudes," a lucid and keen book of notes on men of letters and on life, states: "Writers who stimulate, who incite to thought, are of three classes. Of the lowest are those who give a paradoxical turn to a platitude; these are valuable, for they make the platitude live. . . . The second class contains those writers who say more than they know they are saying. . . . Finally, there are those who say only a fraction of what is in their minds. These are the most valuable of all. The writer, however, who says all he intends to say. . . does not encourage us to think creatively. We follow him as far as he goes, but we do not go beyond him."

Evelyn Scott in "The Golden Door" is not of the first class—her platitudes are so few that they are negligible. Neither is she of the second nor the third; saying neither more than she knows, she is saying nor saying only a fraction of what is in her mind. She belongs rather to the last, saying all she intends to say about every character in the book, analyzing as minutely as possible the actions as well as the thoughts of her vague and often unconvincing characters.

Mrs. Scott presents an American follower of Tolstoy, a young, brilliant, physically beautiful youth who wants to set the world aright by preaching idealism and living barefoot on a farm. Unfortunately for his idealism, there are women in the world, women to whom he is irresistible, women who are willing to leave material comfort behind in order to be near him, women who, after taste of privation, feel that the good he wants does not enter the world immediately on their having fewer clothes to wear and poorer food to eat. Paul and May love each other. Paul sees no sense in marriage, but May's pleading makes his none too robust will succumb and he goes through with the ceremony. They leave their wealthy and "good" families to work out their own salvation in the country. A child is born—but, unlike the traditional offspring, it does not lead mother and father together. They are estranged on account of the baby—May realizing the infant's need of medicines and food, and Paul not willing to concede.

Enter Nina Gannett, unattractive, ordinary, humdrum typist, who worships Paul, and in whose strong body Paul sees a better companion for his desire to lead a Christ-like existence. The conflict between May, Nina and Paul is told in every detail, with no introspection of any of the three persons omitted. Their every reaction is described until we feel that there is nothing left about them which we can conjecture for ourselves. Their morbidities, their doubts, their disillusionments—all are laid naked before us. It is too much. Why can not Mrs. Scott leave something for us to imagine? And if she did, we feel that, however paradoxical it may sound, the three characters would be much more convincing and alive than they now are after they have been warped into shape by the author's precise and painstaking pen.

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## Tales of Africa

A Review by THERESA R. STITCH

**THE LITTLE KAROO.** By Pauline Smith, with an Introduction by Arnold Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.00.

THE LITTLE KAROO is a collection of short stories dealing exclusively with life in the Cape Colony, in the southernmost end of South Africa. While Miss Smith has resorted to the much-abused device of the unknown writer—that of seeking to gain attention through an introduction by a widely known and popular one—in this particular instance we cannot but feel that the author has honestly earned whatever additional prestige she may have achieved through Arnold Bennett's introduction.

The people who live in The Little Karoo are a simple, religious, superstitious folk, and very aptly is this conveyed in the charming simplicity of language employed by the author. Her attitude is one of tender sympathy for her characters and a deep understanding of the tragedies that move them. Utterly lacking as they are in all worldly self-consciousness, they touch at the very core of life in their loves, their work and their fear of and trust in God. Religion and a careful observance of a strict moral code are the laws that govern them.

There is something poignantly stirring in the delicate unfolding of the lives of these peasants—humble, yet proud, cruel and pathetic in their righteousness, yet capable of bitterness and rebellion.

An old-world atmosphere breathes through the pages of the book, as of a civilization, a morality, a religion, ancient and undisputed. Pauline Smith must surely have tasted of the bitterness and the sweetness and the irony of life or she could never have written "The Little Karoo."

## Notes on Books

Putnam's announces for publication this month the "Georgian Stories of 1925." This is the third volume of short fiction by British writers under this title, the two previous books having appeared in 1922 and 1924. This year's collection includes the names of Michael Arlen, Martin Armstrong, E. M. Foster, L. P. Hartley, Richard Hughes, Aldous Huxley, F. Tennyson Jesse, Naomi Mitchison, C. E. Montague, Arnold Palmer, Osbert Sitwell, Frank Penn Smith, J. C. Squire, and H. A. Vachell.

A black-and-white artist hitherto unknown in America is introduced with the publication of Mome Clarke's "Regarding the French" (McBride). He is A. Pecoud, and ninety of his vivacious sketches of Parisian folk and events enliven Miss Clarke's text. The book itself was printed in France, and is a charming example of French book making.

Rosa Luxemburg, the Polish revolutionary who played so great a part in the inception of the Russian and German revolutions, is to so many Americans merely a name—or, worse, the name of a fanatic. But she was in reality one of the most vivid, brilliant and lovable figures of modern times. She was a gay woman, filled with an inexhaustible courage and faith in her ideal of liberty without ornament or compromise. "The Letters of Rosa Luxemburg to Karl and Luise Kaubsky," which Robert French (McBride) published early this month in Louis R. Lochner's translation, reveals fascinatingly the personality of the light-hearted, indomitable woman who met her end, as she had prophesied, violently in the streets of Berlin in the great upheaval of 1918.

Royal S. Dixon, naturalist and journalist, is to write the foreword to Henri Fabre's "Life of the Caterpillar," which Bantam & Liveright are to have as the next addition to their "Modern Library" series.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

### Literature

MADONNA AND THE STUDENT. By Isabel Neilson. N. Y.: Huebsch.

O'MALLEY OF SHANGANAGH. By Donn Byrne. N. Y.: Century.

STRANGE STORIES FROM A CHINESE STUDIO. N. Y.: Bantam & Liveright.

### Social Science

GRANDMOTHER TYLER'S BOOK. Edited by Tupper and Brown. N. Y.: Putnam.

SOCIAL ORIGINS AND SOCIAL CONTINUITIES. By Alfred Marston Tossler. N. Y.: Macmillan.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (1825-1925). By Iconoclast. N. Y.: Thomas Seltzer.

PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH. By John Haynes Holmes. N. Y.: Greenberg.

### Crosswith-Posten Debate

One of the greatest literary treats of the year will be the debate between Frank Crosswith and U. S. Posten on "Should the Negro Support the Socialist Party." Both are well informed and able speakers. Mr. Crosswith will argue the affirmative, while Mr. Posten will take the negative side. The debate takes place in the lower meeting hall of the 135th street branch of the N. Y. Public Library, at 103 West 135th street at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday evening May 27. The general public is cordially invited and admission is free.

## BOOKS—Great Bargains

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The History of Human Marriage, 2 vols., Prof. Westermarck. \$5  
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1925 edition, sheepskin binding \$10  
Karl Marx, Capital, 3 vols. \$6.50  
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# --- D R A M A ---

## Richard Brinsley Sheridan

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

SHERIDAN'S education had been fragmentary, and he lacked serious training, but he had wit and self-confidence and he determined to turn dramatist. His father was an actor, his mother had written plays, and his father-in-law was a composer, and so the stage door swung wide open before him. His first piece, the five-act comedy, "The Rivals," was brought out at Covent Garden, January 17, 1775. In gratitude to the actor who had played Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Sheridan improvised the farce of "St. Patrick's Day; or, The Scheming Lieutenant," which was produced at Covent Garden, November 21, 1775—making three new plays which the young dramatist brought out within the year.

The great actor, David Garrick, who had managed Drury Lane Theatre with the utmost skill for many years, was about to retire. He owned half of the theatre, and this half he sold to Sheridan and to some of Sheridan's friends. A little later, Sheridan was able to buy the other half also. Thus, in the middle of 1776, David Garrick was succeeded in the management of the Drury Lane Theatre by Sheridan, then not yet twenty-five years old.

The first new play of the new manager was only an old comedy altered. "A Trip to Scarborough," acted February 24, 1777, was a deodorized version of Vanbrugh's "Relapse," rather better than most of the revisions of old plays, and yet a disappointment to the playgoers who were awaiting a new comedy. The new comedy came at last in the spring, and those who had high expectations were not disappointed. It was on May 8, 1777, that "The School for Scandal" was acted for the first time with immense success, a success which bids fair to endure.

When Garrick died early in 1779, Sheridan wrote a "Monody," to be recited at the theatre the incomparable actor had so long directed. And in the fall of that year, on October 30, he brought out the brightest of farces

and the best of burlesques, "The Critic; or, A Tragedy Rehearsed."

After the production of "The Critic," Sheridan did not again appear before the public as an original dramatist. Perhaps he was jealous of his reputation; and, aware of the limit of his powers, he knew that he could not surpass "The School for Scandal." Just as Moliere used to talk about his "Homme de Cour," which he had not begun when he died, so Sheridan used to talk about a comedy to be called "Affectation," for which he had done no more than jot down a few stray notes and suggestions.

As a writer of comedies, Sheridan's position is impregnable. Of the four comic dramatists of the Restoration, only one, Congreve, was Sheridan's superior as a wit; and Sheridan is the superior of the four as a playwright, as an artist in stage effect, as a master of the medium in which they all of them worked. His only later rival is his fellow Irishman, Oliver Goldsmith, but of Goldsmith's two comedies, one, "The Good-Natured Man," has always been a failure—when first acted and whenever a rival has been attempted—and the other, "She Stoops to Conquer," delightful as it is, is what its hostile critics called it when it was first seen, a farce—it has the arbitrary plot of a farce, though its manner is the manner of comedy.

It is curious that British novelists have often taken up their task in the maturity of middle age, and that the British dramatists have often been young fellows just coming into man's estate. Lessing has told us that the young man just entering on the world cannot possibly know it. He may be ingenious, he may be clever, he may be brilliant—but he is likely to lack depth and breadth. Here is the weak spot in Sheridan's work. Dash he had, and ardor, and dexterity, and wit; but when his work is compared with the solid and more human plays of Moliere, for example, its relative superficiality is apparent. And yet superficiality is a hard word, and perhaps misleading. What is not to be found in Sheridan's comedies is essential richness of inspiration. Liveliness there is, and dramatic skill, and comic invention, and animal spirits, and hearty enjoyment—these are the gifts to be prized. To seek for more is to be disappointed.

—From Introduction to Sheridan's Plays

## "William Tell"

Schiller's Tale Well Presented on the Screen at Moss' Cameo Theatre

In spite of eternal disillusion, there is an ever-fresh surprise in the inability of human beings to draw a lesson home to themselves. With utter complacency and sense of freedom from error, we watch the portrayal of our neighbors' faults, wholly overlooking the fact that we ourselves are neighbors. We applaud actions in the past that, when they occur around us, strike us with horror or fear and with vindictive hate. The most obvious example of this is revolution. Fourteen years elapsed between the Battle of Lexington and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; a half century did not stabilize the Republic of France; yet these wars, being ancient, have grown venerable. Germany we begin to tolerate, with the choice of a von Hindenburg; but Russia, which has not found a clear way in a scant decade, we thoroughly damn.

The tale of William Tell, graphically presented at the Cameo Theatre, glorifies revolution as the course to follow against tyranny. Impatient of the slow process of gathering intelligence, the long years—themselves, however, interspersed with revolt and revolution—such as gave England her present comparative democracy, the film pleads the cause of instant action. One caption reads:

Strike ye in Freedom's name,  
Let there be no waiting;  
Strike while the irons are hot—  
The foe shall know our rating.  
Strike! Strike! Strike! Strike! Strike!  
Yet even into this fiery appeal there creeps the phrasing of a commercial world, the lingo of a reference to Dun and Bradstreet. It is a poor—though our only—consolation to think that so many, who are members of a system of wage-slavery in their time, should applaud so vehemently as the audience does at earlier fights for freedom.

W. L.

Walter Hampden Leases the Colonial Theatre for Repertory Season

Walter Hampden has leased the Colonial Theatre, at 63rd street and Broadway, for ten years. Since his season at the National, when "Cyrano de Bergerac" played some time, the actor-manager has been eager to call out his repertory plan which was postponed by that success. He and his company take possession next fall. "Macbeth," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and "Hamlet" are among the productions planned in his repertory season.

Sylvia Field has replaced Louise Allen in the cast of "The Four Flushers," at the Apollo Theatre.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"ODD MAN OUT," a new play by Paul Fox and George Tilton, will open at the Booth Theatre on Monday night, under the management of Michael Mindlin. Alma Teli, A. E. Anson, James Crane and Lee Bakre have the leading roles in the play.

### THURSDAY

"BACHELORS' BRIDES," a farce by Charles Horace Malcolm, will open at the Cort Theatre on Thursday night. Charles Davis, an English actor, heads the cast, which further includes Marian Swain, Ann Delfield, Aline McDermott, and Olive Reeves-Smith.



EVELYN NICHOLS

in Anne Nichols' *Abie's Irish Rose*, which celebrates the beginning of the fourth year at the Republic Theatre, Saturday

## "The Bride Retires"

Lila Lee to Speaking Stage in French Farce at the National Theatre

Undoubtedly Henry Baron, who presented Felix Gaudier's French farce, "The Bride Retires," at the National Theatre upon the occasion of Lila Lee's return to the speaking stage, thought that he had a very naughty play. From beginning to end the cast struggled to make it as naughty as possible, but they managed to achieve only dullness. And a pity, too, because there is always room for pleasantly sophisticated—even daring—farces in a city that contains several hundred thousand men and women who have adult minds.

The situation of "The Bride Retires" is naughty enough, that of an innocent little girl who is married off by her father to a man whom she hardly knows, and who is hugely embarrassed in her bedroom on her bridal night. Indeed, Raymond—played by pretty little Lila—is supposed to believe up to and including the moment she starts to undress in her bridal chamber that babies are brought by storks. Lila's father and the mother of the bridegroom arranged to marry off the dear children and they manage to get many an indecent thought out of the situation. Indeed, the smirks and leers of papa and mamma at the thought of the young folks in the bedroom are about the most obscene and disgusting things on the stage this year.

Lila loves another man and is ready to elope with him the day after her marriage. The bridegroom likewise has a date for the next day.

During the night, in which she sleeps in the bed and he sits up in a chair, some sort of love develops, and all is set for a highly moral moronic ending.

If the piece had been skillfully written and deftly played we might have had one of those delightful evenings in the theatre that Ernest Truex gives us occasionally. But the play is written clumsily and the actors have all the agility of elephants with rheumatism. Here were the makings of an evening of delight for an adult and sophisticated audience. "The Bride Retires" passes up the opportunity.

Lila Lee is the featured player. She is a beautiful young thing, too pure looking apparently to understand the muck she dabbles with. But in spite of her beauty and excellent stage presence, she has no stage voice at all. All in all, the cast looked like a bunch of high school amateurs.

W. M. F.

Russian Group to Present "Cricket on the Heath" at Neighborhood Playhouse

A permanent Russian repertory company made up of former members of Moscow Art Theatre and Chayev-Souris calling themselves the Russian Chamber Theatre—will produce Charles Dickens' "Cricket on the Heath," at the Neighborhood Playhouse, this Sunday afternoon and Monday night. Barbara Bulgakov, Leo Bulgakov, Ivan Lazarev, Andrew Salama and Paul Rober-Ouzonov head the players.

This will not interfere with "The Critic," Sheridan's delightful satire, which now holds the boards the balance of the week. In fact—the good attendance at the Neighborhood Playhouse has prompted the management to continue the play another three weeks until the annual production of "The Grand Street Follies," due some time in June.

"Badges," With Madge Kennedy and Gregory Kelly at the B. O. H.

One of the events of the ending theatrical season is the booking of Madge Kennedy, film star, and Gregory Kelly in "Badges," the comedy by Max Marcin and Edward Hammond, which will be presented under the direction of Jules Hurlig, at the Bronx Opera House, Monday.

Others in the cast include Paul Harvey, Corliss Giles, Pauline Armitage, John Sharkey, M. Tello Webb and Howard Sydney. The direction is by Edgar MacGregor.

"Drusilla With A Million," and Viennese Music at the Capitol Theatre Sunday

The screen feature at the Capitol Theatre next week will be an F. B. O. production, "Drusilla With A Million," a picturization of the novel of the same name by Elizabeth Cooper.

Mary Carr, in the title role; Priscilla Bonner and Kenneth Harlan play the leading roles. F. Harmon Weight directed the production.

The musical program which S. L. Priscilla Bonner Rothafel offers at the Capitol next week will include a compilation of music typical of student life in Vienna before the war. It was collected from unpublished manuscript music, the lyrics being translated by Frank Moulton and Lieutenant Gitz-Rice and the music arranged by Dr. William Axt. In celebration of Memorial Day, Delphine March will sing "Gone to Their Rest," by Roedel. The orchestral number is Bizet's overture, "La Patrie," and the contribution of the Ballet is Von Blon's "Whispering Flowers."

Phoenix Players Will Try Out New Plays

A new producing organization, called the Phoenix Players, with its activities centered about Woodstock, in the Catskills, will try out three plays this summer. The intention is then to bring to New York in the fall one or more tried productions. The group is composed of professionals with much experience behind them who do not find the opportunities they seek, either in the experimental playhouse or the commercial theatre.

Ben Webster is director and Jacob Ben-Ami, Robert Edmond Jones and Robert Littell make up the advisory board. The list of players interested includes Anne Walters, Harolinde Humphreys, Rose Hobart, Philip Leigh, Harold Moulton, Romney Brent and Edith Meiser.

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WEDEKIND'S FAMOUS PLAY.  
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MARGOT KELLY and ULLRICH HAAPT  
Staged and Arranged by ULLRICH HAAPT.

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"A BIT O' LOVE"

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BERNARD SHAW'S famous Comedy  
CEASAR and CLEOPATRA  
WITH LIONEL ATWILL, HELEN HAYES, HELEN WESTLEY,  
ALBERT BRUNING, SCHUYLER LADD, HENRY TRAVERS, EDMUND ELTON and seventy others.  
Staged by PHILIP MOELLER.

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THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY  
THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED  
A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD  
— WITH —  
RICHARD BENNETT and PAULINE LORD

GARRICK 65 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:40. Matinee, Thursday and Saturday, 2:40

8TH MONTH  
THE GUARDSMAN  
A COMEDY BY FRANZ MOLNAR  
with ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE and DUDLEY DIGGES

Schildkraut to Produce International Masterpieces in Bronx Playhouse

To celebrate his father's sixtieth birthday this week, Joseph Schildkraut, star of "The Firebrand," presented him with a five-year lease, all paid up, of a small theatre on 180th street, the Bronx. It has been the elder Schildkraut's ambition, since coming to America twelve years ago, to have the own playhouse, where he could produce the dramatic masterpieces of the English, German, Russian, Hungarian and Yiddish playwrights.

Rudolph Schildkraut will take possession of his theatre next autumn, and his director will be Ossip Dymov, Russian playwright and novelist. It is his intention to invite guest stars whose ideals are artistic rather than financial. One of the productions already planned is Shakespeare's rarely performed "Richard II," with Joseph Schildkraut in the role of the neurotic monarch.

## Broadway Briefs

George Arliss will close his engagement in "Old English" at the Ritz Theatre on Saturday, May 30. Arliss will sail early in June for a brief holiday at his English home.

"Artists and Models" begins the last week at the Casino Theatre Monday. It will be a summer attraction in Chicago, beginning Sunday, May 31st.

"The Guardsman" has passed its 250th performance at the Garrick, while the other Guild play, "They Knew What They Wanted," at the Klav, has passed its 200th.

A second company of "The Gorilla," Ralph Seneca's mystery play, will open in Chicago Monday night at the Sam H. Harris Theatre. Another company is due in Los Angeles next month. The travesty will also be presented in London in July.

"The Garrick Gaeties," produced last Sunday night by the Junior Group of the Theatre Guild, will be repeated for special matinee at the Garrick next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will reach its 1,294th performance at the Republic Theatre tonight, which establishes a new long record for America. The former record was 1,291 performances, held by John Golden's "Lightnin'." "Abie's Irish Rose" opened at the Fulton Theatre on May 23, 1922.



MARGARET MOWER

gives an interesting performance in the "Lady of the Rose," Martin Flavin's new drama at the 49th Street Theatre.

Mischa Auer and Edgar Heming will alternate in the role of Molevik in "The Wild Duck," at the 48th Street Theatre. Ibsen's play reached its 100th performance Thursday.

Margot Kelly, appearing in "The Loves of Lulu," at the Ambassador Theatre, will appear next season in a play based upon the life of Fanny Ellsler, the famous Viennese dancer.

Earl Carroll announces additions to the cast of "Who Cares?" scheduled to open late in June. The principals include Bobby Folsom, Ted and Betty Healy, Bud Dooley and Andree, Oscar Lorraine, Adele Neff, Dave Chasen and Kathryn Ray.

There is a new Gerswerg Werle in "The Wild Duck," at the 48th Street Theatre. Tom Powers has been replaced by Philip Leigh.

Last benefit of the Theatre Club, Rand School and Women's Committee branches will be the performance of "Rosmerholm," at the 32nd Street Theatre, Sunday evening, May 26. Tickets on sale at box office and Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

Anne Nichols' Laughing Success

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE  
4TH YEAR  
Of America's Favorite Comedy

Priscilla Dean in "The Crimson Runner" at Moss' Colony Sunday

Moss' Colony, beginning Sunday, will have Priscilla Dean in her latest photoplay, "The Crimson Runner." The supporting cast includes Taylor Holmes, Ward Crane, Alan Hale and Mitchell Lewis. Tom Forman directed. Other films include Henry Langdon in his latest comedy, "Horace Greeley, Jr.," Colony Pictorial and Topics of the Day. The stage presentations include Eddie Elkins and his Club Richman Orchestra; "The Masked Dancer," "Cutie" Osborne, exponent of the Charleston Dance, and Ben Blue, dancing comedian.

Press Agents' Relief Fund Benefit at the Knickerbocker Sunday

For the first time in the history of amusements its press representatives and traveling advance agents have a successful organization, known as the Theatrical Press Representatives of America, and with a large membership that takes in everybody in the calling.

To increase the emergency relief fund the organization plans to give a benefit performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sunday evening, May 24. The stage direction will be handled by R. H. Burnside. On the occasion of the benefit a Year-Book will be issued, for which Howard Chandler Christy has supplied the cover with a striking design.

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"Friendly Enemies," from the play by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman.

CAMEO—"William Tell."

CAPITOL—"Drusilla With A Million," from the novel by Elizabeth Cooper, with Mary Carr, Priscilla Bonner and Kenneth Harlan.

COLONY—Priscilla Dean in "The Crimson Runner," with Taylor Holmes, Ward Crane and Alan Hale.

RIALTO—Alice Terry in "Any Woman," by Arthur Somers Roche.

RIVOLI—"Old Home Week," by George Ade, with Thomas Meighan and Lila Lee.

## THEATRES

TONIGHT at 8:30 and EVERY EVE. (Except Monday)  
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RUN EXTENDED TO JUNE 7

Sheridan's Famous Comedy



## "THE CRITIC"

Orchestra, \$1.50. Balcony, \$1.00  
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"Witty and delightful and always done with the jolliest devotion and spirit on the part of the actors."—STARK YOUNG, N. Y. Times.

LAUGHTER BLENDS WITH TEARS

Myron C. Fagan's Thrilling Melodrama

2d  
MONTH

## MISMATES

with CLARA JOEL

TIMES SQ.  
Thurs., W. 42 St.  
MATS. THURS.  
and SAT., 2:30.

ANNE NICHOLS presents

## WHITE COLLARS

A REAL FUNNY HUMAN COMEDY

By EDITH ELLIS

SAM HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30.  
H. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.



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WALTER HUSTON

EARL CARROLL  
THEATRE, 7th Ave. at 50th St.  
EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES:  
WED., THURS. and SAT., 2:30.

## COLONY

Byway at 53rd St.

NOON  
TO 11:30 P. M.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

HUNT STROMBERG and CHARLES R. RODGERS Present

## PRISCILLA DEAN

In the sort of role in which she achieved her greatest fame.

## "THE CRIMSON RUNNER"

With WARD CRANE—TAYLOR HOLMES  
MITCHELL LEWIS and ALAN HALE

Directed by Tom Forman. Produced by Hunt Stromberg.

And a Splendid Bill of Stage Creations

Headed by

EDDIE ELKINS AND HIS

CLUB RICHMAN ORCHESTRA

## CAPITOL

BROADWAY at 51st St.

World's Largest and Foremost Motion Picture Palace—Major Edward Bowes, Manager Director.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

A Rare Treat for the Motion Picture Loving Public

## "DRUSILLA WITH A MILLION"

—truly ONE picture in a million

Played by a Distinguished Cast

—including—

Kenneth Harlan—Mary Carr

Priscilla Bonner and many others

IT'S F. B. O.'S FINEST PICTURE

Famous CAPITOL Program

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by RUTHAEL ("ROET")

### Bronx Amusements

## BRONX OPERA HOUSE

149th St. E. at 24 Ave.

POP. PRICES 1 MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

JULES HURDIG Presents

America's Favorite Stars

MADGE KENNEDY

(IN PERSON)

and GREGORY KELLY

In the Mystery Comedy-Drama

## "BADGES"

By MAX MARCIN

and EDWARD HAMMOND

THE "CROSS-WORD PUZZLE" OF THE DRAMA

## Fiske O'Hara

Brings "The Big Mogul"  
To Daly's—Personal  
Touches Give Delight

Fiske O'Hara, who has been giving vast amusement to audiences in the provinces and at neighborhood theatres these many years, ventured near Broadway Monday when he brought a new play by DeWitt Newing, "The Big Mogul," to Daly's 63rd Street Theatre. O'Hara, who enjoys a reputation as a tenor as well as an actor, won his way to his audiences with his little intimate touches.

When action in the "Melodramatic Comedy" lags a bit, as it did most of the time, O'Hara would insert a few songs, Irish, usually. At another period he announced to his cast and audience he would tell a few Irish jokes, which he proceeded to do. When Miss Dorothy Seeger scored a hit with a few songs, O'Hara stopped the show awhile to present her and her accompanist, Catherine Downey, to the audience.

None of these interruptions hurt the action of the play much. In fact nothing could hurt it. It was a terribly obvious story of a type not unfamiliar to anybody who viewed the more popular plays of a decade or two ago.

O'Hara played the stellar role, Peter Quilt, a plumber with a golden voice, who seems to find Wall Street his own personal hunting ground. Mary Green, his stenographer, is really an heiress—by name, Mary Lamb—in disguise. She is out looking for a thrill in a bit of honest labor at key-pounding. Mary Lamb's father, whose first name is Van Cortlandt and is never even called Van for short—not even by Mrs. Lamb—lives on Fifth avenue, naturally. It is at the Fifth avenue home that the father of Mary and two sides plot Peter's downfall on "the street."

But virtue is triumphant.

Pat Clary played the double role of stenographer and society girl. The other characters in the play seemed to come directly out of "The Fatal Wedding," or some other burlesque of an old-time "meller-drama."

E. L.



MADGE KENNEDY

will appear in the Marcin-Hammond comedy, "Badges," coming to the Bronx Opera House, Monday night.

The Pasadena community playhouse opened Monday night with a premiere of Victor Mapes' new comedy, "The Amethyst." The playhouse was built by gifts and citizens to house the Pasadena Community Players.

Singe Patterson, Swedish dancer, who was featured at Ciro's in Paris and later at the London Opera House in "Come Over Here," is returning to New York to re-enter musical comedy.

## MUSIC

### English Opera Next Season

ENGLISH grand opera will obtain a foothold next season in one of America's major opera troupes. Fortune Gallo will use English libretti in both "Hansel and Gretel" and "Faust," the translations having been made by Charles Henry Meltzer, formerly a music critic on several New York papers.

In Chicago, last season, the English experiment was used for several matinees, but in his New York season for next fall Gallo has announced at least one performance in English weekly, with the rest in Italian and French. He opens at the Century Theatre, September 21.

The last important English opera production was done by Henry W. Savage, and at the Century Theatre some years back.

### Music Notes

Paderewski will return to America early in November and will remain until May, 1926, making a tour of the United States and Canada.

Mischa Levitzki's tour of the Orient will include twelve appearances in Java and twenty concerts in India. He opens his tour on August 27 in Singapore.

Ernest Davis, tenor, has been engaged as soloist of the Wayfarer Pageant in Seattle, Washington, during the week of July 27.

Grace Leslie will be heard with the New York Symphony Orchestra at Chautauque, N. Y., in August.

## DRAMA



ROBERTA BEATTY

in the spectacular operetta, "The Student Prince," at Jolson's Theatre. The two-hundredth performance will be given Saturday.

## Max Reinhardt's Vienna Repertory

JUST one year ago, the indefatigable Max Reinhardt established his repertory theatre in Vienna, the artistic and expensive program of which bears the name of "The Actor in the Theatre in Josefstadt under the Direction of Max Reinhardt." It is quite necessary to quote this long legend, continues the Vienna correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, because it already subtly indicates that this is a theatre in which both actor and producer are supreme, while the drama itself takes a subordinate position. One might almost call it an old-fashioned theatre to which people resort to enjoy themselves.

Nowhere is the artistic effort to create enjoyment and entertainment more evident than in the long list of plays which have been produced during the past year. Classics and moderns of several nations jostle each other, but they are all "good plays" from the public's point of view.

The list and number of performances of each play is as follows: Shakespeare, "King Lear," 11; "The Merchant of Venice," 12; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 40; A. A. Milne, "Mr. Pim Passes By," 15; "The Dover Road," 5; Sutton Vane, "Outward Bound," 12; Harwood, "Prothero's Help," 9; Eugene O'Neill, "Anna Christie," 5; Schiller, "Kabale and Love," 26; Hans Muller, "Tailor Wibbe," 11; Max Mell, "The Apostle Play," 9; Arthur Schnitzler, "Anatol," 7; Hugo von Hofmannsthal, "The Impossible One," 23; Peter Buch, "Princess Huchswind," 20; Dostoevsky, "Uncle's Dream," 10; Gogol, "The Gamblers," 23; Chekhov, "The Marriage Proposal," 23; Serge Youssevitch, "Sonkin Wins the Lottery," 18; Andreyev, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," 5; Strindberg, "Mother Love," 23; Goldoni, "The Servant of Two Masters," 40; Etienne Ray, "Beautiful Women," 20; Alfred de Musset, "Courage and Divine Love," 6; Prosper Merimee, "Bouabouche," 6; Paul Gerdard, "Aimee," 16; Paul Raynald, "Master of His Heart," 11; Jean Sarment, "The Fisher of Shadows," 3; Sacha Guitry, "Mon pere avec raison," 15; Birabeau and Dolley, "Orange Blossom," 19; and Caldera, "Dame Kobold."

## Socialist Party at Work

(Continued from Page 7.)

and Wolff and a discussion of the relative merits of indoor and outdoor social affairs. The majority favored the former and a committee composed of Comrades Herman Wolff and Smith was named to find a hall and report to the next meeting for a definite decision.

### YIPSELDOM

Friday, May 22, Circle 1, Bronx, meets at headquarters, 1167 Boston road, at 8:30. Members will proceed to Prospect and Longwood avenues where an open-air meeting will be held as part of the National membership drive. Speakers are Benjamin Goodman, Anita Merkin, and Emanuel Switkes. Abraham Kauffman, chairman.

The following Circles are active in the membership drive: Circles 3, 7 and 8, Manhattan; Circle 6, Brooklyn and Circle 1, Bronx.

The Fifth Annual Declaration Contest of the New York Yipsels will be held on Sunday, May 24, 8 p. m., at 62 East 108th street. An entertainment and dance has also been arranged. The judges are Algernon Lee, Nathan Fine and Louis P. Goldberg. Get tickets from Emanuel Switkes, at 7 East 15th street. Anita Merkin, League organizer, will preside.

The Young People's Socialist League was represented at the Conference of Youth Organizations held May 18 and 17, at the Rockaway Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I., by Ben Senitzer, Emanuel Switkes, Anita Merkin and Evelyn Kogan. The conference considered the question of Youth and War. The Yipsels urged that the only effective way of doing away with war is to abolish the system that produces it.

Y. P. S. L., Circle 1, Bronx: The new officers of Circle 1 are Harry Diamond, organizer; Sidney Hertzberg, educational director; Abraham Gendal, financial secretary; Sadie Handman, recording secretary; Phillip Hoffman, corresponding secretary; Emanuel Bernstein, publicity agent; Rita Golub, social director; and Joseph Diamond, athletic director. An enjoyable literary evening was had last Friday and other equally entertaining events are promised at the next meetings. Circle 1 meets every Friday evening at 1167 Boston road. All comrades and their friends are invited.

## Tamiment Opens June 20

Camp Tamiment (established by the Rand School of Social Science in 1921), and located at Forest Park, Pa., will again be the scene of the Summer conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. This will be the third conference to be held at the Camp, and the sessions will last from June 25 to 28, inclusive. The general topic under discussion will be "The Struggle for Public Ownership in America," a subject of timely importance. Among the speakers will be Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer; Carl D. Thompson, president of the Public Ownership League of America; John Brophy, president of the United Mine Workers of America; James Simpson, vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress; Robert W. Bruere, editor of the Survey-Graphic; Stewart Chase, James H. Maurer, and others. Various special features will lend interest to the conference, which will undoubtedly attract several hundred guests.

The Rand School always conducts a series of lecture courses at the Camp and the lecturers scheduled for the season of 1925 are: August Claessens, well-known Socialist speaker; V. F. Calverton, author of "The New Spirit"; Clement Wood, poet and speaker; Herman Epstein, lecturer on music; Marius Hansome, teacher in the Rand School; Isabelle Kendig, representative of the Progressive party, and Vernon Loggins, professor in literature in New York University. These lectures take place every morning at 9:30, for five mornings a week.

The balance of the time is spent in the outdoor sports and recreation for which Camp Tamiment is famous. Every evening finds the campers assembled in its beautiful social hall on the water's edge, where plays, social dancing, community singing and every form of recreation fill the hours of a day which seems all too short.

The recreation staff this year will consist of Aben Finkel, dramatic director, who has had much experience in staging plays; his assistant, Jacques Wolfe, at the present time director of singing in the Franklin

K. Lane High School; Joe Fries, experienced camp swimming teacher and physical director; and Al Goldman, manager of the tennis courts. Music will be furnished by the Ace Quartet of Brooklyn.

Many improvements, especially in the grounds, will be observed by the guests at Camp Tamiment this year. Sam Stoddard, who has the credit of making fifteen of the finest tennis courts of the East, has been working since last Summer to make the groves more beautiful. The roads in the camp have been widened and improved. Sandyville, the family bungalow colony, is undergoing changes of roads and fields to make it more comfortable and beautiful than ever. Three-fourths of the bungalow holders have been there every year since the colony was started, and there remain each year but few bungalows for newcomers to acquire. The wonderful air of Tamiment, the skilled councillors in charge of children, and abundant recreation make it a paradise for children.

The camp will open on June 20, a week-end which will be marked by the visit of a group of friends from Philadelphia, celebrating an anniversary at Tamiment. The general manager for the current season will be Joseph Jablonow, officer of the Teachers Union, who acted as assistant manager in 1924. For complete information about the camp apply to the New York headquarters in the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

### English-Speaking Branch of Workmen's Circle Being Formed

A new English-speaking branch will be formed on the East Side. A group numbering over twenty-five have already agreed to become charter members. The first meeting will be held Monday evening, June 1, in the headquarters of the Socialist Party, 6th A. D., at 137 Avenue B, near 9th street. All young men and women interested are invited to attend or write to the Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York, for further information.

## "Neither Poverty Nor Riches"

(Continued from Page 4.)

memory." Pupils must be trained in their studies "in a playful manner, without any air of constraint, and with the further object of discerning more readily the natural bent of their respective characters.

Later, they are to be taught the mathematical sciences, so as to help them to cultivate the habit of abstract thought, and particularly contemplate the idea of good. Those possessing courage, but deficient in their capacity for science, are placed at the age of twenty in the ranks of warriors, and the rest continue their studies until thirty, during which time they strive particularly to discover the relationship between the various sciences. At thirty, the less promising are assigned to practical political positions. The more promising continue for five years longer "with the art of reasoning and perseverance and application" and from thirty-five to fifty years of age take an active part in the government of the Republic.

The Rulers: After passing the half-century mark the most intelligent and powerful of the guardians who have proved to have done throughout their lives only those things which they believed to be advantageous to the State are selected as rulers. Those selected take turns as rulers, filling the highest offices of the State and then spending the remainder of their time in philosophic studies. These rulers should, besides their

other qualifications, have a retentive memory, be "quick at learning, lofty minded and graceful, the friend and brother of justice, truth, fortitude and temperance."

"All private property, whether in houses, or lands, or anything else, must be forbidden to our guardians, who receive a maintenance from the rest of the citizens, as the wages of their office." This is essential if they are to be prevented from tearing the city asunder, by applying the term "mine" each to a different object instead of all to the same, and by severally dragging to their several distinct abodes whatever they may acquire independently of the rest.

(Continued Next Week.)

## On Transit Reform

(Continued from Page 4.)

ing. The operating problems will be those incident to complete or partial unification, on the one hand; and on the other, those presented by the almost inevitable period of conflict with the companies before substantial unification is achieved. The plan has the courage to face this latter prospect and also the proposal that the transit system as a whole shall be self-sustaining, the car-riders to pay the necessary fare, knowing that the proceeds are for their own property and service and will not contribute to private speculative purposes.

## Facts and Fancy in Russia

(Continued from Page 6.)

great banking and corporation capitalists into power. In all these revolutions, except that which brought Civil War, there was nothing resembling a dictatorship. Comrade White should study history. It provides an excellent intellectual discipline and enables one to avoid rash statements.

### The Force Idea

Finally, we come to what is practically a surrender to the force idea when Comrade White writes that when we urge "peaceful parliamentary means" we are "really only assistants of capitalism." Now he does not say that we Socialists should proclaim that we propose to use force and to establish a dictatorship, but that is what he means when he complains that we do not urge this policy. He writes thus because he contends that in England, France, the United States and similar countries we now have "a dictatorship thinly veiled." It is the language of Communism which we have heard over and over again.

In the first place it is not true. The capitalist countries which he mentions with all their limitations and injustices, permit much more freedom to the workers than Bolshevik Russia does. I cannot stand in the open air or in halls in Russia and speak for the complete reorganization of Russian society and the ousting of the Russian rulers. I can do this in England, France and the United States. I know this because it has been done and is being done in these countries. It is simply

blindness and fanaticism to deny what is apparent to every human being.

### Stupid and Barren Advice

What Comrade White would have us do is to make fools of ourselves by changing our program and pronounce that we urge civil war, arming of the masses, establishing a few leaders in power, and proclaiming a dictatorship. Then, admitting for the moment that this is proper, when we get the power, suppress all working-class organizations that do not agree with us and force our will upon others by terror, exile and imprisonment.

This is stupid as well as barren of any fruitful progress for the working class. It is especially stupid in countries with the historical background and traditions of the three countries he mentions. In fact, American and British Communists have proclaimed this program since 1919. They are weaker than when they started and they have come to be a subject for laughter today.

When we want to put our heads in the noose and set back the working-class movement of this country for decades, we will persuade the workers to take Comrade White's advice. But we work and wait, we organize and carry on education. Should our ruling classes prevent the workers from reaping the fruits of some future victory by establishing a dictatorship like that which prevails in Russia then it will be time to appeal to what Lincoln called the "revolutionary right to revolution" and not before.

## RAND SCHOOL

THEATRE BENEFIT

IBSEN'S

## ROSERSHOLM

AT THE 52ND STREET THEATRE

Monday Evening, May 25th

Tickets on Sale at Box Office, or Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

## Vaudeville Theatres

### MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will show "Friendly Enemies," from the Shipman-Hoffman comedy, starring Weber and Fields.

The vaudeville program will include James B. Stanley and Company; Shelton, Tyler and Sharples; Margaret Padula; Joe Rolley and Grover Schopp; The Howard Girls, and other acts.

### PALACE

Ina Claire in "Right You Are," by Gene Markey, with Geoffrey Kerr; Phil Baker; Miss Patricia; Charles O'Donnell and Ethel Blair; "The Antique Shop," with Val Eichen; Dare and Wahl; Brooks and Philson; and the Chandon Trio.

### HIPPODROME

John Steel with Mabel Stapleton; third and final week of Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra; George Herman; Power's Elephants; Hamtree Harrington and Cora Green; Du Callion; Willie Brack and Company, and Stanelli and Douglas.



PRISCILLA DEAN

comes to Moss' Colony Theatre in a new film, "The Crimson Runner," opening on Sunday.

## Gilbert's "Engaged" Next Production of The Stagers

"Rosmersholm" begins its last week on Monday at the 52nd Street Theatre. It is to be followed by "Engaged," the W. S. Gilbert comedy, one play for which Sullivan did not write the score. "Overhead," the comedy from the Dutch, of Herman Heijermans, which was to have followed the Ibsen play, is held over for later production by The Stagers.

# THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, May 23, 1925

## JINGOES AT WORK

OUR last issue was on the press when a wireless from Tokio to the Times confirmed what The New Leader said about the American militarist game played in the Pacific. In Japan the preparations to make Hawaii a second Gibraltar "are taken as an indication that the United States doubts the permanent potency of the Washington treaties and believes that Japan will sooner or later attack Hawaii."

Could any other impression have been conveyed to Japan by the glorious carousal of our Junkers in the Pacific? On the same day that this news came from Tokio Washington dispatches reported that Congressmen Britten and McClintic, one Republican and one Democrat, both members of the House Naval Committee, urged legislation at the next session of Congress to make the Hawaiian Islands "the strongest military outpost in the world."

This forecasts a struggle in the next session of Congress and more alarms for our Jingoos. They have learned nothing from the European race for larger armaments in the decade before the World War. History has no meaning for them. Moreover, they have less excuse than the Jingoos of Europe had. Across the Atlantic, frontiers touched at many points and the Powers scowled at each other at close range.

Here the situation is different. Japan and the United States are separated by a vast body of water and neither Power can afford to risk trying to conquer the other by sending forces so far from its bases of supply. Therefore, this agitation is little short of criminal and the United States is serving as a provocateur if it accepts the advice of our Junkers and transforms the Hawaiian Islands into a great fortress.

## REGULATING CORPORATIONS

WHEN a generation ago those monstrous offshoots of the capitalist system, the great corporations, began to appear on the scene our politicians were as bewildered as William Jennings Bryan is in the presence of the fossil remains of one of his remote ancestors. They proposed to destroy the monster. Failing in that, they proposed to regulate it.

Out of the best minds of a later period came the Federal Trade Commission which was to guide, regulate, control, direct, admonish and tame these great organizations. Today the regulators are unable to regulate themselves and the division in the Commission gives us a peep into some very interesting secrets.

A majority of the commissioners favors secrecy in regulating our ruling oligarchies and a minority favors publicity. By the appointment of one Humphrey to the Commission, Doctor Coolidge weighted the scales in favor of secrecy. Whereupon the minority became peeved and has made a protest.

The issue involved may be presented in the following illustration: Light-fingered gentry go through an audience and purloin all the valuables they can. The majority oppose publicity when such cases come to their attention, merely contenting themselves with exacting a promise from the thieves that they will not do it again. The minority insist on publicity when corporations violate the law, contending that violators are no more entitled to secrecy than pick-pockets are.

So there is the issue. If pick-pockets could only rise in the world and become corporation magnates what solicitude they would receive at the hands of Doc. Coolidge's majority!

## THANKS TO REALTOR BRYAN

NOTHING better could have happened than this prosecution of a Tennessee teacher for teaching evolution. Those who would suppress modern ideas have already given more publicity to the theories of evolution within the past two weeks than it has received for a decade. They have stimulated the curiosity of millions and there is little doubt that millions of those who patronize public libraries have consulted the index under "Evolution" and are now "reading up."

The trial itself will probably be widely reported and it will assume the character of a public debate with many millions of people constituting the forum. Realtor Bryan's child-mind will be pitted against normal human beings with brains and education. If the plans of the defense mature, some of the most noted scholars of the country will testify and their participation will be a liberal education for many.

Of course, the soundness of evolution as an explanation of cosmic, organic and social development will not be an issue. The issue is whether one group of citizens can use the State to teach their private views to the exclusion of all others. The issue is as old as human history.

Bryan's view of State-enforced dogma has never won and it never will win. It has been triumphant for a time, but it eventually met disaster. One tendency that hastened the development of anti-slavery politics in this country was the demand of the slave States in the middle '30s that all abolition literature should be excluded from the mails. That demand, supported by President Jackson and his Postmaster General, aroused many who before were indifferent, and within a quarter-century the slave oligarchy was in ruins.

Thanks are due to Bryan, the Fundamentalists and Koo Koo for the nation-wide educational program their stupidity is providing for us.

## DO YOU KNOW?

UNDER the above caption the Commercial asks a number of questions. Do you know that there is not a single Socialist experiment, that there is no law on the statute books to prevent Socialists from trying out their plans; that if

a hundred, a thousand, or a million people were to decide to "own their property in common" and "divide everything," they might do that?

Yes, we know. Just think of owning "everything in common" and at the same time "divide everything" and you will know as much as the wise bird who presents those profound questions. Take the steel industry. Imagine we own it in common and at the same time divide it up. What will you have—a furnace, a set of rolls, some steel rails, a few tons of ingots or some blow-hole armor plate? Take what you want, divide up, and also "own in common."

If you don't know that this is what some bad people want, ask the Commercial bird. He knows. He also knows that there isn't a law on the statute books of this country that prevents Socialists from "trying out their plans." Consider the steel industry again. There are no laws preventing us from owning it in common or dividing it up. Simply chase out the owners and go to it. Just as easy as writing for the Commercial. Try it.

There is much more that we do not know and which is the exclusive knowledge of the Commercial. But the human race will never miss anything by knowing what it knows or what it pretends to know. We know because we know the Commercial. Any publication that buys the daily garbage which Fred R. Marvin sells it may know much, but we believe that we could sell a big supply of Jeff Peter's Brazilian diamonds to the editors and get away with it. We know.

## THE VOLKSTIMME

FOR a number of years German Socialists in the Eastern States have had no weekly publication because of the defection of the one German daily that had served the movement for more than two generations. German Socialists have sorely missed a publication of their own, especially as the one which they had helped to build has been used to support disruptive methods in the Labor movement.

With the appearance of the Volkstimme, a German weekly supporting the Socialist Party, our German comrades have finally established a publication that will compare favorably with any that has represented the Socialist movement in this country. It

is capably edited by Socialist Party members, and its editorials, theoretical articles, and news of the movement at home and abroad establish a standard that is creditable to the New York and Philadelphia branches that are responsible for it.

It is no accident that with the marked signs of increasing activity and increasing membership of the party the Volkstimme should appear at this time. It is needed to combat the false information and half-truths that have sowed dissension in the ranks of the German Socialists and we urge German readers to become acquainted with it.

The publication office is at 107 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Its subscription rates are \$2 for one year, \$1.25 for six months, and five cents a copy.

## ANOTHER DEATH RAY

IF some inhuman monster were to experiment with poisons on his private account, intending them for use against personal enemies, he would be locked up as a scourge. Not so with "Christian Governments." The technical and chemical staffs of the leading Governments since the end of the World War have been engaged in experiments to produce devices that will destroy life wholesale.

The latest wrinkle in this line is from Berlin and is called "helio-taub." It is a new kind of "death ray" with greater powers of destruction than any previous device. It is said that the new rays are capable of paralyzing life for six hours over a distance of forty miles and to an altitude of 45,000 feet.

Considering that the new devices along this line are intended for the civilian population as well as for the soldiers in the field, the more they are perfected the more inducement will there be for peoples at war to rise against their own military machines. With the air and water polluted, vegetation destroyed and deadly rays striking down whole populations, the logical reaction would be against the monsters who bring these frightful terrors into the world.

Perhaps the stupid militarists are preparing for the final extinction of their own gruesome calling.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

## German Drift to the Left

German monarchists have about given up faith in Hindenburg. Count

Reventlow, a sworn foe of the Republic, openly expresses his disappointment of Hindenburg, and Count Westarp of the same stripe writes that the Republic has not come to stay. Meantime, the Socialists have ranged their party against the Luther Cabinet. On Wednesday they brought forward a motion of no confidence in the Government which was defeated by a vote of 214 to 129, with twenty-five members not voting. The Socialist opposition is directed against the foreign policy and the taxation program of the Government. The heavy grain duties proposed are considered as evidence of the ascendancy of the grain-growing Junkers, and if the duties are enacted the Socialists declare that they will mean starvation for the German workers by heavy increases in the price of bread. The whole program of the Government is declared a "new attack by big capitalists and landed proprietors" against the welfare of the working class. A proposed tariff on automobiles and tractors is also opposed as a special favor to German manufacturers, who have not kept pace with other countries in making good machines and who now desire to erect a wall against better foreign machines and secure a monopoly of the home market for their inferior products. The Communists are opposed to the Government program and one organ of the Democratic party also expresses its dissatisfaction. The present tendency appears to be a drift towards the Left parties despite the election of Hindenburg.

## The Tottering French Cabinet

The French military adventure in Morocco is likely to prove the immediate cause of the overthrow of the Fainlevo Cabinet which from its organization has been recognized as unstable. The French have suffered military reverses just as the Spaniards have, while the expenses are piling up at a rapid rate. Meantime Abd-el-Krim is already charged with espousing Communism, which suggests that no people can resist a bandit raid by one of the Powers without getting the Communist label. Not only are Socialists and Communists in France ranged against the war upon the Rifians, but the Socialistic Radicals are also turning against Fainlevo. Upon the rumor that the Socialists are preparing to overthrow the Cabinet next week the franc declined and stocks on the Bourse fell from 30 to 100 points. "Bankers and industrialists," reads one cable, "fear another Government which might be pledged to the Socialists to put through a capital levy." Caillaux as Finance Minister is opposed to the capital levy for fear that capitalists will export their capital, yet he gives the impression that he has some mysterious plans by which he will get the funds to stabilize the Government without scaring the ruling classes. Thus far he has not revealed the magic by which this is to be accomplished and yet finance is the most important problem that faces the French Government if we except the war against the Rifians.

## New Belgian Cabinet

Belgium has a Government again, even if it is likely to be only a short-lived one. After

getting along without a Cabinet since the elections of April 5, when the Clericals lost their position as the strongest party in the Chamber to the Socialists, the little Kingdom learned on May 13 that M. Van de Vyvere, a Clerical chief, had succeeded in inducing his partisans to enter an all-Catholic Government, disposing of only seventy-eight Deputies out of a total of 187. If the twenty-two Liberals live up to their declarations made while Emile Vandervelde was vainly trying to organize a Labor Government, to the effect that they would not support either a Socialist or a Clerical Cabinet, Premier Van de Vyvere's road will be a rocky one probably leading to a dissolution of the Chamber and new elections. Confident of their hold on the masses of the people, the Socialists, who saw their popular vote increase from 672,474 in the election of 1921 to 820,658 on April 5, and their representation from sixty-eight to seventy-nine, are standing pat on their special congress' resolution condemning the idea of setting up an all-Labor Government while in the minority in the Chamber and calling for the strongest kind of opposition to any Cabinet that might lay violent hands upon any of the social reforms won in the past. There is the possibility that common fear of Socialist gains may temporarily unite the Clericals and Liberals for at least a little while and enable M. Van de Vyvere to worry through the summer.

## Changes in Spain

Having "solved" the Moroccan problem by the simple process of falling back before the advancing hosts of Abd-el-Krim until the Spanish troops held merely a narrow strip along the coast, General Primo de Rivera, head of the Military Directorate which seized power in September, 1923, abolishing the Cortes and Parliamentary Government, allowed King Alfonso to issue a decree on May 17 lifting the state of siege as the first step toward the eventual restoration of a constitutional regime. The Spanish would-be Mussolini has been greatly worried of late by the desperate economic situation of the country, as well as by the rising tide of criticism in Spanish Liberal circles, not to speak of Blasco Ibanez's Republican campaign, so it appears that he is getting ready to shoulder the responsibility for his nation's troubles on to the Parliamentarians whose shortcomings furnish the excuse for the dictatorship. About the only accomplishments of the Rivera Régime consist in having made the Catalan separatists bitter than ever by efforts at repression and in making Spain ridiculous by exiling Professor Miguel Unamuno and several other critics of the dictatorship. The Spanish Socialists and trade unionists, under the wise leadership of the veteran Pablo Iglesias, Julian Besteiro and others, have avoided giving Rivera a chance to break up their organization and now they are stronger than ever and ready to resume their militant activities as soon as the atmosphere is cleared.

## The Restless Balkans

An echo of the Bulgarian shambles is the announcement at Belgrade that documents seized by the police reveal a Communist plot against leading Yugoslav politicians, including Premier Pashitch. No reliance can be placed upon such reports, as foraging of Communist documents, especially in the Balkans, long ago became an "essential industry." Of course, the Communists have not got over their romantic excursions into the dreamland of the "world revolution," and when alleged Communist plans are unearthed it is difficult to tell the bogus from the genuine. Hell appears to be still popping in Bulgaria, but the censorship permits us only to surmise what the cost in blood is. From Vienna comes another issue of the Communist International Press Correspondence and a leading article by V. Kolarov denies that the documents published by the Bulgarian authorities revealing Communist plans for the uprising are genuine. The writer traces the documents back to Berlin where Soviet paper had been stolen and claims that this stolen paper was used in forging the documents. Of the dictatorship in Bulgaria Kolarov writes: "No one in the country can write anything which is contrary to the orders of the Zankoff police." How aptly this applies to Russia itself!

## Peonage in the South

Some years ago in the reign of Woodrow, Secretary of State Lansing, in the presence of a solemn gathering of men, opened a case and there was the Constitution of the United States. It now reposes by the side of the Declaration of Independence in the Congressional Library, and pious visitors to the shrine are permitted the rare pleasure of gazing upon both in the presence of a uniformed guard. If there be those who deny that the Constitution lives, there it is! To it has been added important amendments, including the Thirteenth: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." But the news of the week carries an item of the involuntary servitude that has survived in the Southern States since that amendment was adopted. In Florida, home of Bryan, the Realtor-Fundamentalist, Negroes are flogged in the peonage camps of the new capitalism of the South. When white brutes stand over prostrate Negroes with guns and force one of their kind to cut bloody welts into the backs of the victims until the beater is exhausted,

# THE Chatter-Box

## Nonchalance.

There is a brown gray body  
Peeking through my window,  
Or hopping on the sill,  
Or picking on the sill  
To a tripping little cadence  
Of a chirrup and a trill.

There is rancor ramping  
On the street below,  
Creaking in the mill,  
Shrieking in the mill,  
But nothing seems to trouble  
The pitter from his bill.

There is anger in the walks,  
And grief in serried row—  
And eyes shout—"Kill,"  
And the shop cries—"Kill,"  
But the brown little throat  
Flutes the trickle of a trill.

There's God in His Heaven  
With anger for His foe,  
Granite in His will,  
Brutal in His will;  
But the gray-brown body  
Hopping on the sill,  
Picks up another crumb  
And chirps another trill.

## Questionnaire of Kary the Plumber

Gents Whom It May Concern:  
Of late some dictionaries, address books, and other who's-whoses have been asking for me biography, and each sent a different question paper. So I made out one of me own which fits them all and is the only genuine. Please destroy all others, or I shall not be responsible for results.  
Kary the Plumber.

Christian Name: Kary.  
Middle Name: The.  
Family Name: Plumber.  
Nicknames and Aliases: Vladimir and Karapottof.

Born: Yes.  
Where? In a bed in a paternity hospital.  
Married: A little.  
Children: One (1) cat.  
Their Characteristics and Promises: Black when clean.

Parents: Never had none; was born and raised by two maiden aunts.  
Ancestry: Two (2) grandfathers and three (3) grandmothers; all dead.

What Do You Consider Your Strong Points? Me right-hand knuckles.  
What Factor in Your Life Are Fine Arts? I can wipe as good a lead joint as anybody, where an inspector can see it.

Honorary Degrees Conferred: By a cop.  
On What Occasion? I thought the sign said Go.

What Is Your Politics? Same as Casey's; he knows.  
Honorary Societies: Won a baby rattle on soap coupons.

Greek Letter Fraternities: The poker gang in the back room of Papanako's hashery.

Which Foreign Languages Do You Read or Speak? I don't need no foreign jabber; I am one hundred per cent American.

How Do You Make Your Living? By gab, gad, and gag.  
What Is Your Principal Avocation? Shaving.

Do You Contemplate Change in Occupation? I already worked for nearly everybody in this part of the country.

Positions of Trust and Responsibility: Husband.  
Who Is Your Best Friend? Isaac Cohen, the pawnbroker, says he is.

What Bonds Have You? Holy matrimony.  
Do You Smoke? Father Hogan says I shall.

Do You Stammer? Only when telling the truth.  
Any Bodily Deformities? Size 44 clothes, height 5 feet.

Have You Ever Been Sued for Damages? No; they take it out of me wages.  
Which of the Modern Reform Movements Do You Favor? All work at overtime rates.

Do You Believe in One Moral Standard for Both Sexes? The girls I know already have it.

Are You Optimistic About the Future of Humanity? Yes, when my stomach does not bother me and nobody is running a loud speaker in the neighborhood.

Do You Keep Alcoholic Beverages in the House? No; my friends do, and I buy the pretzels.

Who, in Your Opinion, Is (or Was) the Greatest Person That This Country Produced? Charlie Murphy.

Give Reasons for Believing So: It's me unanimous opinion.  
If All the Books in the World But One Were to Be Destroyed, Which One Would You Save? Me savings-bank book, if I had one.

Who Is Your Favorite Author? The front pages were torn out; I didn't like the book, anyway.

Did You Do Your Bit in the Great War? Yes.  
Give Details: I put in a private still in the mansion of a famous war profiteer.

In Case of Fatal Accident, Who Should Be Notified? Tim O'Shea, the undertaker, with carbon copies to St. Peter and Lucifer.

Do You Believe in the Immortality of the Soul? Yes.  
Give Your Reasons: Hank, what carries my tools and pipe, once in his dream thought he heard his dead uncle sneeze.

REMARKS: I made one once about the boss and a guy squealed on me; never again.

S. A. DE WITT.

we remember the emotion that must overcome the pious as they gaze upon the sacred documents exhibited in Washington. Yes, the Constitution is there and involuntary servitude may also be found in Florida and other States. It seems that the new capitalism of the South has amended the amendment.