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Profit-Waste-Graft

How Each Levies Its Tribute
on the Worker's Food

The following is the first installment of a memorandum read and approved by the platform committee of the Socialist Party of Greater New York. The memorandum is the result of an extensive study of the food and market situation made by Harry W. Laidler. Similar studies are being made in other fields in order that a scientific program may be presented for the coming city campaign.

EZRA A. TUTTLE, member of the Committee on Markets, Prices and Costs of the New York State Food Investigating Commission, gave in 1912 the following vivid account of the wasteful and chaotic manner in which much of the food products that come into the City of New York are handled:

"The evidence taken by the Committee shows that, as a rule, much of the food stuffs for the metropolitan district are consigned to commission men and other receivers, without any control over prices by producers and shippers; that commission men and other receivers report that sales have been made at any price they please, often taking over the stuff for their own gain at their own price and charging shippers commission in addition; that stuff is often carted from the terminals to the various and numerous places of the commission men and the receivers, then it is sold to wholesalers, speculators and jobbers, and is carted to their respective places; that it is often sold to other jobbers and speculators and storage men and is again carted; that it is then sold to the retailer and again carted; and finally sold to the consumer and delivered; that these respective commission men, receivers, wholesalers, jobbers, speculators, storage men, retailers and truckers make profits or charges against the stuff, which aggregate from forty to seventy per cent of the amount finally paid by the consumer. Both producers and consumers suffer great hardships from this method of handling food stuffs in New York City."

The Margin Between Producer and Consumer

The wastefulness of this system is indicated by the recent reports of the New York Port Authority. According to the Port Authority—a public body representing the States of New York and New Jersey—the price charged the consumer in large numbers of the food commodities supplied is more than double the cost of food as it enters the city. "A sack of Michigan potatoes, for example, weighing 150 pounds," writes the Research Staff of the Port Authority, "was hauled a distance of 1120 miles to the terminal yard in the Port District for 42 cents, and then the terminal movement of less than five miles in all took 45 cents. In the end the terminal handling of switch engine, float and truck of less than fifteen miles cost more than the road haul of 1120 miles."—62 cents as compared with 45 cents.

A similar statement was made in regard to apples from the Northwest. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics traced in 1922-23 a box of Winesap apples from the State of Washington. It found that of every dollar paid on that box by the ultimate consumer, 23.4 cents, or less than one-fourth, went to the grower; 5.1 cents, to the shipping organization; 15.3 cents, to the transportation companies; while more than half, 56.2 cents, to the wholesalers, jobbers and retailers within the city, divided as follows: Wholesalers' margin, 8.5 cents; jobbers', 10.4 cents, and retailers', 37.3 cents. The Port Authority adds:

"The analysis of marketing costs for Northwestern apples in 1922-23 showed a combined retail and jobbing margin of approximately 47 cents of every dollar spent by the New York consumer. This spread happens to be quite representative of the average-city distribution figures for fruit and vegetables. The average spread on 14 varieties, computed from thousands of quotations gathered during the sixteen months from February, 1923 to May, 1924, came to approximately 47 per cent of the consumer's payment."

How Food Is Actually Distributed in New York

How can the city reduce the waste and profiteering which leads to this doubling of the price of food? Before answering that question, let us review briefly just how

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE CALL FROM THE HEIGHTS



TO READERS OF THE NEW LEADER

THE NEW LEADER was born of the needs of the Socialist movement and it now has readers in every State and in other countries. It is accepted abroad as the leading spokesman of the movement in the United States. It is read by the most active Socialists in this country and has won devoted friends among the rank and file.

The New Leader is the first twelve-page Socialist weekly to appear in the United States. It is the most ambitious weekly venture that any section of the Socialist movement has undertaken. We are constantly in receipt of letters of appreciation and these have been a source of satisfaction to the business and editorial staff.

We have succeeded in getting news of important struggles and stories regarding phases of working class life that no other publication has carried. The New Leader has given liberal space to Socialist activities and has contributed considerably to the revival of Socialist Party organization and propaganda. It has supplied its readers with news of the Labor and Socialist movement abroad as no other publication has.

But all this has not been done without a struggle. Our friends certainly understand that it was not an easy task to obtain the standing that The New Leader now has with its readers.

What we now wish to impress upon New Leader friends is that the summer months always bring a heavy decline of income from advertising. Exceptionally hot weather brings a relaxation of subscriptions. Our devoted friends cannot understand what anxiety the summer brings to the comrades associated with the publication of the paper and it is for this reason that we are making this statement.

The New Leader is YOUR paper. It is published to serve you, to bring enlightenment and hope to the workers, to inspire Socialists with renewed effort for the Great Cause. It has no other mission. It distributes no dividends and pays no large salaries. Its income goes back into the paper, to improve its service for the movement and to hasten the day when the chance-world of capitalism will be no more.

Comrades, for the reasons stated above, the summer months require extra effort on your part and we are going to suggest what you can do. Every reader can do one of a number of things we urge. Some can do more. What we ask is for YOU to do the thing that you can do. It will cost you NOTHING but it will help YOUR PAPER much.

1. Is there a Socialist or sympathizer you know who has not seen The New Leader or is not a subscriber? If so, GET HIS SUBSCRIPTION. If you know two or more, GET THEIRS too.

2. Has a new Socialist Party Local been organized in your vicinity? Get the members to subscribe. If your Local or Branch has taken in new members recently get their subscriptions. If they have not seen the paper, SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES. Every Party member should be a reader of The New Leader.

A Chinese Appeal

Remove U. S. Troops Is Appeal
of Chinese Students

THE letter below from the Chinese Students' Alliance of the United States to Secretary of State Kellogg protesting against the intervention of the Powers in a strike and student demonstration in Shanghai confirms the point of view taken by The Leader last week. However, the Students' Alliance would probably modify the view presented of Roosevelt if the organization were aware of the recent revelation that Roosevelt had practically made the United States an ally of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. All intelligent Chinese know that Japan has persistently worked to make China a vassal of Japan. The latter has been a little more unscrupulous in this respect than the other Powers.

June 5, 1925.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg,
Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With your permission, we have the honor to make a few observations for your most esteemed consideration, regarding the present situation that is developing in China.

According to press report we know that the question, which originally started as a purely industrial disagreement between Japanese employers and Chinese workers, has now assumed a political aspect and the Powers are fast rushing forces to Chinese ports, ostensibly to protect foreign residents and premises.

It has become customary for foreign Powers to land marines on Chinese soil whenever any real or apparent danger seems threatening. On the legality of this singular practice we do not propose to dwell, but we maintain that the free use of rifles and machine guns by foreign troops against entirely unarmed and defenseless student demonstrators cannot receive the sanction of enlightened opinion of the world and is not worthy of the spirit of brotherly love and fair play as preached by all Christian nations. Aside from this purely moral issue, we beg to recall that most of the shooting which resulted in numerous fatalities was perpetrated outside of the so-called foreign settlements in Shanghai.

Strike Can be Settled Without Shedding Blood

We believe the situation is not so grave as to call for foreign armed intervention. The issue was originally industrial and economic, and not political. If labor strikes in England, France and the United States can be settled through legal means and by industrial arbitration logic compels us to believe that the Sino-Japanese cotton mill dispute can be equally well adjusted without unnecessary shedding of blood. But, unfortunately, reckless firing on the part of irresponsible foreign agents in Shanghai has precipitated a crisis which leads to the movement of numerous cruisers and destroyers by foreign Powers, thinking that their own interests are in jeopardy.

We assure you, your Excellency, this is not an anti-foreign uprising nor a Bolshevik gesture as some of the press correspondents want us to believe. Whatever does not suit one's taste is unfortunately easy in China, nowadays, as well as elsewhere, to brand as either "Red" or "Anti-foreign." We Chinese people are instinctively a conservative people and do not deserve the honor or dishonor of being regarded as Bolsheviks. And we have not forgotten the disastrous effects on our national life of the much lamented Boxer uprising. If a peaceful and sympathetic demonstration by a group of unarmed and defenseless young students to protest against the ill-treatment meted out by a Mixed Court to an ill-organized group of laborers on strike could be called "Red" or "anti-foreign," we shudder to see the beginning of the end of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly which are the glory of all democratic traditions of the world.

Foreign Agents Are Misrepresenting China

Pardon us for saying that the time has passed when China can be treated as an outlying colony of any one nation or a group of nations. She has her sovereign rights which she expects other friendly nations to respect. It is to the interest and peace of the world, especially of the Far East, that she be recognized as a full-fledged member in the family of nations. A change of heart is called for in those foreign agents in China who may be misrepresenting the

(Continued on Page 3.)

3. Do you know of other unattached Socialists in your State? SEND US THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES. We will see that they get sample copies and a special letter. You will help The New Leader and it will help you.

4. Have your Branch or Local elect a New Leader Agent. Amend your Order of Business by inserting "Report of New Leader Agent." Bring the matter of YOUR PAPER up at every meeting.

Finally, we urge every one of YOU to send either a subscription or the name and address of a good prospect. Do this and DO IT NOW. It will cost you only postage but, it will be a GREAT Help to the paper that is fighting your battles. What is your answer? Do we get what you can give, what costs you nothing, and what will help us so much? DO WE?

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PROFIT — WASTE — GRAFT

How Each Levies Its Heavy Tribute On The Food Necessaries Of The Workers

(Continued from Page 1.)

food is distributed in the city. Contrary to the opinion of many, the city's supply does not come primarily from the farmers in the neighborhood of New York. The local producer supplies less than 10% of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the area. New York draws its food products to an increasing extent from distant parts of the country. Surprising as it may seem, "the largest single source of fruits and vegetables received in the metropolitan area is California, 3,000 miles away. In 1924 some 33,000 car lots of California citrus fruits, grapes and produce were received, and 22,000 car lots of Florida citrus fruits and vegetables. These two states alone accounted for one-third of the total receipts, exclusive of bananas."

The refrigerator car and ship have made possible sectionalized production and nationwide or worldwide distribution of perishable commodities. Dairy produce for New York are drawn over a thousand miles, chiefly from the Middle West. Even fluid milk is hauled in largest volume from an area 200 miles from the city. The average haul, in fact, for fruit and vegetables are in the neighborhood of 1,500 miles, with a similar distance for dairy products! With the distance between producer and consumer so great, with the specialized large scale output of the producer and the small unit purchases of the average consumer, it is, in the nature of the case, impossible to have that direct trading between producer and consumer found in past days.

The Goods Reach The Terminals

Under our present system of distribution, some 85% of the fruit and vegetables pour into the lower west side of Manhattan Island either by car floats from New Jersey or by trucks from railroad yards. Prior to its landing at a Manhattan pier, if the produce comes through the Erie Railroad, for instance, it is first taken in carloads to a railroad yard about four miles outside of Jersey City. The commission man, receiver or consignee is apprised of its arrival, and notifies the railroad company what cars he immediately desires. The cars ordered are separated by a rather laborious process from the other cars and transported to car-floats. These car-floats, containing about a half dozen cars, are transported from Jersey to the Erie piers in lower Manhattan, and the contents are placed on the piers and delivered to the commission men or receivers. The equipment in unloading these cars costs about \$30 per car; the labor, about \$14. At seven o'clock in the morning, the wholesalers and jobbers come on the pier and inspect the samples of oranges, lettuce, apples, and what-not for sale. At eight o'clock they adjourn to the auction room on the pier, where they bid for the produce they desire. They cannot purchase less than a stated amount, twenty boxes of oranges, etc. The auctioneer continues his bids until the entire stock is sold. There then occurs a wild scramble for the goods purchased. Up until recently, many of the carts of the jobbers were in the habit of waiting from nine or ten o'clock of the previous night in order to get the first opportunity to secure from the pier the goods purchased. In gathering up the various allotments there is much delay, confusion and destruction of produce. In the Pennsylvania Terminal, the trucks of the jobbers remain outside the pier, while a horse-drawn distributing truck collects the produce, at a charge of 10 cents a barrel.

From the Terminals To the Consumer

The goods are then taken to the stores of the jobbers or to such markets as the Wallabout, where they are purchased by the retailers and carried to the individual stores, arriving there, perhaps, at eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning. A small portion of the food of the city is also taken by local farmers direct to the city's markets and there sold to jobbers, retailers and consumers. And then another portion is handled by a pretty direct route from producer to the central warehouses of chain houses, thence to the individual chain stores.

There are perhaps in the neighborhood of 30,000 retail stores, chain stores and pushcarts distrib-

uting food retail. A recent study of the United States Department of Agriculture put the number of pushcart peddlers plying their trade on the streets of the City of New York at 7,860.

How Can Wastes Be Eliminated

Let us return to the question, How can the present wastes of distribution be eliminated? The City of New York cannot, of course, solve the problem of the high cost of food unaided. This problem involves the problem of the production of food in the farms, the grading, the storage of food prior to transportation, its purchase by speculators and others and its transportation on private railroads to New York City—operations over which the city has no jurisdiction.

Waste begins in the vicinity of New York in the handling of cars in the railroad yards. It continues in the confusion existing in the various belt lines owned by competing railroads bent on individual profit. It is rampant in the railroad piers in lower Manhattan. The Pennsylvania piers are congested in the Spring; the Erie piers are congested in the Fall. The equipment on each is poor. The waste from the standpoint of truckage both in connection with pier hands and other deliveries is so great that, in an investigation conducted during 1922-1923, it was found that "out of every 100 hours of truck service maintained and paid for, only 36 hours were spent in productive service. Of the rest, 29 hours went to unproductive service—delays at terminals and stores, trips with part loads and the like. Idle time, because of no work, accounted for the remaining 35 hours. When this wasted effort is translated in costs we find that for every dollar received from the cartage rates, 46 cents goes to maintain equipment in idleness and unproductive service, 26 cents covers the cost of productive time, 14 cents goes for loading and 14 cents for profit."

At present it is also necessary for dealers to divide their time between various terminals in order to obtain bargains offered.

A Central Terminal Market

A solution of the wastes at the pier terminals would appear to be the construction of a central public terminal by the City to which the various railroads coming into New York would bring their perishable commodities, with adequate space for the produce brought to the terminal in various parts of the year, with mechanical equipment to be operated as a part of the plant, and with platform space set aside without discrimination to all comers, in which the various small purchases made by one buyer might be consolidated—a terminal market, in short which would eliminate the costly scramble now common at pier stations. Adjoining the piers there should also be adequate public storage and refrigerating facilities.

Secondary Markets

While most perishable produce requiring quick disposal might be brought into the central terminal market, there should also be established in different sections of the City secondary terminal markets, where semi-perishables, such as potatoes, apples, cabbages, etc., could be taken directly, and sold directly to retailers. An increasing number of perishables could also be sold as the demand at these stations was stabilized. The backbone for such a distributing system would be a belt line railroad which would connect the various market terminals with each other. Due regard should also be given to their accessibility to car-floats. Spur tracks from this line could connect with markets away from the costly water-front and nearer to the consumers. The Port of New York Authority believes that through such a series of markets "gradual decentralization of fifty per cent of the produce traffic may well be carried out to advantage to all concerned." These secondary markets should possess adequate heating and refrigerating facilities, and provisions for tempo-

A PRIMER LESSON



Drawn by ART YOUNG

Have mother and father a worried look? They have. Will the worried look come off? No. Not until the Coal, Gas and other industries are run for the service of the people. Well, they say they are run for "the service of the people" now. Oh, yes, in advertisements. But in reality, they are run for the profit of a few owners and stockholders.

rary dry and cold storage, and well-planned handling facilities. Here the goods could be sold directly from the cars with one handling. The saving in handling and carting of such a system of secondary markets would be considerable.

Safeguarding The Farmers

Many farmers in the past have been told by the receivers and commission men that their goods were

without value when they arrived in the city. They found themselves absolutely at the mercy of these men and have had no redress. The large cooperative farmers' organizations are now employing receivers of their own, but this is not the case with the average farmer. As the Joint Report on Foods and Markets prepared in 1918 points out, the City Market Department, in order to safeguard the producers, "should

be able promptly to inspect perishable shipments and issue certificates to consigners, testifying as to the exact condition of the produce when it arrived." To prevent waste and speculation, the Department might also be empowered, as tentatively suggested in the Joint Report, to place the shipment in cold storage or to sell at auction.

We have thus far dealt with the necessity for an adequate, centralized public terminal market, primarily for perishables, and the construction of a number of secondary markets along the line of a belt-line railroad or on its spurs, primarily for semi-perishables and non-perishables, in an effort to prevent the delays, confusion, and duplication of efforts now found in the terminal market system of New York.

Reorganization of Farmers' Markets

A considerable amount of the produce sold in the City comes from farmers who bring their produce directly to the public markets. These markets should be so reorganized as to give every facility to the farmers for the sale of their product in the form of booths that can be hired for a considerable period of time, storage and refrigerating facilities, lunch rooms, comfort stations, protective devices against dust, rain, snow, etc. At present the farmers desiring to supply the City with the commodities have very little protection against the weather. They secure concessions merely day by day and are forced oftentimes to wait all night for favorable locations when the market is open. They are forced to pay graft to those who pretend to protect them, and fre-

quently receive the undesirable locations, while speculators are given the choicest stands. The farmers' markets should find no space for food speculators. New York should take its place with cities like Detroit in the building of public markets along modern and enlightened lines. Every encouragement should be given to farmers' cooperative organizations which protect the interests of the farmers and decrease the cost of bringing food to the market. Nor should expensive and showy markets be erected, as has been charged of the Bronx market, with an eye to political consideration rather than to the nearness of the market to railroad facilities, the likelihood of trade, etc.

The municipality should further aid both farmers and consumers through the publication of daily statements regarding the needs of the markets, the amount of foods of various sorts on hand, and other information which might be helpful in preventing glut on the one hand and scarcity on the other. As a safeguard to dealers and consumers, it should do what it could to encourage a proper system of grading of goods delivered in New York.

Wastes in the Retail Trade

The greatest wastes in the distribution of food occur in retail distribution. Here one finds thousands of push-carts and wagons engaged in getting food into the hands of the consumer. The wagons of each small unit store are sent to the market several times each week for a small amount of each variety of vegetable and fruit. The produce is sold in small packages to the consumer, and delivered through a wasteful method of delivery. An investigation recently of one city block brought out the fact that twenty separate wagons entered the block in the morning to obtain orders for food, and returned in the afternoon to make deliveries.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Keep Cool and Contented

It's going to be hot this summer—darn hot! You're going to sweat and fret. You're going to feel disagreeable and uncomfortable. That is, you're going to if you wear your heavy winter suits.

But, if you're wise you won't. You'll get yourself a light-weight or a feather-weight suit.

We've just gotten them from the tailors—Genuine Palm Beaches, Farr's and Benn's Mohairs. And something new in Imported Tropical Worsteds, all wool but light enough to sail in the wind. As for style, we have them in the new as well as the conservative models.

If you've ever worn a summer suit we can stop right here. But if you haven't, all we can say is—try one this summer and you'll be cool and contented.

We've priced them right, they'll fit you right, and when you wear one you'll feel right.

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and
Mohairs
Suits

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A CHINESE APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1.) magnanimity and fair play of their home governments.

We remember with gratitude the principles enunciated by the Powers at Washington three years ago. We fervently hope that those principles will not turn into mere illusions and pious wishes and that the task of the late President Harding will not be undone.

We Chinese people are confident of America's sound judgment in international affairs, especially those concerning the Far East. Secretary of State Hay and President Roosevelt's names shall always be enshrined in our memory. We earnestly pray that the sweet memory born of those illustrious statesmen's tact and far-sightedness will live through the

present crisis, and that United States and China may emerge from the momentary embarrassment with increased confidence in each other. We would feel proud if our traditional friend on this side of the Pacific stands firm on the ground that China's sovereignty shall be respected at all costs, that no more marines shall be landed and those additional units of naval forces shall be withdrawn so soon as is compatible with the safety of American residents in China.

Assuring you of our full confidence in your esteemed judgment, we beg to remain, your Excellency,

Yours most respectfully,
THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE IN U. S. A.,
(Signed) Wellington Y. W. Lui, Pres.

OUR HEAVEN-SENT RULERS

By HENRY W. NEVINSON

The following observations by Mr. Nevinson were prompted by the startling disclosures at the recent sensational trial of a high army officer in the English courts.

LET us suppose that a great war is raging. It is the most terrible war that the human race has ever known. Some of the most powerful and civilized nations in the world are closely engaged. The newspapers of one nation alone publish every day lists of 2,000 or 3,000 deaths and other "casualties" on the field. All the countries are plunged in mourning; for there is hardly a home in which one is not dead. And it is the young men who are thus being sacrificed—the young brothers, the young lovers, the young husbands, men just entering upon the fullness of life, just at the age when men are most valuable and most beloved.

The war is at crisis, victory swings this way and that, and the issue is still beyond the power of prophecy. One of the belligerent nations, unaccustomed to peril, and proud of her high traditions on sea and land, is hard pressed. Her people are beginning to suffer as they have never suffered for centuries past. Her life-blood is being drained from her fields and her workshops. Her wealth is being poured out by the millions after millions in desperate efforts to beat down an enemy of almost irresistible strength and skill. The enemy's guns are heard without ceasing far over the limits of her shores. In the midst of sorrow and loss and apprehension, the thoughts and energies of all her people are strained for one single and united purpose—the simple and necessary purpose of survival.

At the head of one great depart-

A Tale of War, Lust and Treachery

ment organized for war stands a husband's tacit assent, the wife agrees "to pay the price," knowing the object of the transaction full well, what are we to say of the General then? What of the "High Society" in which all three parties move? We have assumed the case to occur in the middle of a great and terrible war, when the country is full of sorrow, misery, and desperate endeavour. Yet at such a crisis that officer finds himself raised step by step to positions of influence and profit. He is even elevated to a place on the Supreme War Council, and for all we know the General's action may have contributed to the death of hundreds or thousands of their common country on the field. To the General that possibility suggests no scruple. The lives of men do not weigh against his desire for one pretty woman. It is not a case of "All Lost for Love," it is a case of uncalculated numbers of other people lost for his night's pleasure.

What enjoyment the husband would gain from his increasingly lucrative positions in such a case it might be interesting to imagine. Would he write to his wife: "I am sure it is best and it is the only way to get on?" Would he write to her "Tell X." (The General we have imagined) "I am being careful of my health, and if I can be out in front here for a bit they will be more likely to be more kind later when I want cover." Yes, apparently that is the sort of thing that sort of man would write to the wife whose charms had won him military promotion.

Now, if such a case of lewd and grasping treachery to the country

in war time happened in our midst, what ought the working people to think? To lust and greed many of their number, many of their sons, brothers, lovers, and husbands, might have been sacrificed. We have assumed that the three main actors in the case belong to the kind of Society that spends thousands a year and intermarries with lords and ladies—the kind of Society that goes about the country bewailing the low tone and dubious morality of the working people—the kind of Society that, in election time, denounces Socialists for their intention of "breaking up family life," and implores women voters to reflect that "Communism destroys marriage."

I know a good many Socialists and a few Communists, but I doubt if among the whole pack of working people who count as Socialists or as Communists you would find a single man or woman who would play the parts in the case that I have imagined. It is not among working people, whether Socialists or not, that one man, in hopes of getting "a step up," allows his wife to give herself to the boss, or that the boss proposes such a bargain, or that a woman is willing "to pay the price." For that kind of mutual arrangement (and in the midst of a war) one must root among the classes who are born to live at ease, and regard themselves as rulers by divine right—right of what? Hardly of brains, hardly of conduct, hardly of loyal service to the country.

We have heard of the day "When the last grim joke is entered in the big black Book of Jobs," and many of us have known shameful jobs enough. But in all my long experience I have not known a job quite so black as this, and yet the suspicion grows that it may not stand alone. You remember the story of "The Diamond Necklace"? You will find it told by Carlyle, for the French Revolution followed close upon its shame, and the Society in which that drama was enacted did not long retain their enviable lot.

OUR MISREPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM

By JAMES ONEAL

ONCE again our system of political representation is shown to be a glaring fraud. We often protest against arbitrary laws in Southern States that disfranchise hundreds of thousands of workers, but all over the country many millions of voters are disfranchised as far as representation is concerned. They may vote, but they are not represented, while others who vote are over-represented.

This is evident from the analysis made of the November elections last year by the Proportional Representa-

An Electoral System That Disfranchises Millions

tion League. The vote in Pennsylvania presents one glaring injustice. The Republican party received 1,322,070 votes in that State and elected all the 36 congressmen. All other parties received 686,224 votes, but they do not have one member of Congress. Over a half million of voters are left without any representation, while over a million are over-represented.

Under our system of plurality election in single-member districts the above injustice occurs all over the

country. But there are other phases of this absurd system that are instructive as well as amazing. For example, the Democrats cast 481,400 votes in Pennsylvania and did not get one congressman, while 154,915 Democratic voters in Georgia got 12 congressmen! Those who think we have a representative system should answer the question, "Why should a Democratic vote in Georgia be worth almost four Democratic votes in Pennsylvania?" Sometimes the system works just

the other way and the Republicans are the victims of this system. The Republicans of North Carolina polled 25,000 more votes than the Democrats of Georgia did, and while the latter obtained 12 congressmen the North Carolina Republicans did not get one. Moreover, in nine southern states Democrats elected all the 76 congressmen and the 336,076 Republicans do not have one congressman.

The system is so ridiculous that a table may be compiled to show more votes but fewer congressmen for the states casting these votes. It works against Democrats in the case of five states and against Republicans in the case of three. The table follows:

Democrats—
The 120,793 Democratic voters in Alabama elected 10 members.
The 148,173 Democratic voters in Tennessee elected 8 members.
The 283,463 Democratic voters in Oklahoma elected 6 members.
The 353,700 Democratic voters in New Jersey elected 2 members.
The 481,400 Democratic voters in Pennsylvania elected no members.

Republicans—
The 74,495 Republican voters in Vermont elected 2 members.
The 86,793 Republican voters in Texas elected 1 member.
The 179,614 Republican voters in North Carolina elected no members.
The result is not only misrepresentative in states and particular sections of the nation but also for the nation as a whole. The present composition of Congress is 247 Republicans, 183 Democrats and 5 Independents. A fair basis of representation based upon the votes cast would change these figures to read 218 Republicans, 206 Democrats and 11 Independents.

The analysis made of the national election if applied to State and city elections would show the same results. There is no fair relationship between the number of votes cast by parties and their representation in legislative bodies. It is, therefore, absurd to call our elections representative. They are misrepresentative and are bound to remain so just as long as we retain a system that has been discarded by nearly every other modern nation in the world.

A representative system does not mean that a party that receives a plurality of the votes should have all the representatives. That party should have more representatives than any other party, of course, but the minority parties should also be represented and not disfranchised. It is probably because millions of people rather sense this situation than understand it that they refuse to vote. The absurdities of the system have become so glaring that millions of all political beliefs should join in a nation-wide drive for an equitable system of proportional representation. Under this system their votes will count whether they are cast for a victorious or for a minority party.

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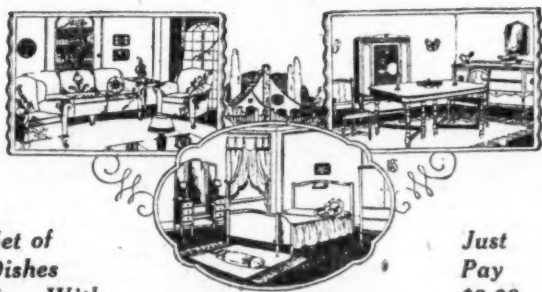
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Neckwear Cutters to Confer With Employers

The Neckwear Cutters' Union, Local No. 6939, American Federation of Labor, at its meeting held last Wednesday evening, elected a Conference Committee to negotiate a new agreement with the New York Neckwear Manufacturers' Association.

The following have recently been

elected to serve as officers of the union: Fred Fassleband, President; Henry Lutz, Vice-President; N. Ullman, Recording Secretary; Joseph Rosenzweig, Financial Secretary; Charles Razano, Treasurer, and Gus Levine (ex-President), Business Agent.



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ENVIOUS EYE'S ON HYLAN'S SWAG

By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

IT is easy to pick on Mayor Hylan and those who are eager to get him out of office are availing themselves of that privilege to the fullest.

Any man who has held public office for a long time, any man who has been the executive head of a great city for seven years, any man who has had the appointment of tens of thousands of minor officials, has necessarily made mistakes and offended political enemies and has left "deserving Democrats" out in the cold. Especially when the public official has the mentality and the character of a Hylan it is easy to see weaknesses in him and his record.

But what right have men of the type of those who are now assailing him to point out his weaknesses? Outside of the fact that he is in and they are out and that they would like to be in themselves, what have they to offer in place of a Hylan?

John F. Hylan has been Mayor of New York for nearly eight years. He has been the most vocal Mayor the city ever had, the one who promised most, denounced most, asserted most—did least.

Hardly a day passes that Hylan does not denounce the "interests" and their press quite as if he were a Socialist pointing out the crimes of Capitalism. But there is nothing of which he complains in his political enemies that he is not himself guilty of!

Hylan was elected as "the People's Mayor." He has been a lickspittle of wealthy men, eager to be patronized by the multi-millionaires of the city and in Palm Beach. He promised every sort of reform—and has done nothing about them. He was to relieve the transportation mess, and he didn't. He stood for economy and he spent more money uselessly and wastefully, more money in showy self-advertising than this city ever spent before.

The curse of American municipal government has been crookedness. New York has in its time been one of the most misgoverned cities in the United States. Tammany Hall has looted the city and has made many contractors rich.

We have passed the stage of open thievery, but the game is now "honest graft." City treasuries may no longer be openly looted, but in contracts, in favors, in the appointment of the "right" people, the people are as shamefully misgoverned as they were in the worst days of Tweed and Croker and Murphy.

John F. Hylan, Tammany Mayor in spite of Tammany, has been a past master in the art of governing by "honest graft." The Tammany machine has been kept quiet by favors in the shape of jobs with big salaries for the district leaders. The Wigwag has supported a man it despises because that man has given it whatever it wants.

There are the Sinnotts, for example. There are a father and five sons. The father is credited with the doubtful honor of having "made" John F. Hylan. A local political leader in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, he found an obscure lawyer practicing in the lower courts of that section. The lawyer had an office near the Gates Avenue Police Court, and was friendly with another obscure lawyer named David Hirschfeld. The latter occasionally threw a case to the obscure Hylan. Hylan was a docile follower of Big Jim Sinnott, boss of the Assembly district. About twenty years ago, Sinnott bucked the power of Boss Pat McCarron on behalf of Boss Murphy and beat him. McCarron was fighting Tammany Hall, and in gratitude for his support, Sinnott was told that he could name one of his followers a

Eight Long Years of "Honest Graft"— The G. O. P.'s Growing Hunger Pains

magistrate as a reward. On the impulse of the moment, Sinnott recalled the red-headed lawyer who followed him so faithfully, and named him. It was an investment in his own future.

Years later, "by a set of curious chances," the obscure lawyer was pitchforked into the Mayoralty, much to the mystification of the city, which is still wondering how it all happened. The investment of Big Jim Sinnott paid.

When the man whom he excavated out of an obscurity that no ability of his own could have saved him from became Mayor, Sinnott was given first a \$7,000 a year job and later \$12,000. His son, John P., has been on Hylan's personal staff for ten years—always at public expense—and is now private secretary (at

\$7,000 a year) and son-in-law of Hylan. Francis J. Sinnott, another son, is secretary of one of the city Boards at \$7,500 a year, while the baby of the family, J. Paul, is a member of a bonding firm that has done a phenomenal business in city contracts. There is, indeed, a private pipe line of communication between the Mayor's office (presided over by his brother) and his office between which scores of private messages have been sent by special messenger—at public expense.

Big Jim Sinnott's investment in the obscure lawyer has paid big dividends!

Well, what about all this? Is this wrong, is it immoral, is it inimical to the public interest? Those who are foaming at the mouth at these

things—what do they object to; that public office is being used for private gain, that public office is being used to build up a political machine? Or do they object that they aren't in Mr. Hylan's place?

Mr. Hylan angrily rebuffed the school teachers when they came to him at the beginning of his term and asked for a living wage that decent women could live on. He said if they didn't like their jobs they could go somewhere else. Many of them did, and the teaching in our schools has deteriorated markedly as a result. He told firemen that they had no right to lobby for better wages for themselves—and signed a bill raising his own wages from \$300 a week to \$500 a week.

Mr. Hylan always talks of the people and against "the interests."

Here are some of "the people" with whom he hobnobs; William Randolph Hearst, his political mentor; one of the richest men in America; newspaper owner, rancher, owner of vast lands, mines, theatres, book and magazine publisher; Rodman Wana-maker, enormously wealthy department store man; T. Coleman du Pont, multi-millionaire resident and United States Senator from Delaware; and Hylan's Special Deputy Police Commissioner of New York; Allan A. Ryan, Edmond A. Guggenheim, and many, many others. An invitation by Mr. Hearst to visit him at his princely ranch in California is not only accepted eagerly, but is rewarded by a sickening servile "statement" in which "the people's Mayor" outdid himself in praising the man from whom he got condescending

hospitality. It was paid for in public statements praising one of Mr. Hearst's motion picture stars.

"A public office is a public trust." Not so with Hylan. A public office is a job wherewith to reward friends; with which enemies may be punished by withholding recognition.

Every city department is honeycombed with Hylan's friends, with those placed there, not for merit but for political services. The school system is honeycombed with them.

The most shameful of all is the appointment of the aforementioned David Hirschfeld as Inquisitor-in-Chief for the Administration, in which place he has done everything, even to fixing an official Hylan version of American history, to teach anything but which is to be punished, presumably as the teaching of evolution is to be punished in Tennessee.

"The Hylan administration has been like unto that of a hick town with its cheap self-advertisement. Where a hole in the ground is being repaired, where a public toilet is being constructed, the name and fame of the People's Mayor must be blazoned forth in black paint. A costly radio station has been constructed to bray forth the deeds of Mr. Hylan and the misdeeds of those who dare to use their own minds to do their own thinking."

But what of it? Who is it that objects? Those politicians who would like to eliminate these evils—or those who would like to get a whack at the swag themselves?

Hylan has been vociferous in yelling "five cents!" It is now proved that his five-cent fare is a fraud. Who is it that objects—those who want seven or eight cents, or those who want to end the exploitation of the people's need in the only way that they can be ended—by municipal ownership?

Hylan is cheap, vulgar, stupid. He has opened the doors for the cheapest kind of "honest graft." But if that is to be eliminated, if the transit problems, the housing problems, are to be solved, who will do it; those who run the city honestly, efficiently, without vulgar self-advertisement—and still on the principle that public office is to be used for private gain, that public utilities and housing are to be continued for private gain? Or will those problems be solved only when the city is taken over by the workers, and its facilities devoted to public welfare and not private gain?

Drive out the Tammany "honest grafters"! Drive out the elements that seek to restore the old system of honest and efficient exploitation!

The city for the workers! That alone can save New York from the disgrace of Tammany and Hylanism and Hearstism and capitalism!

THE CITY MANAGER PLAN

By WALTER J. MILLARD
Field Sec'y, Nat'l Municipal League

THE NEW LEADER of May 23 contains the report of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party giving its conclusions concerning "Plan C" which was voted upon May 29 in Yonkers and will be voted upon June 15 in Schenectady. Also it discussed proposed changes in the city charters of Rochester and Syracuse.

In the heading given the report, in the editorial note that precedes it, and in the report itself, there is lamentable confusion concerning the City Manager plan and the Commission plan in the abstract, between Plan C, and the local proposal of Rochester. In the belief that when the fundamental differences between the various proposals is grasped the attitude of the opponents of Plan C will be changed, we submit the following:

First, it must be understood that the Manager plan and the Commission plan are totally distinct in their form and in their theory. Precisely what any form of government is can only be understood from the "form and function" viewpoint. Let us, therefore, first ask what the functions of government are and then find out how each form carries out those functions.

Responsibility and Legislation
The prime functions of any government, city, State, and national, are two in number: the first is that of determining what shall be done, or the settlement of policy, and is called the legislative function. The other function is that of carrying out what it has been determined shall be done, and is the administrative function. The judicial function is, when closely examined, clearly seen to be a phase of administration.

The usual method of carrying out the legislative function in a democracy is through the creation of a representative body. Sometimes, because this body has not been very representative in the past as shown by its acts, the legislation is supplemented by what is variously called plebiscites, the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation. Socialists of different nationalities differ very greatly in their attitude toward direct legislation. J. Ramsay MacDonald is a bitter opponent of the device, while the Conservative newspapers of England are just now vehemently demanding the Referendum.

Is It Undemocratic?

The function of administration is usually carried on by a group of employees so organized that final responsibility rests either on a single person or relatively few. It must be kept in mind that these two functions are always carried out in every form of government whether it be a monarchy, republic, autocracy, mass government, soviet, union, co-operative society, club, church, or political party.

Now let us see how the legislative function is carried out in each of the three forms of city government that are legal in New York State, and how the administrative function is related in each case. Under the old and usual form of legislative body is created by election from wards and a mayor is separately elected to be the administrator. There is no actual tie-up between the two. One can thwart or co-operate with the other as it wishes. The relation is known variously as the check and balance system, the multi-agency system, and the uncontrolled executive system.

Two Other Systems
There is another form which is known as the Commission plan. Its conspicuous use is in Buffalo. Here the legislative function is carried out by a small body elected at large by an absolute or relative majority. The same persons who pass the legislation also act as the administrators, each one becoming responsible for a city department. It has been found difficult to find by popular election the properly qualified man for each respective job, and also it has been found that a commissioner can "pass the buck" to his fellow commissioners if his work is poor, for he can claim that they interfere by legislative action with his department. The plan is being rapidly discarded and Des Moines is the only other large city that uses it. This plan is described by the political scientist as the Combined Agency system.

Under the third basic system the legislation is created by a representative body. Under Plan C this consists of six persons elected at large, and their chairman, who is also elected at large but separately. He is

called the mayor but he plays no part in the administrative function. Under the general plan this function is undertaken by a person or persons chosen for the task by the legislative body. Under Plan C there will be but one person chosen as chief administrator, and it is presumed that this will be followed under the proposed Rochester home-rule charter. The method is known technically as the Controlled Executive system, and popularly as the City Manager plan.

The Cabinet System
Now that we have made clearer, we hope, the relation of each plan to the two basic functions, let us examine the third plan more closely, for it is the only one contemplated in the cities of this State. First we find that generally it is the method by which all the democracies of the world have the two functions related, except in the United States. Even here it was the method of governing cities until 1822 when the State governments forced cities to give it up. In most national governments the administrators are chosen from among the members of the legislative body and because of their political views; this is called the Cabinet system. In Switzerland, this choice is not on a political basis and is not from the legislative body, but is made for ability and training for the particular task. There the group of chief executives is called Executive Council. The Swiss idea is used to some extent in forming the Swedish and Danish Cabinets and democratic thinkers in Germany are urging its adoption there. Henry Jones Ford, of Princeton, has just published a book called "Representative Government," in which he maintains that the Swiss plan is the only plan worthy to be called democratic and that it should be applied not only nationally but locally.

Socialist Party Platforms
Concerning our own national Government the Socialist Party platforms used to urge that the President's Cabinet have seats without votes in Congress, so that the administration should come under the control of the legislative branch. This is precisely how the City Man-

CENTRALIA'S SHAME GROWS

STRONG additional evidence that the I. W. W. members convicted of alleged murder in connection with the Centralia (Wash.) Armistice Day tragedy in 1919 did not receive a fair trial, and that there was a raid on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia before any shooting was done, is contained in affidavits made by three newly found witnesses. These affidavits have just been made public by the General Defense Committee of Chicago.

One of the sworn statements, signed by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thompson of Centralia, reveal that Judge John M. Wilson, who presided at the trial of the Centralia defendants in Montesano, Washington, in 1920, made a speech to returned soldiers in the previous year in which he condemned the Industrial Workers of the World and told his audience that it was up to them to get rid of the radicals.

Thomas Duffy, the third newly discovered witness, swears that he saw bloodstains on the floor of the I. W. W. hall seven feet back from the doorway on the morning after the tragedy. This is evidence that at least one of the three soldiers wounded in the vicinity of the hall had actually entered the building,

thus refuting the prosecution's contention that there was no raid in advance of the shooting. Duffy says he observed a trail of blood-stains which led from the spots on the hall floor through the doorway and down the sidewalk to the next corner south. His statement corroborates the previous affidavits of other eye-witnesses who have sworn that they saw Lieut. Warren Grimm wounded in the doorway of the industrial hall.

Also Duffy declares that he saw F. B. Hubbard, prominent Centralia citizen, standing across the street from the Centralia jail on the evening of Armistice Day, shortly before Wesley Everest, ex-soldier and I. W. W. member, was taken out of the jail and lynched. It was Hubbard who instigated the drive against the I. W. W. in Centralia which led to the killing of five men on that day. Duffy's uncle, Thomas Long, former mayor of Chehalis, a nearby city, pointed out Hubbard to him. This new evidence contradicts the testimony produced by the prosecution to show that Hubbard was in Portland, Oregon, on Armistice Day.

It was notable at the trial that the prosecution failed to put Hubbard on the witness stand. At that time he found it convenient to leave the State of Washington, and went to Florida, so it was reported, until after the Centralia defendants were convicted and sentenced to serve from twenty-five to forty years in prison.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

King Coal needs A Parliament

"Old King Coal was a merry old soul,
A merry old soul was he."

BUT alas and alack, he is merry no more, for old King Coal is sick. And day by day, in every way, he is getting worse, worser, and worstest.

The learned doctors surrounding his grunting nbs have made their diagnosis. They have pronounced the malady a complication of fatty degeneration of the heart and abdominal obesity caused by overfeeding and malnutrition coupled with mental meningitis and water on the brain.

King Coal is poor because he is rich. There is too much coal in his domain. This allows him to sink more holes and dig more coal than the market stomach can digest in normal times, which means bad times. In abnormal times, that is, good times, the stomach will swallow all the coal that is offered to him and cry for more. Thereupon a violent fever starts to rage in the upper story of King Coal and he proceeds to perforate God's footstool with more holes.

During the late war, this fever reached the height of delirium. King Coal saw snakes—silver snakes, golden snakes, and snakes with diamond eyes. Incidentally he made more money than he knew what to do with. The Government proposed an excess profit tax to relieve him of his suffering. But King Coal could not see it that way. He preferred to sink his money in holes, and as there were not enough holes to hold it he sunk more holes. Thus the coal regions became as holy as Swiss cheese, and the walls between the holes so thin that the money leaked out.

In other words, the coal industry is criminally over-developed. There are far too many mines and the excess of mines is keeping King Coal on his back.

At the same time there is a fluctuation of prices. When we stick the thermometer between the jaws of King Coal, it registers chill and fever. As the market improves, there is a feverish desire to raise coal prices where they will cover the losses of the lean years. As the market goes down, the downward speed is increased by selling coal below cost in the anxiety to keep the mines in operation, for an idle mine is never so idle as to refrain from eating money. Thus the consumer pays too much at one time and not enough at others. But on the whole, it can be safely said that even when he pays too much the benefit does not go to the operator, but to pay interest on idle capital, depreciation on rusty machinery, taxes on dead horses, and hay for loafing mules.

The obvious remedy for this merry madhouse situation would be to stop the opening of new mines and wait until the natural increase in the demand for coal caught up with the present development. For, fortunately, the increase in population and industry is making greater and greater demands for light, heat, and power, and these things come mostly from coal. Of late years, oil, gasoline, and water power have made some inroads on coal, but these sources of energy are very limited, whereas bituminous coal is virtually unlimited.

Under these circumstances, King Coal ought to have enough sense to call his barons in court and knock their fool heads together until they saw the light. But nothing doing. The coal barons have fought organizations so long that they have even lost the trick of organizing among themselves. Their motto is "Every fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." And the devil, starting always with the hindmost, is taking them all one by one.

In extenuation of the barons, it may be said that the wise men in Washington are thoroughly convinced that all combinations whether of labor or of capital are conspiracies in restraint of trade. Their own principal stock in trade is trust-busting. They have harped on this string for so long that any new tune scares them out of their boots. It never enters their heads that the whole trend of industry is toward combination. Even the American farmers are combining into marketing associations to eliminate the anarchy in the market. And strange as it may seem, the same Washington which is doing its best to encourage combinations of farmers is also doing its damndest to prevent combination in the coal industry.

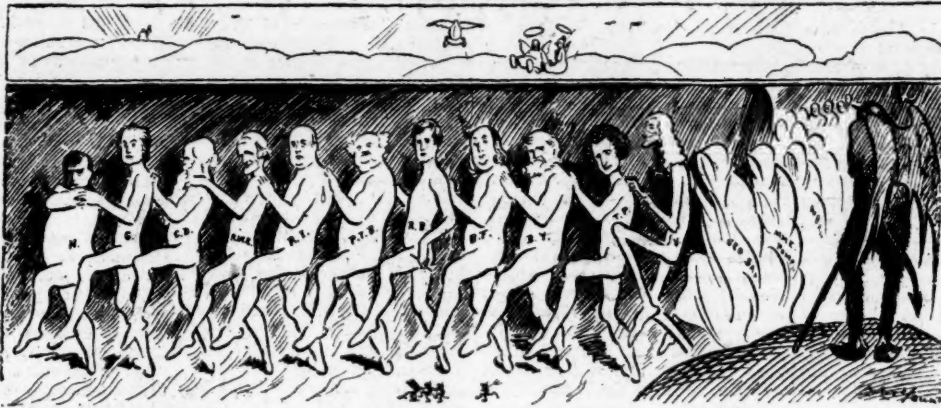
But why wait for Washington to wake up? Other industries have been saved by combination and organization without waiting for the divine intervention of politicians. There was a time when the clothing trade was as anarchistic, seasonal, and suicidal as the coal industry. In those, not so far off, days bankruptcy and starvation were the two ruling passions of the clothing trade. Every wave of prosperity called thousands of new sweat shops into existence. Every panic drove thousands into bankruptcy. And while the clothing bosses fluctuated between the heaven of profit and the hell of despair, the clothing workers alternated between overwork and unemployment.

The organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and that of the International Ladies' Garment Workers were veritable Godsend to the clothing industry. Of course, the clothing bosses did all in their power to prevent the salvation of their industry. They fought the new unions with every means at their command and whenever they ran out of means the Government stepped in with clubs, rifles, jails, injunctions and other such social bludgeons ransacked from the museums of antiquity, stupidity, and iniquity.

Fortunately the needle unions stuck to their guns. Today the garment industry is organized. The sweat shops, the snow birds of the clothing industry, are practically exterminated. Half a million clothing workers have risen from slums and slavery to prosperity and self-respect. Even unemployment insurance has made its appearance. The bosses are doing nicely, thank you. For further information consult Hart, Schaffner & Marx. The public is getting good clothing at reasonable cost, and everybody is happy.

It is not the function of this paper to tell the barons of King Coal what they must do to be saved. But we, too, have a stake in the realm of King Coal and even a flea may be pardoned for being interested in the welfare of its particular dog. So if it is not too presumptuous, we suggest that the barons cease fighting their own army of coal-diggers as well as each other and take a leaf from the history of the clothing trade, which has found peace and prosperity by putting heads together instead of knocking heads together like billy goats. For if these frontal bone attacks don't cease pretty soon, the sheriff will get the goats of all of us. **Adam Coal-digger.**

"Heaven for Climate—Hell for Company"—Mark Twain.



Napoleon, Goethe, Darwin, Emerson, Ingersoll, Barnum, Burns, Franklin, Brigham Young, Tom Paine, Voltaire, George Sand, Madame Pompadour, DuBarry, and others.

Sir Thomas More's Utopia THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

(Continued from Last Week)

LIFE of Sir Thomas More:

In the midst of this social and philosophic ferment, within a generation of the Kentish rebellion, and some fourteen years before the discovery of America, was born the greatest of the utopian writers, the one who gave birth to the name "utopia." Sir Thomas More (1478-1535). Educated in the household of Archbishop Morton, the counselor of King Henry VII., More at an early age gave much attention to Greek literature and philosophy, later working on a dialogue in which he defended Plato's "Republic." He also assiduously studied the pronouncements of the Church Fathers. As a young man he delivered lectures on the works of St. Augustine. As lawyer, arbitrator in trade disputes and social observer and Lord Chancellor of England, he gained a wealth of knowledge regarding the national and international problems of his age. He was regarded as the foremost scholar of his time, and represented, as Lilly puts it, "the highest perfection discernible among the men of the Renaissance."

Accounts of the New World: As has been stated, More was born at a time of great explorations, and during his boyhood he heard countless tales of the lives of the natives of America and of the islands of the sea. Typical of these stories—some of them extremely fanciful—was that of a writer of the times, describing his voyage past the Canary Islands to Cape Verde.

"The people live according to nature, and may be called Epicureans rather than Stoics. . . . Property they have none, but all things are in common. They live without a king, without any sovereignty, and everyone is his own master. . . . Gold, pearls, jewels and all other such like things, which in this Europe of ours we count riches, they think nothing of, nay, they utterly despise them."

More was greatly influenced by these accounts. He accepted the view that the state of nature was the state of innocence, and this viewpoint he incorporated in all of his writings. He was also influenced by the rising rationalism of the times, and felt that from learning the young "ought to derive the most sublime lessons—piety toward God, benevolence toward men, modesty of heart and Christian humility." However, to the fear of God he gave a more commanding place than to reason and philosophy.

The Aim of Utopia: More saw the old England casting loose from its feudalistic bonds and becoming a nation of merchants; changing from a rural to a money economy and from State regulation of labor and industrial activities to individual enterprise. Somehow, he began to feel, an effort should be made to apply to this changing social organism the ethics and politics of the church fathers and the growing philosophy of Humanism, which enthroned reason with creative powers. His "Utopia" was written in pursuance of this conviction. More agreed with the early Church fathers in their Communist principles. His approach to communism, however, was different from theirs. The fathers and the schoolmen favored communism as a logical application of abstract morality or a Scriptural text to society. More analyzed the defects of the industrial system as he saw it and concluded, after such an examination, that social reform of a communist nature must be applied.

Adventures of Raphael Hathoday: In presenting his vivid word picture of the world of his imaginings, More introduced to us a sailor and Portuguese scholar, learned in Greek, Raphael Hathoday by name, who has left his family possessions and his kinsmen and has gone forth with Americus Vesputius in search of high adventure.

And in this adventure he comes across the island of Utopia (meaning Nowhere). His experience leads him to describe the wonderful advances which the people of Utopia have made over the English way of living, and, by contrast, to condemn the many social injustices of the England of that day—injustices which appear doubly black against the white background of Utopia. This indictment is contained in the first book of Utopia.

Indictment of English Society: In it, More, through the mouth of his spokesman, Hathoday, attacked the princes of his country, who spent more time in studying how to enlarge their kingdoms by fair or foul means than how peaceably to rule. He condemned the horrible punishments meted out to petty thieves, poor victims of circumstances, who were denied an opportunity to earn an honest living, and driven "first to steal and then to die." He denounced the spendthrifts who performed no useful work, but who carried around with them a "great flock of idle and loitering serving-men," and abounded "in wealth and pleasure when all about them were moaning and groaning." For this condition made the privileged one not a king but "a jailor." More protested against the maintenance of a large army, which must needs embroil the country into war, in order that the nation might continue to have "practiced soldiers and cunning manslayers," whose hands and minds might not wax dull through idleness and lack of exercise. He also bemoaned the increase in the pastures, the tragic condition of the tenantry and the "corners" in cattle.

The Evil of Private Property: Finally he attacked the institution of private property itself. "Where possessions be private. . . . it is hard and almost impossible that there the commonwealth will be justly governed and prosperously flourish. Unless you think thus: that justice is there executed, where all things come into the hands of evil men, or that prosperity there flourisheth, where all is divided among a few; which few nevertheless do not lead their lives very wealthily, and the residue live miserably, wretchedly and beggarly. . . . And for the most part it chaneth that the latter sort is more wretched to enjoy that state of wealth than the other be: because the rich men be covetous, crafty and unprofitable. On the other part, the poor be lowly, simple, and by their daily labor more profitable to the commonwealth than to themselves. Thus I do fully persuade myself that no equal and just distribution of things can be made nor that perfect wealth shall ever be among men, unless this property be exiled and banished. But so long as it doth continue, so long shall remain among the most and best of men the heavy and inevitable burden of poverty."

Utopia Outlined: In Book II, the sunburnt traveler describes his land of nowhere. It is two miles broad, shaped like a crescent, and is thus the better able to defend itself. It consists of fifty-four cities, the nearest twenty-four miles from another, the furthest not more than a day's walk. The chief city, Amaurot, is in the center. This the Portuguese scholar describes. The basis of industry in this city: State is agricultural. Every citizen must be acquainted with this art, and must spend at least part of his time in one of the great farm houses scattered throughout the country, each of which holds no less than forty men and women. Most of the workers divide their time between town and country, so that they may know both the trades and farming, and during the harvesting season thousands of extra hands are drafted from the city to aid in gathering the grain and other products of the soil. The amount of agricultural products needed by the city is nicely calculated in advance, and the citizens are allocated to farm work in proportion to these needs. Every person in Utopia has "a peculiar trade to which he applies himself, such as the manufacture of wool or flax, masonry, smith's work or carpenter's work," and no trade is held in any special esteem.

Eight hours are appointed for rest and six for work. The remainder of the day is put to the discretion of the citizens. The six-hour day without the use of improved machinery is possible because every one does his share of useful work, and idleness is not permitted, neither among rich men, princes, nor beggars. The surplus labor—if there be any—is used to repair the highways. When all such work here is completed, the hours of labor are lessened.

Communism in Distribution: Between city and country there is a monthly exchange of goods at festival time. And in the distribution of goods among the citizens a pure communism exists. Every month or so a representative of each family takes the goods that his family has manufactured to one of the four great public markets situated in different parts of the city. These goods in turn are carried to warehouses, and each commodity is placed by itself. "From hence the father of every family fetches whatever he and his have need of, and carries it away with him without money, without exchange. For why should anything be denied unto him? Seeing that there is abundance of all things, and that it is not to be feared, lest any man will ask more than he needeth. For why should it be thought that that man should ask more than enough, which is sure never to lack? Certainly in all kinds of living creatures either fear of lack doth cause covetousness and ravine, or in man only pride, which counteth it a glorious thing to pass and excel others in the superfluous and vain ostentation of things."

"And though no man hath anything, yet every man is rich. For what can be more rich than to live joyfully and merely, without all grief and pensiveness: not caring for his own living, nor vexed nor troubled with his wife's importunate complaints, nor dreading poverty to his son, nor sorrowing for his daughter's dowry?"

Bed Time Stories for the Bourgeoisie

ALL about hot dogs and evolution.

A Now that they have set up a circus tent in Dayton, Tennessee, for Dudley Field Malone to stick his tongue out at William Jennings Bryan in, we are getting all excited about this evolution.

You know how it started. A lot of the boys got together in a drug-store in Dayton, Tennessee, and one of them allowed as how there was a law against saying anyone in Tennessee was a son-of-an-ape, and that that was fighting stuff, and if any stiff came around and said his granddad was descended from a monkey you had the legal right to hit him in the nose without even asking aim to take off his glasses, and the law couldn't do nothing to you.

And Doc Reppelyea said you could, too, and he could prove it by that young teacher named Scopes who was playing tennis across the street.

So they hollered to Scopes to come on over. And he come over and said the doc was right, it was plumb against the law to mention monkeys and such in Tennessee but that he had been bootlegging some biology to his boys and no Revenuer had caught him at it yet, and for that they filed a complaint against Scopes, and now H. G. Wells and Henry Fairfield Osborn and Edwin G. Conklin and Clarence Darrow and Dudley and Bill and a mess of judges and lawyers and Roger Baldwin, if he ain't in jail, are all going to get together in this tent and settle this for good and all.

Through our trick ouija-board we obtained an exclusive interview with the Dayton hot-dog concessionaire who will have his stand directly across from the tent next to the Second Presbyterian Church where the ladies are planning to sell Fundamentalist chicken dinners at a dollar a throw to the faithful.

The hot-dog man said that his name was John Roach Stratton and that we could write it out in The New Leader as he didn't give a damn who knew it.

"Mr. Stratton," said the reporter, "we understand that you are being called as a witness for the Fundamentalists in this here argument and we would like to give our readers some hint as to the nature of your testimony."

"I shall be called upon by Brother Bryan to refute the testimony of Dr. Abington Synthemooch, Professor of Biology and Advanced Paleontology in the Southern University of North Carolina, who is expected to attempt to refute the neo-Lamarckian phases of post-evolutionism and to revert to the original thesis held by Darwin, namely, that on the principle of the multiplication and gradual divergence in character, of all Marsupials the Phascolomys resemble most closely the Silurian genera, as the elder De Candolle has so often observed."

"This should be my meat," continued Mr. Stratton. "I expect to knock him for a loop in the second. Ask me another. Ask me any questions."

We were about to ask him where he was on the 19th of October, 1883, around the hour of four in the afternoon. But then we remembered that we weren't in court yet and we decided to let Dudley have that question. So we merely said, "But isn't your attitude a bit teleological?"

"That depends," said Mr. Stratton, thoughtfully; "if by that you mean to throw any dirt at Genesis, I warn you against imputations of errancy."

We assured him that Genesis was our favorite author next to Hans Christian Andersen, and when he was mollified we went on to ask him could he give us his views on the Paleozoic period.

These, we gathered, were unfavorable. "But you can tell all them smart alecks up in New York this for me," he went on, "they will have to travel pretty far to find as neat a town as Dayton, Tenn. There was a man selling socks from New York, name of Weinberg, come through Dayton four years ago, and right in the middle of the Central Hotel pool-room he told a bunch of us that the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City didn't have nothing on the Central. We liked him so much that we bought a lot of socks off of him, but I wish you would put it in your paper that they ain't wore as well as they might, so that in case he should see it he could either give us new socks or our money back."

"But about this trial. Well, sir, it's going to be some trial. The Chamber of Commerce has just voted an appropriation for a new coat of paint for the fire-house and they have an old Pullman car up on the siding where Bryan and his crowd are going to sleep. Its name was 'Herbert Spencer,' but someone thought that wouldn't be quite right so they rubbed that out and now it's been re-christened 'Jehovah, Limited,' which I guess you'll agree is a lot more fitting."

"Yes, sir, feeling is running pretty high in these parts. We caught a pro-Monk sneaking around Main street last Tuesday and we give him such an all-fired licking that it will be a long time before he goes around denying that we was made in the image of an all-merciful God. Then just yesterday Hicks Miller, who was pretty well licked up on nule, come out of the widow's place and seen Aaron Moses, the old Jew what sells second-hand clothes, coming out of the library with a book. And he hands him an awful wallop and says, 'I will teach you to go reading out of books. You think you're better than William Jennings Bryan, which great religious leader has never read a book outside of prospectuses for Florida real-estate.'

"Who do I expect will win? Well I've heard a lot about the mean fade-away this Malone boy throws, and they say that Darrow, although he ain't as young as he might be, has a fast out-shoot, fast enough at all events to shoot the Leopold-Loeb pair right out of the death house, but I look to see W. J. pitch a no-hit game, leastways in Tennessee. You see, the law of averages is with him. If he can't win in Tennessee, where he has carried every time he run for anything, where in hell can he win?"

And then, completely through his nose, he sang me this rousing Fundamentalist Marching Song:

"Some pin their hopes on Mr. Scopes,
But we're for Brother Bryan;
We want to see biology
Sent helter-skelter flyin'."

(Chorus)
"For we are ardent Fundamentalists,
We ain't no Socialists,
Nor dirty atheists.
If you mention Darwin,
Gee, but you'll be kised,
And we'll hang you in the court-yard in the
morning."
McAlister Coleman.

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TRAINING THE SOCIALISTS OF TOMORROW

By JAMES CAMERON

WHEN the representatives of Labor educational institutions and organizations in general, in a score or more countries, meet in August in Brunsvik, near Stockholm, and in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to attend the two Summer schools arranged by the educational department of the International Federation of Trade Unions, they will have plenty of good news to exchange regarding the progress of self-education of the workers all over the world. As has been reported in The New Leader, the leading speaker at the Brunsvik school, which will open Aug. 3, will be Rickard Sandler, Socialist Premier of Sweden; while at the Prague school, opening Aug. 17, Dr. Leo Winter, Socialist Minister of Social Welfare, will head the list. Each school will be in session a fortnight and, judging from the programs announced, every hour will be crowded with both instruction and entertainment. There is reason to believe that the attendance will far exceed that of last year's schools.

John W. Brown, the Secretary of the I. F. T. U., who pays special attention to the work of trade union education, reports that French and Belgian union educators are going to hold a Summer school for French, Belgian and Swiss students in the Brussels Labor College from July 26 to Aug. 8, and that Comrade Crouch, the Australian delegate to last year's Oxford Conference, writes that the idea of Labor summer schools is catching on in the Antipodes and that there will be some held there next year.

How actively the work of training the forces of Labor for effective action in behalf of the proletariat is being carried on in different countries is brought out by recent reports issued by the Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. Omitting the United States, whose Labor education movement has been treated in considerable detail in The New Leader on several occasions, the data from Amsterdam may be summarized as follows:

AUSTRALIA: In 1924 there was an increase of twenty-five students enrolled in the Workers' Educational Association of Queensland, bringing the total up to 1,130, and the number of workers taking correspondence courses rose materially. The Victorian Labor College enrolled 128 new students during the year, and the number of affiliated unions rose to forty-five.

AUSTRIA: In addition to the special educational work of the Socialist Party schools, the Austrian Workers' Educational Center reports that during the last half of 1924 sixteen schools were organized for union and political Labor leaders; that there were twenty-five schools for women; that seven schools were organized for unions and members of Shop Councils, and six for young people. Thirty-one series of lectures were held and 1,358 single lectures were given, the attendance running into many thousands. The great bulk of these schools and lectures were held in Vienna, but the provinces were not neglected. Besides strictly educational work the Center arranged special theater performances, movie shows and trips to art galleries participated in by hundreds of thousands of workers. So extensive is the field of Austria's Labor educational work that, for lack of space, only its surface can be touched. This also applies to Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and several other advanced countries.

BELGIUM: During 1924 there were forty Labor schools and 274

Labor and Socialist Schools the World Over— Two Summer Schools Under the International

lectures organized in Flanders, a most welcome development in view of the fact that this part of Belgium has been lagging behind the rest of the country in workers' education. The Local Workers' Educational Committee of Liege reports six study circles providing lectures to many thousand workers. The Brussels Labor College is turning out hundreds of trained Labor men capable of carrying on educational work in the provinces, as well as of serving their unions in other ways. When the Belgian Labor Party eventually takes charge of the country, which at the present rate of Socialist electoral gains will not be long delayed, there will be no dearth of trained men able to run the Government.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: Both the Czech and German-speaking Labor union centers are actively supporting educational work and the co-operatives are also running special schools and lectures for their executive officers and employees in general. The first fortnight of last April there was a special trade union school of intensive study or-

ganized by the Metal Workers in Beinditz.

FINLAND: The National Center for Workers' Education was founded in 1919 and is backed by eighteen national Labor organizations, the Socialist Party, the co-operatives, the Workers' Sport League and other groups. There are 125 study circles in the Finnish language and eight in the Swedish, with about 2,000 students. The Finnish State helps finance the lectures, having paid for 719 of the total of 989 in 1924, and grants an annual subsidy of 75,000 finmarks (about \$1,900) to the National Center. The Center has agitated vigorously for the founding of a Labor college at Grankulla.

GERMANY: There is only one residential Socialist and Labor college in Germany—the one located at Tinz, in Thuringia—but the system of Labor education is so far flung that it may be stated that special training is available to nearly every Labor man who desires it. The Tinz College has fifty students and is open five months in the year. It was established by the former

Socialist Government of Thuringia and since the reactionaries returned to power in the Winter of 1924 it has had to fight hard to get the necessary appropriations, although a recognized State institution. Thus far, however, the funds have finally been voted, and if they should be refused in the future the unions will raise enough money themselves to keep the college functioning. In collaboration with the unions, the Prussian State founded the Labor College in the Frankfurt University in 1921 and Schools of Economics in Berlin and Dusseldorf in 1922. The Frankfurt Labor College is supported by the State and the unions and most of the students are named by the Labor bodies. The Berlin School of Economics suspended in 1923, but the one in Dusseldorf is going strong, with the aid of the provincial authorities in the Rhineland and of all West Germany, and has about 100 students. The nerve center of the German movement is the National Committee for Socialist Educational Work, 68 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, with which are affiliated 600

local and thirty-four district educational committees. Then there are organizations of Socialist and labor public school teachers, Socialist student groups in colleges, etc., all collaborating in the work of Labor education.

GREAT BRITAIN: The latest big piece of work in connection with Labor education on a grand scale is the drawing up of a national scheme for such education by a sub-committee of the Trade Union Congress Educational Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the National Council of Labor Colleges, the Workers' Educational Association, the London Labor College and Ruskin College. This scheme, which goes into great detail and seems to provide an excellent system of co-ordination, will be submitted to the various bodies for ratification and will then go before the Trade Union Congress next September. A novel feature of the educational movement in Great Britain is the Workers' Travel Association, which for three years has been making it possible for thousands of workers to go on trips

to the Continent and thus obtain information only won through personal experience.

HOLLAND: Following the great success of the Amsterdam Central Committee for Workers' Education, which organized "educational evenings" last year attended by more than 20,000 workers, the Dutch unions have created a National Center for Workers' Education that is arranging to establish a network of cultural enterprises all over the little kingdom.

SOUTH AFRICA: The Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa has set up a scheme under which students follow the same courses as those in Ruskin College. The union granted forty-six scholarships last year. At the last Trade Union Congress in Cape Town a motion was passed for the founding of a Cape Workers' Educational Association.

SWITZERLAND: The Swiss Center for Workers' Education will hold a Summer school at Sundlaenen from July 12 to 25 to study "Capitalism and the Labor Movement."

It must not be supposed that failure to be listed in this summary means that the country omitted is not blessed with organizations engaged in training young workers for the service of their class. It simply means that there are no especially up-to-date data at hand and also that there is a space limit to newspaper articles.

On The International Front

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

THE INTERNATIONAL

Agenda for August Congress

In addition to taking up the Bulgarian problem and approving the action of the Bulgarian Socialists in opposing both Communist and Agrarian violence and the repressive tactics of the Tsankof Government, as was reported in The New Leader of May 30, the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, at its meeting in Paris, on May 9-10, laid down the following agenda for the International Congress, which will open "somewhere in France" on August 22:

1. The International Labor and Socialist Peace Policy;
- (a) The attitude of the S. L. I. towards the problems of security and disarmament.
- (b) Labor's struggle against the dangers of war.
2. Unemployment and the conditions of life of the workers.
3. The Washington Convention and the Eight-Hour Day.
4. Report and proposals of the Women's International Conference.
5. Organization and levy scheme.
6. Miscellaneous questions.

An International Conference of Women belonging to affiliated Socialist parties, arranged by the International Committee of Socialist Women, will be held the day before the congress begins. During the congress there will also be conferences on the agrarian question and the problem of national minorities. The Executive Committee unanimously re-affirmed its stand in favor of the Geneva Peace Protocol as a step toward the prevention of war and agreed to appoint a delegation to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations to support the Protocol. It also urges its ratification by the various Governments, despite the sabotage practised by the British Tories. The Executive adopted a resolution on the ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention, which suggested consultation with the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view of putting powerful pressure upon the recalcitrant Governments if necessary.

Upon request of the French Socialists, the Executive resolved to invite the affiliated parties to submit their views on the question of Socialist participation in capitalist Governments and Socialist Governments in capitalist States and also

to bring this question up at their national conventions. The data thus gathered will form the basis for the examination of the problem on an international scale.

In reply to a letter from J. P. Troelstra asking to be released from his duties as Dutch representative on the Executive Committee for reasons of health, the Paris meeting sent a communication to the veteran Socialist leader voicing the appreciation of the whole International of his services to the Labor movement of the world and expressing the hope that his well-earned rest might restore his health so that he would live for many years to see the harvesting of the crop he had helped sow.

The Paris meeting was attended by Henderson, Cramp, Allen (England); Crispin, Mueller, Wels (Germany); Bracke, Longuet, Renaudel, Blum (France); De Brouckere, Vandervelde (Belgium); Andersen (Denmark); Engberg, Lindstrom (Sweden); Vliegen (Holland); Bauer (Austria); Treves (Italy); Niedzialkowski (Poland); P. P. S.; Kruk (Poland—Ind.); Soukup (Czechoslovakia—Czechs); Czech (Czechoslovakia—Germans); for Russia, Abramovitch (S. D. A. P.); Sukhomlin (S. R.); Tserelli (Georgia); Sabarit (Spain); Peyer (Hungary); Etchegoin (Argentina); Bezpalko (Ukraine); Isahakian (Armenia); Jarblum (Palestine); Szende (Hungarian Emigrants); Adelheid Popp (representing the International Committee of Socialist Women); Shaw and Adler (Secretaries).

HOLLAND

Campaign in Full Swing
With the date of the general elections for the Second Chamber of the States General set for July 1, the Dutch Socialists are carrying on a hot campaign which promises to result in a material increase in their strength there, now twenty Deputies out of a total of 100. A feature of the propaganda is the distribution of a special campaign sheet called "Vote Red" which is going out in editions of millions all over the country. In connection with the nation-wide celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Pieter Jelles Troelstra in April, the Socialists took up special collections on four Sundays for a "Troelstra Gift," which added 40,625 guilders (at forty cents apiece) to the campaign fund. The occasion of the quarter-century jubilee of Het Volk,

the leading Socialist daily of Holland, on April 1 was also exploited in the interest of the campaign. Het Volk's circulation is about 60,000 and it is a powerful defender of the rights of the Dutch masses.

While the Socialists are waging a vigorous war upon the reactionary Clerical Government, the Communists are engaged in internal rows which may cause them to lose their pair of Deputies they elected to the Chamber in 1922. Although the Communists at their convention of May 9-10 voted 865 to 309 to stand by their own Executive Committee, regardless of orders from Moscow calling for a cleansing of the party and the demoting of Deputies Wijnkoop and Van Ravesteijn, the Executive elected by the convention finally decided to accept the Moscow dictum in order to preserve a sort of unity. This means the ousting of Wijnkoop from his post as editor-in-chief of the Tribune and his preferred position at the head of the Communist list of candidates. The effect upon about half of the party's 1,774 members is expected to lead to another split in the near future.

Socialist Students Meet

Substantial progress in carrying the Socialist ideas to the students of Holland's universities was reported at a convention of the League of Social Democratic Student Clubs held at The Hague in May. A gain of fifty per cent during the year brought the active membership up to seventy-five. A resolution adopted by the convention emphasized the need of close relations with the Socialist Party and the Yipsels, as the real representatives of the Socialist Labor movement, but left the question of the League's attitude toward other young people's organizations open for defining at the next convention. J. Spier, Transvaalpl. 10 Amsterdam, is Secretary of the League and J. Oudgeest, Jr., President.

ITALY

Socialist Youth Harassed
Reports received at the headquarters of the New York Yipsels from their Italian Comrades tell of the continued suppression of the latter's official organ, Liberta. The prefect, who has the authority to declare any article, piece of literature or periodical dangerous to the State, has suppressed eight recent issues of Liberta, besides making difficult the meeting of the youth organization's locals and even interfering

with the personal affairs of its members.

The Government ratification of the editor of Liberta has been withdrawn, making it impossible to continue publication until another editor can be approved; which the authorities are in no hurry to do. Despite the difficulties, the Socialist Youth movement has increased noticeably.

ENGLAND

I. L. P. in Russian Appeal
The National Council of the Independent Labor party has adopted a resolution pointing out that "while there is ample evidence of the possibility of steadily increasing trade between Britain and Russia, and of the willingness of British firms to engage in it, progress has been checked, first by the refusal of credits to British firms trading with Russia under the Trade Facilities and Export Credits Acts, and further by the apparently concerted effort to create an atmosphere of suspicion and hatred between the two peoples, both in the Press and on the part of the Government."

"Whether or not this campaign is a deliberate prelude to concerted action by the Governments of Europe against Russia, the I. L. P. urges that it is vital that the British people should realize the dangers involved in these constant official and semi-official attacks on a friendly Power."

"The workers of Britain," the resolution concludes, "have absolutely no grounds of quarrel with the workers of Russia, and must take steps to counteract all these efforts by our reactionaries to make Russia our next world enemy, and must insist upon closer commercial, political, and cultural relations with the Russian Republic."

Dollan for Parliament
Baillie Dollan, of Glasgow, has been endorsed as Labor candidate for the Ayr Burghs by-election. He has accepted the unanimous invitation of the divisional Labor party to contest the seat.

Baillie Dollan has been chairman of Glasgow I. L. P. for twelve years, and represents Scotland on the National Council.

Hitherto he has declined to stand for Parliament, but has accepted this invitation because of the pensions and Budget issues. He has for some years been the London Daily Herald's correspondent in Glasgow.

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Local 584, I. B. of T.
255 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets
on 3rd Thursday
of the month at
ANTONIA HALL
62 East 4th St.
Executive Board
meets on the 2nd and
4th Thursdays at the
Broadway Room 3.
F. J. STEERHINKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

Workingmen, When Buy-
ing Your HATS
Look for THIS LABEL

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

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants
that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look WAITERS &
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162 East 23rd St.
Tel. Gramercy 4813
J. LASHER, President.
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

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Union-made Cigars.
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Label, the Cigars are
NOT Union-Made.

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Insist On
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Never before have the Bakery Workers been more
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The best and only way that you can help is to insist
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UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

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 Telephone Chelsea 2148
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LETKOVITS, Manager.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4340
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 147th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—106 Montrose Ave. SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.
120 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 3 West 16th 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, Manager, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephones: Stuyvesant 6300-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-621 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

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

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5565.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc 10, Sec. A, A. C. W. A.
Office: 5 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 3387
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX B. ROYALSKY, Chairman.
A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y.
M. LENCZITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.
A. C. W. A. Section "C"
Office 335 Bushwick Ave. Bklyn. Stagg 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.
J. Berrowitz, Chairman.
L. Feltelson, Sec. Sec'y.
J. Forney, J. Kishinole, Fin. Sec'y.
Bus. Agent

Lapel Makers & Pairs

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 2 Delancey St. Drydock 3800
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
ALBERT SNYDER, Chairman.
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.
ANTHONY V. FROINE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
1127 Arden Pl. Bklyn, N. Y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman
H. TAYLOR, Sec. Sec'y
LEON BECK, 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. OSWIP 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. KNAPPEN, 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 4545
Uptown Office: 50 West 17th Street. Phone Flitway 1596
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday evening.
MYMAN LEDERMAN, J. MULINAK, Recording Secretary, Secretary-Treasurer.
ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SPECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

Organization Notes

Two District Organizers are at work: Alfred Baker Lewis in the First District (the New England States) and Joseph F. Viola in the Fourth District (Ohio and Michigan). Comrade Viola attended the Cleveland regional convention, met many comrades, and is cooperating with the Cleveland comrades in realizing on the great interest created by the Cleveland rally, and will work in Cleveland for a week. Following his Cleveland activities he will take up the work in north-central Ohio, composed of Akron, Canton, Massillon and Youngstown. Comrades in Ohio and Michigan are urged to write the National Office at once giving assurance of local co-operation with the District Organizers where he can be assigned to their communities.

Over forty requests were made at the Cleveland rally for the District Organizer's local co-operation. Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis knows well the problems of his New England Organization District, has a long list of loyal co-operators, is never weary, is persistent and effective in securing new memberships, distributing literature, and is careful to explain everywhere the great need of building up the Organization Maintenance Fund.

The National Executive Committee is now considering a list of candidates for appointment as District Organizers. The approved list will presently be in the National Office from which assignments will be made—subject to the approval of the N. E. C. It is hoped to have eight District Organizers at work very soon.

Right now, comrades, wherever you are in the Organization Districts, carefully make up lists—names and addresses of prospects for party memberships in new locals, old locals or reorganized locals—and hurry them to the National Office; and send a copy of your list also to your State Secretaries.

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 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St. Melrose 7690
CARL GRABBER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.
E. WENN, Executive Board Sec'y.
H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A. S.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 5220
Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.
FRANK BARROSI, JAMES CARUSO, President, Secretary.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7679
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street
Fred Eisenberg, N. Ullman, President, Recording Sec'y
Henry Lutz, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President, Financial Sec'y
Gus Levine, Bus. Agent, Chas. Kagan, Treasurer.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 525). 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 343—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 344—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 345—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 RAFFMAN, General President.
ANDREW WENNEIS, General Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office: 22 EAST 22ND STREET Phone: CAL edonia 0350
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd 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 22 East 22nd St.
F. STAU, Chairman.
H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman.
H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA

One minor element of confusion in the work of rebuilding the Party in California has been removed by the death of Labor Unity, a Communist publication. Its circulation was a little over 500. Labor Unity and its predecessor, the Rank and File, had been published a number of years but it has been unable to make any headway. When the split occurred in the Party in 1919 the Communists obtained the Party organ in Oakland, but that weekly, too, has been dead a number of years.

NEW ENGLAND

The New England District convention met at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, June 7. The convention was called to order by District Secretary Fitzgerald at 10:30. There were about fifty delegates present, representing locals and branches throughout the New England States. Ex-State Legislator Charles H. Morrill was elected Chairman.

Committees were elected on Resolutions; Constitution; and Organization, Propaganda, Finance, and American Appeal.

The Committee on Organization, Propaganda, Finance, and American Appeal was: Comrades Fitzgerald, Swanson, Hutchins, Ward, and Summen. Committee on Resolutions was: Comrades Mrs. Jokinen, Savelle, Surjala, Lauri Moilinen. Committee on Constitution was: Comrades George E. Roewer, Jr., Samuel Levenberg, Dr. Schwager.

While committees were in session, Comrade Claessens of New York addressed the convention. He told them that the results of their work, while seemingly not so large, was exceptionally good considering the barren soil they were working in. His speech was eagerly listened to by the delegates and visitors, and gave them renewed determination to carry on the fight.

Resolutions were passed demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the recall of American troops in China, condemning militarism and militaristic propaganda, denouncing the holding of naval maneuvers in the Pacific because of the threat it implied to a friendly power, condemning the terrific wage cuts in the shoe industry, demanding recognition of Soviet Russia, and condemning the Ku Klux Klan and all other organizations which divide the workers on racial and religious lines.

The Committee on Organization, Propaganda, Finance and American Appeal recommended that speakers be toured throughout the district for the summer months and recommended that the district organization pledge itself to get, at least, 10,000 subscriptions for the "American Appeal" before the next convention; quotas to be assigned to each affiliated group by the General District Committee, and that the efforts usually expended on raising funds be employed working for the "American Appeal." The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, after many of the comrades had spoken on behalf of the Appeal and what it meant to the party to have a paper of this kind.

The committee on Constitution

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 34th STREET Phone: Orchard 9860-1-2
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLES, 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 5th Street.

made its report and recommended some minor changes in the constitution which were adopted.

The report of the district secretary was the most encouraging that had been given in years. The finances are sound, there is a steady increase in membership, especially in the English Speaking Branches, and the Comrades were anxiously looking forward to the launching of the new weekly. "They are looking forward to it," he said, "as another dream about to be realized."

The new General District Committee was elected consisting of: Comrades, George E. Roewer, Jr., Albert Sprague Coolidge, Samuel P. Levenberg, Walter S. Hutchins, Mrs. Ida Jokinen, Leon Arkin, R. Clara Reiff, all of Massachusetts, Andrew Linn of New Hampshire, J. A. Rivers, of Vermont, Fred Hurst of Rhode Island, and Moses Hahl, of Maine.

The convention adjourned in the best of spirits with the Comrades determined to go back to their different localities and put in all the energy possible to build up a stronger and more vital movement.

NEW JERSEY

Meeting of State Committee, Sunday, June 14, 2 p.m.

Special meeting of Hudson County Committee, Saturday, June 13, at 8 p.m.

June 16 is second registry day in all municipalities, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Standard Time (8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Daylight Saving Time.) This is also Primary Election day, but Socialists are not taking part in the Primary Election.

The following is the list of Socialist Party candidates in Hudson County:

State Senator: August P. Gunther, North Bergen.

General Assembly: Minnie Barnsby, West New York; Frank Canella, Bayonne; Silvio Ghiotte, North Bergen; Robert Leemans, Union City; Achille Maddeleano, Michael Savignano, North Bergen; Mae Savignano, North Bergen; Pillsbury M. Stratton, Jersey City; William Sueth, Union City; Theodore Wagner, Union City; Angelus John Taa, Union City.

Board of Chosen Freeholders: Sander Gross, Union City; Michael Rappaport, Weehawken; Robert Ring, Union City.

For unexpired term: Edward H. Mead, Jersey City.

Boulevard Commissioners: John Jansson, Hoboken; William M. McPherson, Jersey City; John T. Williamson, Jersey City.

West New York, for Mayor: George E. Barnsby; Councilman of the First Ward, John Keyes.

PENNSYLVANIA

TO PENNSYLVANIA READERS
Information concerning the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania may

be obtained from the State Secretary, Darlington Hoopes, 415 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. News items concerning Pennsylvania Socialist activities should be sent to that address.

State Notes

The State Office is negotiating with the National Office to secure one of the District Organizers for work this summer. The State Secretary has already sent the Organizing Director lists of towns in several communities in which it is certain that personal organization work will result in increased membership; where it is known that there are local comrades who will cooperate in such work. Any comrade who feels that a branch can be organized in his community with the aid of an organizer should write the State Office immediately. Let us all work together and we shall soon make the Socialist Party a vital force in American politics.

Philadelphia Activities

Leo M. Harkins, who for years has served efficiently as General-Secretary of Local Philadelphia, has resigned and Charles E. Develin will act as Secretary without pay. Comrade Marie Wannemacher is in charge of the office. The Local is steadily collecting on pledges made at the Debs Dinner and has reduced its indebtedness materially, but needs the cooperation of all members to do necessary work. The Executive Committee is developing a plan which, it is believed, will make it possible to wipe out the deficit and finish the year with a neat balance.

The Local Headquarters, 1325 Arch street, third floor, Room 5, has had a thorough house-cleaning and is much more attractive than heretofore. Members are urged to stop at the office frequently and keep in closer touch with the work.

They are now conducting a book sale; they are selling an old stock of pamphlets and books; they expect to replace them with up-to-date literature dealing with economic conditions since the war. Here's a chance for comrades to secure many of the standard works of Socialism at greatly reduced prices.

NEW YORK

Comrade Stille visited Niagara Falls a short time on his way to Cleveland and added twenty new members to the local and lined up the organization for solid work. He will return presently and with the cooperation of the local will send up the membership to 150, he declares. Stille has returned to New York with his heart set on a membership of 10,000 for New York within two years. Recently he studied the Jamestown movement; his conclusion is that he can build a local there of several hundred members.

(Continued on Page 11.)

Drive for 1000 New Members

By WALTER T. MILLS

THE CHICAGO CAMPAIGN

PAIGN for 1,000 new members is an effort to put into effect the suggestions contained in the 47th Chapter of "The Struggle for Existence," the topic being, "How to Work for Socialism."

It is an effort to take advantage of the fact that in every walk of life those who accomplish most set aside for themselves a definite task, to be undertaken at a definite time, with the purpose of achieving definite results.

If this involves salesmanship, once being qualified for the task, the most important of all is the finding of those likely to become one's customers. A good Socialist organizer or solicitor is nothing other than an effective salesman. Success in his work demands that no share of his time shall be wasted in talking to those most difficult to reach. The selection of the particular people, and a knowledge for the reasons of their selection, is a first essential to an effective canvass.

Local Cook County is providing the names, addresses, phone numbers, whether subscribers to the Chicago Socialist, standing on account of dues, and whether regular contributors to the Campaign Fund. This information is written on cards and the cards distributed among those willing to undertake a definite, systematic campaign for the building up of the Socialist Party. These workers meet weekly to make reports and for conferences with each other.

A number of new volunteers were obtained, and out of the fifty volunteers, eighteen obtained at the local meeting supplies for the actual doing of the work. If these eighteen make good, their number will be multiplied, and Debs will visit Chicago with an organized campaign committee backed by 1,000 more new members, and this city will be put on the map as a center of Socialist activity.

Those who would be interested in this program are earnestly urged to read again the 47th Chapter of "The Struggle for Existence."

WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always Look for This Label



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

Membership October 1, 1924—55,582

Total Assets over Liabilities Oct. 1, 1924 \$2,145,051.17

Total Sick, Accident and Death Claims paid \$11,148,790.34

A Uniform Death Benefit of \$250.00

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

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

Monthly Assessment—\$1.65, \$1.15, 90c, and 40c, according to class. For further information write to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local Branch, or to the Main Office, No. 9 Seventh Street, corner Third Avenue, New York City

(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)

JOHNSON AGAIN HEADS MACHINISTS

Defeats Anderson By 945 Votes

William H. Johnston has been re-elected president of the International Association of Machinists in the hottest contest ever staged by this militant organization. His majority over J. F. Anderson was 945 in a total of 35,117 votes cast for the two candidates.

E. C. Davison for general secretary-treasurer and Fred Hewitt for editor of the Machinists' Journal were re-elected by more substantial majorities.

The result was announced at headquarters of the International Association of Machinists in Washington, after the tellers had completed the count and tabulation of the referendum vote cast in local lodges.

Each candidate for president named a teller. H. L. Brunson of Washington represented Johnston in this capacity and H. P. Leeman

TRADE UNION TOPICS

of Washington represented Anderson. Other international officers elected are as follows:

General vice-presidents in the United States—P. J. Conlon, J. T. Thorpe, H. F. Nickerson, H. W. Brown, Robert Fechner, William Hannon.

General vice-president for Canada—James Somerville. Members of the general law committee—William P. Ready, C. E. Johnson, B. B. St. Clair, Paul Huybrecht, United States, and George Wright, Canada.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—C. W. Frey, Dan Haggerty, William Larkin, George Marshall and C. P. Wills.

Delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—John Munroe.

pany, of Waukesha, Wisconsin (also known as the Fox Head Springs Beverage Company), are still unfair to Organized Labor.

"We take this opportunity to ex-

Conductors' Convention Re-Elects Sheppard and Curtis

President L. E. Sheppard and General Secretary and Treasurer E. P. Curtis were unanimously re-elected on the closing day of the 38th grand session of the Order of Railway Conductors at Minneapolis last week. All other grand lodge officers were chosen for another term, most of them without opposition.

The Ladies' Auxiliary held a convention at the same time and place, which was, perhaps, the most successful in its history.

Mrs. J. H. Moore was re-elected grand president; Mrs. Agnes M. Wheelan, grand vice-president, and Mrs. Clara Wertbacker, grand secretary.

The conductors went on record as being in favor of continuing the

press our sincere thanks for your splendid moral support, which has been very helpful to us in gaining recognition of our organization, and we urge you to continue giving us your full support as in the past.

"Fraternally yours,

"JOHN RADER,

"JOSEPH OBERGFELL,

"General Secretaries."

non-partisan political policy of the order.

A resolution proposed by Vice-President W. M. Clark, the national legislative representative, was passed calling upon Congress to provide adequate funds for the effective administration of the safety appliance law, the hours of service law and the accident investigation law for the better protection of employees and travellers on railroads.

Erection of a home for the care of aged and indigent members of the order received considerable attention. It was finally voted to approve this undertaking and the matter of location and type of structures was left in the hands of the board of trustees.

Tailors' Union Fight West Virginia Open Shop

A bitter fight of members of Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 350, against the National Woolen Mills of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is being brought to the attention of unionists all over the country. Emmanuel Jacobs, general organizer of the tailors in New York, says that the company organized about fifteen years ago and asked the union to organize its plant. For fifteen years the business grew until the concern was worth \$1,000,000 and had retail stores in many cities.

Suddenly, on January 24, 1925, the firm locked out the union and declared that those who wished to return would have to come back to an open shop. The remarkable thing about the lockout, which is now a strike, is that the majority of the workers are native Americans, 75 per cent of them women, Jacobs asserts, and they have remained out over eighteen weeks without a single break in their ranks. Strike benefits of \$5.00 to \$7.00 cannot support them but their solidarity is exemplary, Jacobs says. Even a

severe injunction against picketing and all strike activities has not scared the workers.

The president of the company committed suicide recently during the strike, and possibly because of it, according to the strikers. Strikers also say that the president's son returned from college with 100 per cent plus Americanism and open-shop ideas which he immediately attempted to put into effect in the union shop. The company is now sending out letters to its stores that it will have the label of the United Garment Workers on its clothes soon, Jacobs states. Work is being sent out from Parkersburg to independent shops. In Baltimore the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union refused to accept work from the National Woolen Mills because of the tailors' strike.

The Journeymen Tailors, Local No. 1, is conducting a vigorous organization campaign in New York. About 75 per cent of the tailors are Italians, so three Italian organizers are kept busy in addition to Jacobs.

"Schlitz" Is Again A Union-Man's Drink

The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers has issued the following to all Labor publications: "We are pleased to inform you that a satisfactory settlement has been made with the Schlitz Beverage Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and our International Union, whereby this firm will again operate under strictly union con-

ditions. We, therefore, certify that Schlitz, known as 'the drink that made Milwaukee famous,' is made by Union Labor and we recommend that you again patronize places which sell 'Schlitz' and prove to non-union breweries that Organized Labor has power.

"The Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewing Com-

Much must be risk who would much attain.—Schiller.

The most ignorant of men are the "practical" people.—Richard Jefferies.

The New Leader Mail Bag.

Editor, The New Leader:

A Catholic Sees the Light
"America" is a "Catholic Review of the Week" published in the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. In its department "Economics" (Feb. 14, 1925, Page 429, and Feb. 21, 1925, Page 453), Robert E. Shortall gives a "glaring objection" to the capitalist system, and harshly attacks it in other ways. Still he contends that much of the system must remain for many years. However, he gives some sound information and advice, for our task is to "utilize the system for the general good until we can devise a better system to take its place."

To begin with, he demands a living wage, and says: "If a laborer does not receive an adequate wage, the system will always be alien to him. He will hate the system. Urged on by every law of his being to preserve himself and his family, and outraged by the unjust control and distribution of the country's wealth, he will never cease his efforts to break the system either by law or force."

To him an adequate wage is not some abstract theoretical price. There must be a proper adjustment of this wage and of the cost of the necessities of life. And Life, not the bare things for mere existence. It must also be adequate for "births, deaths, sickness and old age. He and his family must be able to live as human beings should."

While the capitalist system lasts, the "cost of the necessities of life should not be more than the cost of every necessary cost from production to consumption."

He sees profits, but the workers "should share all of the profits except a fair dividend to the stockholders."

The workers should not be mere "hands," for they "should have a voice in the operation of industry." Here is at least a "progressive" program—extending the control of industry to all of the workers and reducing the cost of living to the necessary cost of production and distribution, until we see that the "dividend to stockholders" is not a necessary cost and change the "system"—establish the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Nelson West.

Springfield, Mass.

To the Brave Generals

Editor, The New Leader:
Your readers may be interested in the following letter which has been mailed to the War Department: "The U. S. War Department: Washington, D. C.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"In a recent address in this city Major-General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Army Chemical Works, showed how humane and beneficent is 'Chemical Warfare.' The gas used largely immunizes from tuberculosis, and with only a two per cent fatality. This is a far less toll than is taken by smallpox vaccine or typhoid serum. "Now, since the Army Generals are always subject to exposures and hardships, and especially in action when they must remain under ground for long periods to avoid the bombs and bullets, they ought by all means to be protected from tuberculosis. Why not gather them all into a big field outside the city and have the soldier boys drop gas bombs on them from the air? It would be great sport for the boys, a fine target practice, and a great thing for Generals. This might be a feature of the Fourth of July mobilization. Doubtless it would create considerable interest, which is an important consideration in all military displays. "RACHEL KNIGHT."

Los Angeles, California.

Incomes in the United States

Editor, The New Leader:
I have just come across some information regarding income and wages in the United States that will be of some interest to the readers of The New Leader.

In "The Distribution of Income, 1910-1918," a book published by the National Economic Association, the following information is given: In 1918, 37,300,000 people in the United States received personal incomes amounting to 58 billion dollars. Of these people 70 per cent received less than \$1,500 a year, or 40 per cent of the total income.

Fifty per cent received less than \$1,200 a year, or 24 per cent of the total income.

Eighty-five per cent received less than \$3,000 a year; 68 per cent received 12 per cent of the total income. The United States Department of Labor reported, last year, that an investigation in 1919 of 92 cities and localities showed that the average income per family was \$1,513.

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The New York State Department of Labor reports that the average wage for factory workers in the State is a little less than \$1,500 a year.

These statistics, taken from three different sources, disclose the fact that the masses of the people just get about enough money to secure food, clothing and shelter.

More success to the Socialist Party to reveal these facts of inequality and to remedy the evil.

New York City.

Irving Newman.

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The Realm of Books

The Old Regime

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

THE COTTON KINGDOM. By William E. Dodd. Vol. 27 in the "Chronicles of America" Series. New Haven: Yale University Press.

FOR nearly twenty years the re-writing of American history has more and more approached the view of economic and sociological interpretation, and in this respect it is catching up with the best scholarship of Europe. If the fifty volumes in the "Chronicles of America" series measure up to the high standard of this volume by Professor Dodd on the kingdom of cotton the series is the most valuable history of the development of the United States that has yet appeared. Professor Allen Johnson, who contributed the volume on "Union and Democracy" in the Riverside History, is the General Editor of the series. Among the authors of the fifty volumes are the names of such notable authorities as Charles M. Andrews, Sydney G. Fisher, Mary Johnston, Carl Becker, Max Farrand, Henry Jones Ford, Jesse Macy and Solon F. Buck, to mention only a few.

Professor Dodd begins his narrative of interpretation in a chapter on "The Lower South in 1850," thus emphasizing the important fact that the South under the old regime was not a uniform social order. While its social system was of a general character in its fundamentals, it also had its sectional variations just as the North did, and it is necessary to understand the sectional-economic aspects of both North and South if we are to understand the economic, social and political changes of the ante-bellum period.

The upper South in the period of which he writes had largely become a region of slave-breeding for the rich and more fertile lower South which produced the powerful cotton magnates. The demand for tobacco had not increased much since 1800 in the river bottoms of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, yet a million slaves in this region doubled every twenty years. As the virgin soils of the lower South came under cotton culture the upper South supplied the slaves. Texas and part of the territory wrested from Mexico promised a rich region into which the cotton kingdom could expand.

Economic power having drifted to the lower South the cotton states acquired a hegemony over the whole South. The cotton magnates assumed the political leadership of the region. The farmers on a small scale gave way to the large estates farmed by droves of slaves as the system spread westward so that various former elements of the earlier South were swallowed up in the cotton kingdom. By 1850 the rapid concentration of economic power gave wealth and power to "three or four thousand families who lived on the best lands and received three-fourths of the returns from the yearly exports. Two-thirds of the white people of the South had no connection with slavery and received only a very small part of the community output."

It is evident that the old regime became dangerously unbalanced with this small minority constituting a small ruling class, yet it is doubtful whether in all history there is another example of a small ruling class maintaining its leadership with such adroit management as these cotton magnates exhibited. The smaller planters and poor whites were always encouraged in the hope that they would eventually ascend to the heights and share power with the ruling class. The color line drawn between the enslaved blacks and the whites also cultivated a psychology of white supremacy. The illiterate whites who lived in rags and a low state of economic insecurity had the consolation of bearing white skins. They hated Negroes and the latter just as cordially hated them. That this racial antagonism favored the supremacy of the ruling magnates goes without saying.

Professor Dodd writes that the mutual dislike of poor whites and Negroes "tended to fasten the bonds of slavery more closely and to prevent any rift between the planters and their less fortunate white brethren by keeping the slaves loyal to their masters and by deterring the poor whites from sympathizing with any abolitionist movement."

Certain economic ties bound the upper class of the South to powerful merchants and bankers in the North. The merchants' shipments to the lower South grew with the increasing crops of cotton, and Eastern banks carried for Southern merchants large deposits with which they were both loth to part when the time of reckoning came. This strong economic pull was strengthened by a greater social influence: wealthy young men of the East went to the homes of the planters for their wives, and ambitious young slaveholders in the

cotton belt married in Philadelphia, New York and Boston." Here we also have a hint of the economic and social ties that served as a nexus for the Whig and Democratic parties and their leaders in the two regions.

A chapter on "The Philosophy of the Cotton Planter" presents the best interpretation of the ideas gestated by the slave regime that we have seen. In the days before the economic possibilities of the cotton gin were known the economic and political philosophy of the old order was favorable to Negro emancipation. The proud statesmen of the old South like Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe had written against slavery and the vague idealism of the Declaration of Independence could not be easily reconciled with it.

About the middle '30s the South began to disavow the equalitarian teachings of the elder statesmen and this was also the period when the cotton regime began to show its great economic possibilities for the ruling class. The whole philosophy of the South underwent a remarkable transformation. Never has there been such a striking example of an important economic change so completely changing the religious, political, social and economic thinking of a people. Leading educators and the few literary men of the period also fell in line. The new philosophy was presented with such a wealth of argument and illustration that practically no dissent was expressed. The "Solid South" was born.

So convinced were its advocates that they expected to win not only the North to their views but to also carry the great tidings to the rest of the world! They pointed to the poverty-stricken industrial centers of New England and asked, Would it not be a blessing if these wage workers, who faced economic insecurity, were to be bound out in perpetual service to owners of land and industry and thus make the masters responsible for the welfare of these workers just as slaveholders were responsible for their Negroes?

Chapters on "Life and Literature in the Lower South," "Religion and Education," and "The Planter in Politics" also present an analysis of the invasion of this philosophy into these fields. Although this volume is confined to 146 pages and is uniform with the others in the series, it is the most brilliant and informative single volume I know of that considers the old regime. If the other 49 volumes rise to the standard this one sets the "Chronicles of America" constitute a masterpiece of contribution to the history of the development of institutions in the United States. An excellent bibliography also gives one an eager desire to search old book shops for some of the items to which Professor Dodd had access.

Poison Gas

WATINGS. By Horace Annisley Vachell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. \$2.00.

I HAVE been reading Upton Sinclair's "Mammonart" and am still impressed with the magnitude of the field he left uncovered. What a case he might have made had he undertaken to analyze the Saturday Evening Post, and such books as this! Now and then I read a book that tempts me to use strange language. This is one such. It is the silliest, the dullest, the dirtiest piece of rotary propaganda that has come my way in some time.

It exploits all the usual catch words of the ruling class. We meet here the Captain of Industry, his Beautiful Daughter, his Faithful Retainers, the Young War Hero of the Upper Classes, the Impoverished Rich. We learn that a man may have had manners, but be forgiven because he has money. We learn that he created his business. Strikes are wicked, and all strikes are fomented either by outside agitators or by wicked schemers inside the shop. We learn that virtue, which seems to consist of belonging to the upper classes, is always rewarded. We learn—but you all know what we learn in such a book. Turn to any Y. M. C. A. tract, or to any garbage can of "literature," and you will know what this book teaches.

The only excuse for the writer is that he probably needed the money. It has all the qualities of a best seller. It is wholesome and clean—and so refreshing after all these sex novels! It is bad enough to be put into a movie—and then the author will be rich enough to come to America where he will earn good money by lecturing. And then he will be happy.

Peace is the happy natural state of man; war his corruption, his disgrace.—Thomson.

Eternal Youth—or Not?

A Review by MARY P. FULLER

THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET. A Play. By Karel Capek. Boston: J. W. Luce & Co.

IT is being bruited about amongst our all-powerful theatrical producers that "the Capek boom" is played out; that the R. U. R. playwright has done his bit for us Americans. With the armor-plated censorship they can give us maybe we won't get any more Capek for a while—even the sun is sometimes blotted out by clouds—but Capek is a great dramatist. Only a great one could have taken such a theme as this and such a plot to present it by and make a success of it. A second or third rate writer would have turned the whole thing into unimpressive melodrama.

It is the Wandering Jew theme. Presenting, with the adroitest sort of dramatic instinct, a woman character who turns out to have been born in the sixteenth century, then having her provide for five other variegated personalities of the play the prescription for eternal youth—this is the backbone of the story. Do these others share her earthly immortality, or do they not? You must read it to learn! If on the stage the piece acts anywhere near as well as it reads, it will eventually find a New York producer. The play is a succession of hawk-like swoops of suspense, each swoop emerging with a prey of climax in its clutches quite worth hawking at. Worth quoting here, too, is the one wherein, after the audience is led smack up to the thought, the Ancient (though beautiful) diva answers the protest of one of her interrogators with a magnificent: "History noble? There was nothing noble in history!"

Shaw presents us in "Back to Methuselah" with his imaginative picture of what 300 years on earth could do for the culture of the race. Capek here contends that the spirit of mankind could not survive being dispossessed of his illusions. I believe Shaw's case is stronger. Capek's perennial diva develops her vacuum of illusions because her associates have all been humanly short-lived and have shown to her in all their futurity their short-lived, thwarted, pathetic inconsistencies and insufficiencies. But were her confederates of her own kidney, may she not have found them more satisfactory? A Lilliputian amongst Brobdingnagians, like a Continental artist on the west of the Mississippi, must be grotesque to the natives and unhappy with them.

After all, I am reminded of a little dialogue I recently read between two moths. Their span of moth-hood could not exceed seven days, for then comes on the dark of death: egg-laying accomplished, the race heritage has been passed on. But the elder, three days out of the cocoon, proceeds to lay before the hour-old cradling the wisdom of his experiences. Droll, but in its implications, terrifying. Shall they, then, or this world's human Insect Comedy, who have attained the stupendous age of adulthood, sagely admonish us who have yet moultings to undergo as to the illusions and perfections of life? What's 300 years between moths—or Glacial Epochs!

Notes on Books

On June 5, Alfred A. Knopf will publish "Summer," the fourth volume of Ladislav Reymont's Nobel Prize novel "The Peasants." This volume will complete the series, the others being "Autumn," "Winter," and "Spring."

Henry Holt and Company have recently published an authorized American edition of the French text of Anatole France's "Comédie de celui qui épouse une femme muette."

"St. Mawr," the story of a horse and of the part he plays in influencing three lives, is the title of the new novel with which Mr. D. H. Lawrence makes his first appearance on the Borszoi list.

Walter Lippmann's new book, "The Phantom Public: A Restatement of the Theory of Popular Government," an attempt to define the role of public opinion in a republic, has just been sent to the printer by Harcourt, Brace and Company for early publication.

"Thunderstorms," which Alfred A. Knopf will publish on June 19, is G. B. Stern's latest novel.

M. R. Werner, whose second biography, "Brigham Young," has just been published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, has been at work for some time on his third book, a life of Edgar Allan Poe.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Literature
MILTON, MAN AND THINKER. By Denis Saurat. N. Y.: Dial Press.
THE CRAZY FOOL. By Donald Ogden Stewart. Albert and Charles Boni.
THE GREAT GATSBY. By F. Scott Fitzgerald. N. Y.: Scribner.
THE SONS OF THE SHEIK. By Edith M. Hull. Boston: Small, Maynard.
Social Science
QUO VADIMUS? SOME GLIMPSES OF THE FUTURE. By E. F. d'Abbe. N. Y.: Dutton.
THE CONQUEST OF CANCER. By H. W. S. Wright. N. Y.: Dutton.

Another Side of Japan

A Review by EDWARD LEVINSON

BEFORE THE DAWN. By Toyoko Aiko Kagawa. New York: George L. Putnam Co. \$2.50.

A NEW picture of Japanese civilization is vividly presented in this new novel. Hitherto Western readers have had two sides of Japanese life before them. The Japan of Lafcadio Hearn, of "The Mikado," a nation of tinkling laughter, of cute little creatures in lovely kimonos, toddling about to watch the cherry trees in bloom or to listen to singing crickets which they delight to keep in little cages of paper, much like their own houses.

Later came another picture. Japanese were pictured as a people of deadly efficiency, with enormous fighting forces on land and sea. In finance and diplomacy the same machine-like efficiency was the rule. They were absolutely uncanny in their quiet way of accomplishing gigantic tasks.

As against these charming and arresting views of Japan, Kagawa has presented a picture of a nation of 50,000,000 souls degraded to the lowest depths of the growth of capitalism. Poverty and unemployment, filthy slums and crime, official corruption and waste, these are parts of the Japanese picture Kagawa has painted.

Kagawa, recently a visitor to this country, calls himself a Christian Socialist. In his youth he studied at a Christian university in Tokyo and in the theological school at Princeton. Since 1900, with the exception of two years, he has lived in the slums near Kobe. Here undoubtedly he found living material for his book.

Side by side with his welfare

work in the slums, Kagawa took an active part in Japanese Labor affairs. He is now the secretary of the Japan Federation of Labor. The famous strike of the Kobe shipyard workers in 1921 enlisted his management and brought him into close contact with the police. With tenderness and literary skill, Kagawa tells the story of Eiichi Niimi, a young Japanese student, who becomes estranged from his capitalist father as a result of the latter's callousness to his son's ideas.

For a time doubt tugged at Eiichi's mind. Despair often brought him to thought of suicide. He exclaimed, in his wretchedness:

"What were the State, civilization, father, lover, existence, God, virtue, beauty? Were they not all naught?"

Two things combined to keep despair from wrecking its damage. These were a real love of the children of the poor—the closing chapter presents a charming picture of Niimi, released from the police station, escorted to his humble home by squads of grimy slum-children, tugging at his cotton kimono—and his faith in the Christian spirit. In this there is none of the dogma of institutionalized religion.

Despite its great length—the present volume is only about one-third of the complete story of Eiichi Niimi as told in the original Japanese—the story is well-told and is sure to engross the attention of those who approach it with the least bit of sympathy. It is a substantial addition to the scant library of contemporary working class literature.

Intellectual Poetics

A Review by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

NEW POEMS. By John Drinkwater. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25.

SONATA. By John Erskine. New York: Duffield. \$1.25.

RECENT "tests of ability to judge poetry" subdivide the poet's offering into four parts: the rhythmic basis, the language, the idea, the emotion. These obviously coalesce into two: matter and manner. A further union is perhaps inevitable; in a work of art subject and form are inseparable. But the convenient fiction permits many clarifications.

John Drinkwater and John Erskine, for example, are at their best in opposite camps, so far as their latest volumes reveal them. Erskine, in most of his poems, has a worthwhile idea, a character study that penetrates and reveals, which somehow is not clothed in beauty. Drinkwater, on the other hand, is deft, expert, in his metrical devices and his handling of apt, gracious words; yet, save in "The Witch-Ball," his subjects are familiar, his ideas trite, his emotions pallid.

In "Sonata," Erskine has found a rich theme. An unimaginative artist wonders about a beautiful model who has suddenly revealed genius as a painter; a visitor at her exhibition gives his opinion of her; and the model herself contemplates these other persons. Each in his monologue portrays himself. But despite their swift flow the lines are rarely poetic. For one "heaven-descended" love "Beyond resistance and beyond belief," there are dozens of ordinary lines reproducing ordinary situations, as one might picture tedium by making one's readers tired:

"Why landscapes? I say; who wants the wall-paper
Of Hero's room, with Leander at the door?"

In the other poems the handling is no more vital; yet "Ambush" is a keen and moving study of a murderer's mind, and "The Poetic Bus-Driver" an entertaining if somewhat long-drawn capture of a mood. Drinkwater's "The Witch-Ball" is a light, swift evocation of a fairy

garden, summoning elves in its very denial of them. From its first rippling lines:

Never, oh, never, came
Witch in this garden.
We would not pardon,
We would we, dear, anyone
Who should say things were done,
Such as in hell they name,
Here in our garden?

to its closing embrace:
The little enchanted
Long alleys of grass,
And birds of sweet lures,
And gathering bees,
And blossoms in clusters,
And orcharded trees,
All mirrored in flame
From our acre of light,
Where never witch came
From fogs of the night.

the poem weaves a potent spell. Most of the others move with no sense of fresh emotional stirring; they are well-framed echoes.

The poet betrays the casual nature of his work in his note to the well-handled versions of some slight German poems. He declares, justifying his translations, that "every poet knows that his choice between one and another of these (common arrangements of line length) is more often than not arbitrary." Every poet knows nothing of the sort—nor is the poet's idea of what he knows essentially valid. However arbitrary, accidental, a choice of line may originally seem, if it is properly handled it will swing to, be part of, the mood and the matter. Reread "The Ancient Mariner" for an obvious illustration. Try Mr. Drinkwater for a failure to win this coordination, through lack of sufficient feeling. Perhaps this is also, at bottom, the fault with Mr. Erskine; he seems to have subjects intellectually grasped but not emotionally realized. Both writers reach far enough to be of interest; neither achieves true poetry.

Liberty, I am told, is a divine thing. Liberty, when it becomes the "liberty to die by starvation," is not so divine.—Carlyle.

The wickedest, the most damnable traitor in the country is the food profiteer.—H. Dennis Bradley.

Love's Labor Lost

A Review by DAVID P. BERENBERG

SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By J. Arthur Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

IN the stormy days of my adolescence, when any argument was worth while, I frequently argued the question of science and religion. In the course of these arguments I met the person who held that science was good enough as an explanation of the mysteries of life, as far as it went, but it did not explain everything. Spencer himself had to fall back on the unknowable. I was compelled to admit as much. Then why not call the unknowable, God? was the next question. "Why not?" I echoed. And always after I made this admission my adversary would seek to make this the peg on which to hang the creeds, the ethical codes, the ritual observances against which I was in revolt.

Now I scent the old sleight-of-hand trick in this volume. Because science fails to fathom all mysteries, there is a God. Because nature is good and true and beautiful there is a God. There is also science; we must not disregard its teachings. There is even evolution. But neither science nor evolution has driven God from his throne. Therefore let us all, modernist and fundamentalist, evolutionist, Catholic and Jew, bury the hatchet and join hands in ecstatic bliss while we contemplate the wonders of the universe.

It is remarkable that anyone should waste labor and paper and ink on this hopeless task. It would seem that Mr. Thompson ought to have realized that the orthodox communicants of any faith could not be moved by this or any book. They depend on faith and revelation. They would not even read such blasphemous as his. The evolutionary scientist, on the other hand, in his search for truth, no matter where his seeking leads him, must laugh at any such concepts as the truth, the beauty and the goodness of nature. Nature is neither good nor bad—Nature is a moral. It is neither beautiful nor ugly, it is neither truthful nor dishonest. All these things are subjective values, although Mr. Thompson is at some pains to deny that this is true. How do we know what standards of truth and beauty the ant may possess. Even among men standards of beauty vary. Hebbel found the Weselburen marshes lovely, and Hardy found beauty on the Wessex plains, after generations had passed these places by as too dreary for words.

There remains the modernist. He may agree with Thompson's thesis, but as soon as he reaches out for the agnostic to gather him into the fold he runs counter to something neither he nor Thompson seems to understand. The agnostic has had the old shell-game played on him too often. In his heart and soul he may sympathize with the theory that there is a mystery we may not penetrate. But he is weary of public admissions lest he be asked to bow to idols and worship in the market-place. It is not an abstract God that he avoids, it is the concrete tissue of foolish rituals, of dull taboos, of mob-feeling that stirs his animosity.

Books like this will be written—and read by those already convinced. They are neither good science, nor good theology. In sum—they are a bore.

Poverty is like a shrewish beauty—most admired by those who do not live with her.—Grace Arundel.

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DRAMA

Labor and the Drama

Workers' Educational Association Dramatic Group is Making Splendid Headway in England

HOW did you celebrate May Day? A procession of some sort, of course; but in the evening? In view of the uncertainty of our climate it is a help to end up the day with a dramatic performance. It is an idea worth considering next year. Down in Cloughton that was how they managed to celebrate Labor's festival, with a cast and an audience which com-



PAULINE LORD continues her remarkable work in Sidney Howard's realistic play, "They Knew What They Wanted," at the Klaw Theatre.

prised "The Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady." More reports are to hand of the fine work of the Workers' Educational Association dramatic groups. Down Herts way the group started as a two-hour weekly class in voice-production and rehearsing. In Plymouth interest was first aroused by lectures on kindred subjects, and now a thriving group with playwrights of its own is in existence.

The same was experienced at Nottingham, where from the study of literature a dramatic group has grown.

As a result of a play competition a very clever little sketch by one of its members was brought to life. If you want and cannot find any local playwrights, try a competition. It gives to the effort of writing the sort of tangible object which some people need to set them going.

The dramatic group of the Hampstead L. L. P. has been able to produce a most satisfactory report of its last six months' activities. During that short time the group has produced four plays and read seven.

Some of its suggested activities in the future may be of interest to others, for it is essential to be always seeking out new ways to popularize the group and bring in new people.

Among these suggestions are: (a) Criticism and discussion of plays read by the group; (b) group visits to theatres; (c) a delegation on behalf of three or four members to see a particular play, to be followed by the presentation to the group of a considered report and criticism of the play.—M. E. in the London Herald.

Roystering Romps

THE GRAND HIGH JINKS OF THE THEATRE GUILD JUNIORS AT THE GARRICK THEATRE

Go see "The Garrick Gaieties." I feel compelled to say it easily outranks the rest; I wish they could display it east and north and south and west. The music by Dick Rogers. The chorus of quick dodgers, Lyrics by Lorenz Hart (though many more wrote part). Direction, Philip Loeb. Unique in all the globe. With mock solemnity they knock solemnity For a goal; Their chat amuses as they bat abuses Right and left; They really do more to death with humor Than a whole Army could shatter—their pitter-patter is cunningly deft. Their skit "The Guardsman" gives spades and cards, man. To the play Franz Molnar wrote; They saw Ruth Draper, and the way they ape her Makes you chuckle, chortle, gloat; And Pauline Lord can ill afford To miss their kindly lesson, Nor Emily Stevens play odds and evens Again with a luring dress on— For they've gilded the Guild till its glamour is spilled Through the hall; At Bunk's epitaph we merrily laugh— See it fall! They deal death-blows to cant, but their breath blows a chant Over all.

"The Three Musketeers," all three just get tears Of laughter; "Butcher and Baker and Candlestick-Maker" Find a wife—not theirs—and take her; Each act's a peak, for one lacks a peak At the best, that follows after: With joyous clang the Garrick gang Find fun, and don't forsake her!

Whom shall we name to win the fame For all the company? Their whole dessert we can't insert For all to see. There's Eleanor Shaler, whose legs never fail her; And Romney Brent, of sober bent; While Sterling Holloway makes us holler way After his fun is done; There's Betty Starbuck with her far buck-Ing chorus; and fair before us June Cochrane wriggles into our giggles— But we could go on for a night and a day at ease, In garrulous gab of the glad "Garrick Gaieties."

"And Thereby Hangs a Tail" fortuitously wins a more serious word. Before this brisk skit of Bill Bryan prosecuting the monkey that dared say the beast man was his grandchild sat Dr. Rappelyea and Mr. Scopes of Tennessee, the present butts of Bryan's blatant battle against progress. . . . Laughter is a good weapon; but either side may wield it. Reason is harder to handle, slower to strike, surer to win opposition—but ultimately urging in only one direction.] J. T. S.

Provincetown Barnstormers Plan Five Productions

The Provincetown Barnstormers, under the direction of Frank Shay, announce five productions, made up of three long plays and two bills of one-act plays for a ten-weeks' season this summer. The long plays are Eugene O'Neill's "Gold"; Susan Glaspell's "The Verge"; and Ilya Surzhevich's "Autumn." Among the short plays will be "The Delta Wife," by Walter McClellan; "The Thrice Promised Bride," by Chin Cheng Hsiung; "Satinbank," by Herman Heijermans; "The Marriage," by Douglas Hyde, and "A Morality Play for the Leisured Class," by John L. Balderston.

"After Business Hours," By Ethel Watts Mumford, At Moss' Colony Theatre

Elaine Hammerstein and Lou Telle- gen are the leading players in "After Business Hours," a new photoplay booked at B. S. Moss' Colony Theatre, beginning Sunday. It is pictured from a story by Ethel Watts Mumford, called "Everything Money Can Buy." The scenario is by Douglas Doty. Others in the cast include Phyllis Haver, John Patrick, Lillian Langdon, Lee Moran, Otto Hoffman and William Scott. The direction is by Mal St. Clair. Conducted by Dr. Edward Kilenyi and E. Charles Eggett, the Colony Melody Masters will present a special musical program.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"KOSHER KITTY KELLY," a comedy with songs by Leon Decosta, will open at the Times Square Theatre Monday night, presented by Arch Productions, Inc. Helen Shipman and Fred Santley head the cast. Others include Jennie Moscovitz, Dorothy Walters, Beatrice Allen, Paul Potter, Charles F. O'Connor and Robert Leonard.

THURSDAY

"THE GRAND STREET FOLLIES," Series of 1925, will be presented by the Neighborhood Players at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Thursday night. "ENGAGED," a burlesque by W. S. Gilbert with lyrics and songs, will open at the 52nd Street Theatre Thursday night—the final bill of The Stagers this season.



ALBEE CARROLL

a talented member of the players at the Neighborhood Playhouse, which will present "The Grand Street Follies," next Thursday night.

A Summer Thrill

"Spooks" In Full Regalia Across the 48th St. Theatre

Just a century ago there was a tremendous vogue of the Gothic romance, the tale of medieval castles, behind every door of which a ghost lingered leering; clanking chains around dark corridors froze the blood of fair, frail heroines; sturdy heroes quailed before the mystic horrors of the unknown. Into these tales every device that might send a chill shudder down an eager, fearful spine was seized upon; the earlier stories tried ultimately to show how natural everything was, how vain the spooky fancies; the later tales were more careless, and offered any thrill without troubling to justify it.

It is in this tradition, late along its path, that we must place Robert J. Sherman's "Spooks," now shuddering over the footlights at the 48th Street Theatre. The piece is a successful bit of mystification—the term "farce" is added by the author, probably to spare him the trouble of explaining away the difficulties and details of the plot. If old Blackwell was murdered, why did his will put his relations so fully into the murderer's hands? Why does the detective carry in that easel with the sheet on it, which the characters think is a ghost? Why does the chandelier fall? But one should not ask all these questions; it is too hot to expect a reply. "Spooks" is a Summer play, not intended for serious questioning; it unquestionably thrills and delights as it moves along; Grant Mitchell's comical stutter is seconded by the less broken speech of the remainder of the cast; an explanation is manufactured for the close of the play, that lets us down not too abruptly; nothing is left but to sit back and shudder and enjoy the spooks. W. L.



WANDA HAWLEY

in a new comedy film, "Stop Flirting," which will be presented at the Cameo this Sunday.

"Lucky Sambo"

New Colored Musical Revue Shuffles in Lightly at The Colonial Theatre

"Lucky Sambo," which opened at the Colonial Theatre in the midst of the late hot wave, is just another of the Negro musical pieces that followed the success of "Shuffle Along." But, alas! that's all that can be said of it.

There is wonderful genius inherent in the Negro race. Nowhere are there more spirited dancers, sweeter singers, gayer souls than among those that the whites in their infinite ignorance call inferior. The whites bar most avenues of development to the Negroes and say they are inferior because they don't do what they aren't permitted to do. . . . But no one could stop them from laughing and singing and dancing, and so they did in a series of musical comedies that fairly made the public gasp in admiration.

Of this genius there is scarcely a hint in "Lucky Sambo." Here we have a poor, flabby imitation of a musical comedy, with a weak and flimsy plot, with mediocre singing and with only an occasional flash of brilliant dancing. A dance that the program called a "Charleston" seemed to rouse the audience to wild acclaim.

Porter Grainger and Freddie Johnson accept full responsibility for the music, lyrics and the "book."

W. M. F.

"Fear," a new play by Owen Davis, presented by William A. Brady, will have its first performance at Hampstead, L. I., Monday.

THEATRES

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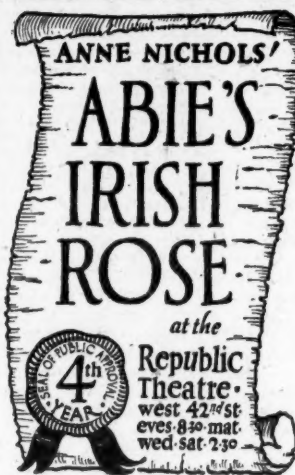


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By JAMES GLEASON (Co-author of "Is Zat So?") and GEORGE ABBOTT with ERNEST TRUOX



Charles Dillingham Announces Plans

CHARLES DILLINGHAM yesterday announced his production plans for the coming season. Mr. Dillingham's first offering will be a musical comedy by Otto Harbach and Jerome Kern, with Marilyn Miller. He will also produce a musical version by James Montgomery and Jerome Kern of "The Fortune Hunter," with Richard "Skeets" Gallagher in the leading role. Later in the season he will present an American version of "Katja the Dancer," a Central European musical comedy now playing in London. Mr. Dillingham announced the following fall openings at theatres controlled by him or his business associates: "Most of Us Are," by Frederick Lonsdale, at the Fulton in September; "These Charming People," by Michael Arlen, at the Gaiety Theatre in October, and Noel Coward's "The Vortex," at Henry Miller's Theatre in September. "No, No, Nanette" will open at the Globe Theatre early in September. There is a possibility that Mr. Dillingham, in association with A. L. Erlanger, will sponsor the American appearance of Jack Hurburt's "By the Way," with Mr. Hurburt and Cicely Courtledge.

"Stepping Stones" and "Puzzles of 1925," both Dillingham productions, will go on tour in the fall.

Samuel Hopkins Adams' "Siege," and Schumann's "Papillons," at Capitol

"Siege," the Universal-Jewel feature starring Virginia Valli and Eugene O'Brien, comes to the Capitol Theatre on Sunday. Adapted from the novel by Samuel Hopkins Adams, and directed by Svend Gade, Danish artist, the production tells a dramatic story of the clash of personalities in a conventional New England family. The supporting cast includes Mary Alden, Marc McDermott, Beatrice Burnham, Harry Lorraine, Helen Dunbar and many others.

S. L. Rothafel will present "At the Seashore," a group of light musical numbers. The ballet number will include Schumann's "Papillons," with Mlle. Gambarelli. The Capitol Orchestra will offer Thomas' "Mignon" overture.

The Children's Playhouse To Produce Six Plays During Summer Season

M. Jagendorf, director of "The Children's Playhouse," plans an extremely active summer season. A three-act play, "King Groog and His Grouch," is already in preparation. Besides that three pantomimes with music will be presented: "Pierrot and Columbine on Little West Jones Street," with music by Julius Mattfeld; "Dick Whittington," with music by Gertrude Hope, and a revival of "Gillonne and Gillette," music by Ruth Shipley. Two other full-length plays will be given. The stage sets for these works will be done by James Shute, Adrian Van Horst and St. Claire La Dow. The dances will be directed by Sofie Jagendorf.

Crosby Gaige has postponed "Relation" until next season and will shortly begin casting "The Butter and Egg Man," a comedy by George S. Kaufmann. Gregory Kelly, now on tour with "Badges," will play the title role.

CHAMIN'S THEATRE 46TH ST. Just West of Broadway. Even., 8:30. Matinee Sat. ONLY. 2:30. 6th MONTH of RECORD BREAKING BUSINESS



The Laugh Sensation By JAMES GLEASON (Co-author of "The Fall Guy") and RICHARD TABER

JOLSON'S THEATRE 59th Street and Seventh Avenue. Even., 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30



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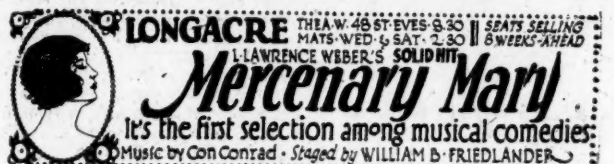
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THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD — WITH — RICHARD BENNETT and PAULINE LORD

Broadway Briefs

Pearl Eaton, Marjorie Peterson, Helen Ward and the Cardell Twins, are recent additions to the new "Earl Carroll Vanities," which opens at the Earl Carroll Theatre, June 29. Julius Tannen will act as master of ceremonies of the new show.

Walter Woolf, Jay Brennan, Stanley Rogers and Aline MacMahon have been engaged for "Artists and Models," now in rehearsal. Harry Wagstaff Gribble, author of "March Hares," will edit the skits in the production.

John Quinlan, last night, joined the cast of "Sky High," at the Winter Garden, as leading tenor.

Frederick Roland has replaced Wheeler Dryden in the cast of "White Cargo," at the 39th Street Theatre.

Mrs. Eugene O'Neill is taking up the art of her illustrious husband. Under the name of Eleanor Rand, she has submitted to A. L. Jones and Morris Green, the gentlemen who sponsor O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," a four-act play, "Little Hope."

The Messrs. Shubert, in association with Earle Boothe, will present five companies of "Is Zat So?" next season. The New York company is to remain here indefinitely.

Phyllis Povah will play the leading feminine role in Ferenc Molnar's play, "The Tale of the Wolf," which the Frohman Company will produce early this season. Wallace Eddinger and Roland Young will appear in the principal male roles.



JOYCE BARBOUR

in the musical show "Sky High." The Willie Howard revue moves Monday to the Casino Theatre.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will have on the vaudeville program Harry Waiman and His Debutantes, a new musical organization; Mel Klee; William Brach and Company; Morgan Davis and Lulu McCoy; Ann Suter; Hurst and Vogt; and Richard Gonzales.

A new feature picture with Richard Barthelmess, supported by Bessie Love and Effie Shannon, in "Soul-Fire," will be shown on the screen.

PALACE

Margaret Romaine, Metropolitan Opera House soprano; Joe Weber, Lew Fields and Fay Templeton; Snow, Columbus and Marion Saki, with Marion Howard; Sylvia Clark; Jack Rose; Johanns; Josefsson; Judson Cole; Mulroy, McNeese and Ridge, and Winnie and Dollie.

RIVERSIDE

Herman Timberg's Innovation Week; "The Rebellion," with Sammy Timberg, also with Sonia Meroff and Virginia Roche; Karavieff; Rae Eleanor Ball and Brother; Eddie Carr and Company, and Sylvia Loyal and Company.

L. Lawrence Weber's Productions Next Season

Production plans for the coming theatrical season were announced yesterday by L. Lawrence Weber. They include "The Dagger," by Marian Weightman, now in rehearsal; "The Fall of Eve," by John Emerson and Anita Loos, to be produced in association with Mr. Emerson; "The Grim Dawn," by Billard Long; a special show for Houdini, which will tour the country, and road companies of "Moonlight," "Little Jessie James" and "Cobra."

At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Richard Barthelmess, Effie Shannon and Bessie Love in "Soul-Fire."

CAMEO—"Stop Flirting."

CAPITOL—"Siege," from the novel by Samuel Hopkins Adams, with Virginia Valli and Eugene O'Brien.

COLONY—"After Business Hours," with Elaine Hammerstein and Lou Tellegen.

RIALTO—"Steele of the Royal Mounted," by James Oliver Curwood, with Bert Lytell and Charlotte Merriam.

RIVOLI—Babe Daniels in "The Manicure Girl," with Edmund Burns and Hale Hamilton.

THEATRES

ANNE NICHOLS presents
WHITE COLLARS
 A REAL FUNNY HUMAN COMEDY EDITED BY ELLIS
 SAM HARRIS THEATRE-W 42nd ST. EYES 8-30
 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2-30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
 WITH WALTER HUSTON
 GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE-W 42nd ST. EYES 8-30
 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2-30
 32nd SENSATIONAL WEEK

B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 53rd St.
COLONY
 NOON TO 11:30 P. M.
 BEGINNING SUNDAY
 Elaine Hammerstein
 AND—
 Lou Tellegen
 IN A BRILLIANT STORY OF SOCIETY
"AFTER BUSINESS HOURS"
 A COLUMBIA PICTURE
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B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 41st St.
"Where the crowds all go"
 ALL NEXT WEEK
 RICHARD BARTHELMESS
 IN
"SOUL FIRE"
 with BESSIE LOVE
 and Big Bill of World's Best Vaudeville

CAPITOL BROADWAY at 51st St.
 World's Largest and Finest Motion Picture Palace—Major Edward Bowen, Manager Director.
 BEGINNING SUNDAY
"SIEGE"
 WITH Virginia Valli and Eugene O'Brien
 A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
 Famous CAPITOL Program
 CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
 BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE
 Presentations by ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

CAMEO 42nd St. | Noon to 11:30 P. M.
 & Bway | 11:30 P. M.
 BEGINNING SUNDAY
 ANOTHER COMEDY SENSATION
 By the CHRISTIE'S WHO MADE "Charley's Aunt"
"Stop Flirting"
 The Whole Town's Watching
 WITH John T. Murray, Wanda Hawley, Ethel Shannon and Hal Cooley
 FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA

MUSIC

Goldman Concerts Begin Monday

The eighth season of summer concerts by the Goldman Band under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman will begin on Monday evening, at the New York University Campus, and will continue for a period of ten weeks until August 23. The use of the grounds is given by the courtesy of the New York University and this will be the first season in the new location. Concerts will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and are free to the public.

The program:
 Monday—March Solenne, Tchaikovsky; Overture, "Tannhauser," Wagner; Air, Rinaldi; Handel: Minuet, "Samson"; Handel: Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin"; Wagner: Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt; Aria "O Don Fatali," Verdi; Helena Marsh, contralto; To a Water Lily, MacDowell; March, On the Go, Goldman; Overture, "Mignon," Thomas.
 Wednesday—Cecilia March, Mancini; Overture, "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; Largo, Handel; Tone Poem, Finlandia, Sibelius; Excerpts from "Faust," Sibelius; Cornet Solo, Waino Kauppi; Waltz, New Vienna, Strauss; The Fortune Teller, Herbert.
 Friday—Wagner program: March, "Tannhauser," Wagner; "Rienzi," Wagner; Procession of Knights, "Parsifal," Wagner; "Die Walkure," Wagner; "Pique Dame," Suppe; Aria from "Tannhauser," Wagner; Lotta Madden, soprano; Menuet, Paderewski; The Spirit of Youth, Goldman; Evolution of Dixie, Lake.

Summer Opera at Popular Prices at the Polo Grounds

The Polo Grounds are to be turned over to a new opera association for three weeks this summer during the absence of the Giants on tour. Tom Burke, the tenor, is the impresario and A. Ralph Steinberg, is the general manager.

The new opera organization as yet unnamed, is sponsored by a group of patrons of music and particularly of opera, with the purpose of giving opera for the people at prices ranging no higher than \$1 per seat. There is to be an orchestra of sixty pieces selected from the operatic and symphony musicians who are not occupied in the summer months; sixty choristers, and the best soloists and conductors available at this time.

Adolph Bolm sailed with his ballet for South America, May 20. He will direct a summer season of eleven weeks at the Colon Theatre, Buenos Aires.

Many Novelties for Stadium Concerts

Programs for the first six weeks of the Stadium Concerts, which begin three weeks from Monday night, indicate that at least nineteen works will have their Stadium premieres during this period under the direction of Messrs. Van Hoogstraten, Sokoloff, Ganz and Riener. Verdi's "Requiem," with a large chorus, is one of the features for the season's final sessions.

The Stadium novelties so far listed include d'Albert's "Overture Improvisator"; de Falla's "Love, the Magician"; Debussy's "March Ecossais"; Dohnanyi's F. Major Suite; Dvorak's Second Symphony; Griffes' "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan"; Liadov's "Kikimor"; Loeffler's "A Pagan Poem"; Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain"; Ravel's "The Waltz"; Respighi's "Fountains of Rome"; and the "Dramatic Symphony" of the same composer; Rietti's Concerto for wind instruments and orchestra; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee" and Introduction and March from "Cock d'Or"; Georg Schumann's "Liebesfrühling"; Strauss' "Don Quixote," and Stravinsky's "Chant du Rossignol."

Auditions of the Stadium Concerts and the National Music League will continue at Aeolian Hall, next week, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.



RICHARD BARTHELMESS will be seen in a new film-play, "Soul Fire," coming to Moss' Broadway, Monday.

DRAMA

Other-Worldly Drama

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

THE introduction of the supernatural amid realistic surroundings is neither new in conception nor novel in execution. But at first the ghosts had minor parts; as warning voices or messengers of evil; it was not till a hundred years ago that Grillparzer placed in the hands of the ghostly "Ancestress" the dagger by which she herself had died and which was to slay the hero. Most of the spectres are still vague enough; the spook in Strindberg's play is a chalk-faced maiden who struts silently across the stage, called up by the conscience of the murderer. (It must be admitted that much else in the play justifies the spooky title.) The Dunsany gods are, in a measure, novelists; yet they are just another form of childhood bogiemans, of fairy-tale ogre or genie, made terrifyingly visible. Some critics have, indeed, seen in them natural forces, of which they are the embodied allegory; at all events, they increase the modern nervous strain more than the store of dramatic other-worldly possibilities.

Much more original are those playwrights who portray the next world upon the stage; correspondingly more difficult becomes their problem. As no one is possessed of positive knowledge of the realms beyond death, each one feels free to criticize any description. Three courses seem open to the venturer: he may show the after-world as he himself expects to find, or that which the person he sends there might expect to find, or that which the majority of his contemplated audience might be expected to expect. The "great big bloomin' stars" are as much Dunsany as the hell where everyone gets what he desires in Shaw. An effective development of Shaw's idea is in Balderston's "A Morality Play for the Leisure Classes," given a few seasons ago at the Neighborhood Playhouse: the dead man is allowed anything he desires, except that he is incapable of deep feeling; he tries all the fashions of all the ages; he peeps into the affairs of earth; slowly through the ems boredom settles like a dust upon him, until he finally seeks change by crying "Take me to Hell!" His guardian answers: "Why, where do you think you are?" In "Lilium," Molnar adopts perhaps the more artistic course of having his roughneck hero tried in the police-court heaven he must have imagined, on such rare occasions as turned his thoughts to that affair. Elmer Rice gives this process a clever twist in "The Adding Machine." We think little, in this adding-machine world of today, about heaven or hell hereafter, but we talk a lot about the damned and the blessed on earth. Mr. Zero's life as he lived it, and as the adding-machine symbolized it, was hell—quite as the unlimited hours of woodland wandering with a fair maid would have seemed to him "just heaven." When Mr. Zero died, therefore, the dramatist supplied him with an extension of his day-dreams and his fears, with what during his life had seemed heaven and hell on earth. The third possibility is adopted in "Outward Bound," which begins with a startling situation and ends with a trite solution. Mr. Vane, it is true, had a more difficult task than the others, for he presented several



MARY ALDEN

is cast for one of the leading roles in Samuel Hopkins Adams' "Siege," coming to the Capitol Theatre, Sunday.

dead characters and could not afford a separate hereafter for such of them. In desperation (probably) he fell back on the standard product, the Sunday-School heaven of reward and hell of punishment, with the suggestion of the intermediate purgatory. An unfortunate sentimentality mars the close of the play, and prevents our judging how satisfactory this disposal of the characters might otherwise be. The next world, however, has great stretches of unsurveyed, unclaimed territory, where any dramatist may plant his flag.

Broadway Briefs

A subscription bill of five one-act plays will be offered at the Princess Theatre next season under the direction of Clare Tree Major.

"The Pelican," a London importation, will be presented by A. H. Woods at the Times Square Theatre August 24, after a preliminary week in Atlantic City. Frederick Kerr, of the English company, will come over here to make the local production, as well as to appear in it, and others already engaged for the cast include Geoffrey Kerr, Henry Stephenson, Gavin Muir and Sybil Carlisle.

Anne Nichols, author and producer of "Abbie's Irish Rose," is working on the book and lyrics of a new musical comedy for which Werner Janssen will compose the score. The show will be presented on Broadway in the early fall by Miss Nichols.

Henry W. Savage, in association with A. H. Woods, will produce Nicodemus' play, "The School Mistress," in Long Branch, July 6.

Herman Gantvoort will follow his production of "The Makropoulos Secret" with "Jane, Our Stranger," from the novel by Mary Borden.

The Socialist Party at Work

LOCAL NEW YORK

Executive Committee

Monday, June 15, at 8:30 p. m., 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

Upper West Side Branch

Tuesday, June 16, at 8:30 p. m., Marius Hansome, Rand School lecturer, will speak on "The Geographical Factor in the History of Civilization." 51 East 125th street.

Saturday, street meeting, 95th street and Broadway. Speakers, Richard Boyajian and Andrew Regaldi.

4th A. D.

Thursday, June 18, at 8:30 p. m., William Karlin will speak on "Revolutionary Methods, Past and Present." 8 Attorney street.

8th-12th A. D.

Friday, June 19, street meeting, 10th street and 2nd avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian. Chairman, Ben Goodman.

Wednesday, June 17, street meeting, 116th street and Lenox avenue, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers, Rev. Clarence V. Howell and Richard Boyajian.

Tuesday, June 16, Organizer Schwartz will meet the branch members for canvassing among the enrolled Socialist voters for party membership and New Leader subscriptions.

14th-15th-16th A. D.

Saturday, June 13, street meeting, 86th street and Third avenue. Speakers, Emerich Steinberger, Nina Frey, Samuel Beardsley.

Friday, June 19, Organizer Schwartz will meet Comrades Steinberger, Robbins, C. Kiraly, Samon, Karp, Bogart, Leuty, Levy, Frudman, Doering and Singer, at 22nd East 84th Street, at 7:30 p. m., to canvass voters for members and New Leader subscriptions.

3rd-5th-10th A. D.

Thursday, June 18, street meeting, 14th street and Irving place. Speakers, Leonard C. Kaye and Richard Boyajian. 8:30 p. m.

Friday, June 19, street meeting, at 114th street and 5th avenue, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers, Jessie Wallace Hughson and Alexander Schwartz.

Finnish Branch

Tuesday, June 16, at 8:30 p. m., 125th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

BRONX

A general Party meeting will be held Friday evening, June 12, at headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. The

order of business is the nomination of a complete county ticket for the coming campaign and election. All Bronx Socialists should attend.

A bus ride to and hike around the beautiful hills and dales of Valhalla is on the program for Sunday, June 14. The members of Branch 2-4-5 and the Yipsels will act as hosts and guides and all Socialists and friends of the city and vicinity are invited to come along. Total expense for bus ride will be a little over \$1.00 per person. Bring your lunch. Those wishing to join, call up Alex. Kanasy, Executive Secretary, and make reservations at once.

Branch 2-4-5 has its business meeting on Tuesday, June 16, at the headquarters.

Street meetings in progress during the week will be held on the following corners:

Friday—Intervale and Wilkins. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Saturday—Longwood and Prospect avenues. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Monday—141st and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers, A. Claessens and Nettie Weiner.

Tuesday—163rd and Simpson streets. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Wednesday—180th street and Daly avenue. Speakers, A. Claessens and S. Mitchell.

Thursday—165th street and Prospect avenue. Speakers, A. Claessens and Nettie Weiner.

BROOKLYN

General Party Meeting

A special meeting of all Socialist Party members of Kings County has been called for Wednesday night, June 17, in the Amalgamated Temple, Arion place, near Broadway and Myrtle avenue. The Organization Committee will make an important report of its labors and nominations will be made for candidates for Borough President and all other offices for the November election. Every Party member in Kings County should participate in this general membership meeting.

Brownsville Socialist Drowned
 Socialists of Brownsville are mourning the death of Comrade Joseph Bialy, of the 2nd A. D., who was drowned Friday, June 5, while in bathing at the Washington Baths, Coney Island. There are some mysterious circumstances regarding his death as he disappeared while with two companions who are unable to give a consistent account of what happened. The body has not been recovered at the time this is written.

WHAT CAN EUROPE PAY?

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

ANYONE given to irony can locate a source of free-flowing humor in the discussion over what Europe should pay on the war debts owed to America.

It is going on to seven years since the war came to a more or less happy end. The exploited saw Russia and Germany, the outstanding autocracies, plunge into revolution. To that extent they should be satisfied that the war was not in vain.

The victorious Allies saw themselves plunge into the new war of finance. They are still stumbling about in No Man's Land, amid barbed wire entanglements and with no end of poison gas and cannonading. In this perhaps "they got what they wanted."

In these seven victorious years not a single nation has reduced its obligations to this Government by a penny. Great Britain has paid the interest as fast as it accumulated. No other nation made even a pretense to do this. None is going to.

Alleged pretenses are there. But in every case of a belligerent country, with the exception of England, more is owed now than was borrowed. By almost two billion dollars Europe is more beholden to America today than it was when the fanfare of shooting died down.

The most successful pretense here is that Europe can pay and must pay. Father to this thought is the prudent wish that this might be done in order to relieve the burden of taxation upon American plutocrats. But that is mere political palaver. It cannot be done.

Europe cannot pay.

The Debts of Europe

That is to say, Europe's chances for returning dollar for dollar grow poorer as time goes on. There is a fairer prospect that the indebtedness will grow instead of diminish.

Every European ally has kept pace with America in the race for armament. Swagging over boundary lines that are purely arbitrary, domineering over nationalities that were lectured upon self-expression, cramping the development of social movements in order to feed imperialistic appetites of ruling classes, it is a marvel that there has been comparative peace in the old world. Where would they be if the strutting Clemenceaus and Lloyd Georges had been permitted to ride the storm into another war? It may not be good politics for American statesmen to admit that Europe cannot pay. But everybody who examines the situation knows it.

Imagine Uncle Sam haling delinquent Europe into a world court to demand the pound of flesh forfeited by the bond-slavery. For there can be no mistake about it. All of Europe's ships of reconstruction are foundering upon the sea outraged by the years of strife. It has stopped destroying men and property; it is quickly destroying

even hatred. But it has not yet recuperated from its wounds. Even if not mortal, they are still unhealed.

For Uncle Sam to cut deep enough by force of arms might indeed take the life of the old world. Slavery it will not endure. The dream of American bankers to collect eternal tribute from mortgaged Europe is a delusion and a snare. Europe would die first.

Europe, An American Vassal
 Instead of taking from Europe, America will have to give plenty to it, if it is to be resuscitated. What Europe needs is not an importation of collectors, but of loans. Or call it gifts. The white man's civilization is still in the balance. America alone can save it at once. Europe could only save it if assured tranquility and stimulated commerce. Then Europe might save it after a long time. But that length of time is weighed down with many fearful possibilities.

Europe cannot pay. Uncle Sam can and must. Why shirk that dazzling admission?

Among those who can appease their hunger with a platter of catch-phrases, there is the feeling that it would be better for Europe to owe America forever than to cheat its way out of its debt. But more than mere word-juggling is at stake. The whole idea of Europe's becoming a vassal state to America must be forgotten.

The supposition that the old order of things would continue was smashed to bits. It cannot be put together again. From now on it is a race between another war erupting into world-wide revolution or enduring peace fostering healthy social evolution. And to America, more than to any other capitalist country, does it remain to bring one or the other.

Far From Reality

Those down Washington who talk glibly of Europe's paying are chewing their international economy out of the cracker barrel in the country store. They are so many thousands of miles away from modern problems that they can be permitted to munch their stale and remaining ideas until the cows come home. They are indeed far from the padding reality.

Those who are beyond the circle of fretting politics can appreciate that something must be radically wrong if Europe, after seven years of convalescence, is still far from recovery. They can realize that the illness is much worse than was first reckoned.

But only those who, that there may be no fear of what the morrow may bring forth, face the facts unflinchingly have anything clear to offer for the betterment of the horrible dilemma. They begin by wiping away cobwebs of old debts and old orders. They begin by cleaning house.

They want the house refurnished for all the human family to enjoy. They say this alone is the manner of saving our civilization. And they suggest that since Europe has taught us this great truth, it has paid far more than it has by blood and tears, far more than it could by pelf and possession, than we can repay—if we but accept the lesson.

Glengarry's Review

RECORDS of evil deeds ARE WORTH repeating if the LESSONS they convey IS HONESTLY applied.

2,500 years ago THE WORKING class, Although severely treated, Reproduced their kind In such numbers That the RICH IDLERS Were constantly MENACED By their uprisings.

Then it was that Chilon, Whom some REVERE, Invented and instituted A board of SECRET DESPOTS Composed of FIVE members Whose powers were UNLIMITED AS THAT imposed In OUR Supreme Judges.

This EXCLUSIVE order Put into training A number of young men Who were kept ready To HIDE anywhere And POUNCE like tigers On groups of WORKERS, MEN and WOMEN, And plunge DAGGERS Through their HEARTS.

It is not astonishing That Nabis, the SLAVE, On seizing POWER, Directed his RELENTLESS fury Against the SUPREME BENCH Which clothed ITSELF With SUPREME authority.

Nabis possessed a vengeful mind; He is said to have Raged and raved "In quest of blood, Vengeance and robbery"; Nevertheless he wiped out, In a war of sixteen years, That HEINOUS "ephiro"

Which during 400 years Kept the workers submissive "By butchering them "In sufficient numbers "To keep down the labor force "To a schedule tabulated "At their political councils."

But Nabis, the VIOLENT, (Like all violators) perished, And 192 years later Another LEADER rose Among the common people; He taught peace, goodwill, Fellowship, brotherhood, LOVE and NON-VIOLENCE.

His teachings appealed To the weary and heavy laden— Even in SELF-DEFENSE VIOLENCE was condemned; Wherever the NEW teacher went The populace turned out To hear him, and what he said Appealed to them so favorably That the RULERS feared The COLLAPSE of the RULE Which FORCE maintained, And they CRUCIFIED The STRANGE teacher.

NOW, that we are ELEVATED By the INFLUENCE Of an accepted CHRISTIANITY, We do not plunge a dagger Into the heart of a worker, But we fill it with FEAR, And we ADD to his dread By RELEGATING him To TRYING periods Of UNEMPLOYMENT, For we learned By experience and observation That a HUNGRY man Will work FOR AS LITTLE As the GREEDIEST Can have the "GALL" To offer a HUMAN-BEING.

OURS is the MODERN method Of KEEPING the workers In PERPETUAL slavery— Take FROM them ALL they produce, And GIVE them A CRUST, A RAG and (perhaps) A HOVEL.

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, June 13, 1925

THE GITLOW DECISION

THAT the Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed, Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissenting, the sentence of Benjamin Gitlow to imprisonment because of his connection with the publication of the Left Wing Manifesto in 1919 was to be expected. The court is packed with reactionaries and little mercy may be expected for those who express opinions against the present order.

We have fundamentally disagreed with Gitlow and the program for which he stands, but we contend that he and his associates are entitled to express their opinions. Opposed to them as we are, we are more opposed to decisions that seek to destroy the right of any movement to present its views in favor of fundamental social, political and economic changes.

Speaking for the majority, Justice Sanford said that the manifesto was "more than a theory, that it was an indictment," which is fully answered by the apt report of Justice Holmes that "every idea is an indictment." In this connection it is well to recall what Justice Holmes said in the notorious Abrams' case. "Every year if not every day," he said, "we have to wage our salvation upon some prophecy based upon imperfect knowledge. While that experiment is part of our system I think that we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loath and believe to be fraught with death." And the fine statement of Professor Chafee that "the only tribunal which can pass properly on the menace of ideas is Time."

It is useless for the New York Times to say that this decision "is no denial of free speech" by arguing that if Washington and Adams "were caught in arms" we can imagine what would have been their fate. But Gitlow and his associates were not "caught in arms." They were caught expressing vague opinions regarding "mass action" and the like and they frightened some of our 100 percenters, who called in the police.

On the other hand, Gitlow and his friends face the irony of having to disagree with a decision based upon grounds which they have expounded in dealing with the opinions of others. Once a movement denies the right of those dissenting with it to be heard it is bound by the chains which it would choose for others.

Finally, it is almost certain that Governor Smith will take the same action in the Gitlow case that he did in the case of "Jim" Larkin, so that it is not likely that Gitlow will have to go to prison. However, the decision of the Supreme Court is another blow at free discussion. It was a Frenchman who, returning home, remarked, as he passed the Statue of Liberty: "Ah, we, too, erect monuments to our illustrious dead!"

If our 100 plus percenters need any more confirmation for their implicit belief in the potency of Bolshevik propaganda, here it is:

Bogota, Colombia, June 7.—(A. P.).—Documents belonging to a Russian resident of Bogota, who is under arrest, seem to indicate extensive propaganda by the Communist society in Colombia against the legitimate authorities.

Bogota, Colombia, June 8.—(A. P.).—A violent earthquake shock was felt both to the north and to the south of this city yesterday, with considerable damage to buildings, especially churches.

Comment is superfluous.

George Bernard Shaw rises to remark that Bryan's anti-evolution is a "part of the stigma of the block-head" and that his fundamentalism is "infantilism." Thus Europe begins to laugh at our most distinguished clown.

SURVEYING THE CITY

WE call attention of our readers to the excellent survey of the food problem of New York City made by a member of the platform committee of the Socialist Party and which appears in this issue. A number of such surveys are being made of other problems with the view of presenting an intelligent and comprehensive program for the city campaign.

It is not enough for Socialists to assert that Governments and their administrations are shaped by the needs of ruling economic groups who adroitly fool millions into supporting parties which these groups own. While this is true, modern city government is a complex matter, more complex than the simple statement of the fundamental basis in which it is rooted.

There are a mass of important facts regarding graft, duplication of bureaus and departments, political chicane, bureaucratic domination, ignorance and inefficiency, contracts, favoritism and skinning that are not revealed by a simple restatement of fundamentals. To penetrate the inner secrets of this economic and political mechanism which we call the City Government and drag them out where all may see the thing as it is in all its aspects is essential to sound education and intelligent voting.

This is what is being attempted by the platform committee and its findings will also be of service to the movement in other large cities. We, therefore, commend these surveys to the attention of our readers.

ECONOMIC ABSURDITIES

TWO years ago a poor man entered a Federal penitentiary and was recently released a millionaire. Here is economic magic which economists and editors should explain. The current dogma runs to the effect that wealth is the reward of exceptional intelligence, saving, self-denial and hard work, but here is a man who was caged for two years. He certainly was not able to give his attention to outside affairs, yet by some mysterious sorcery he leaves prison a wealthy man.

It seems that this gentleman took a gamble in Arkansas land that might prove to be oil-bearing. He used the mails for the selling of oil stock and landed behind the bars. While he was in prison oil was struck and his gamble proved his fortune. His gamble did not differ much from playing for stakes at roulette. The oil was there but he did not know it. He did not know it when he sold the stock. He knew that if the land did not bear oil his subscribers would be losers.

He took a gamble and is now a millionaire. Where is the exceptional intelligence, saving, self-denial, hard work and other virtues? They are

so many fictions and what this man did many others have done in our history. The wealth this man has had its origin in certain natural forces at work millions of years ago. The oil itself could not be transformed into value without useful human labor and the owner found this labor cheap and ready to be exploited in accord with the economic laws of capitalism.

This is only one phase of the origin of fortunes in the United States. Last year a man who had been incarcerated in an insane asylum for seven years came out to find his wealth trebled. This and similar cases show that the virtues ascribed to the modern ruling classes are so many fictions. Capitalism has become an automatic machine which produces surplus values for idlers regardless of their personal ability. A Socialist society would put an end to these absurdities.

MR. GERARD REPORTS

WHILE Democrats were celebrating the memory of their patron saint, Thomas Jefferson, former Ambassador James W. Gerard was telling reporters of his Jeffersonian faith. "If I were a German I should have voted for Hindenburg," he is quoted as saying, although he thought the success of Hindenburg "might turn Europe into an armed camp." He expects changes in the German Constitution "looking toward a stronger Government, with possibly a return to monarchy later." Now this would be "no great calamity" and we should remember that the Crown Prince "is the most maligned and slandered man in the wide world."

Mr. Gerard concluded by observing that he "must make a report as Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee." You have made it, Mr. Gerard. It is a report that many of your class, Democrats and Republicans, are making upon their return from Europe. You would not consider the return of a Junker monarchy to Germany as a calamity. Even the empty-headed Crown Prince has a strong appeal to you. Excellent report!

Now that you have made this report, it is open for discussion. Remember what you and your class said about the war? Remember what you and your class told American boys who were sent abroad? Remember what you said of Wilhelm, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, the Crown Prince and their ilk? Remember what we Socialists said of your class and this propaganda?

If you do not remember, we do. We said that the imperialist ruling gangs of the two warring alliances were alike. You and your class said that the Allies were "good" and the German alliance "bad." We denied your assertion and you destroyed our papers, tried to close our mouths and

sent some of us to jail. Now you say a kind word for the Crown Prince and the possible return of monarchy in Germany is welcome to you and your class.

Thanks for the report, Mr. Gerard, even if you did help to lock up the truth. We hope that the relatives of the American dead who lie buried in France will get your message. They would not believe us. Perhaps they will believe you. We hope that they will accept it with the same frankness that you gave it and that they will remember it in the future.

WRONG AT THE RIGHT TIME

THE World War was the greatest curse this world has ever known. We must do everything possible to wrest from it what benefits we may."

No doubt Freddie Marvin would like to report this to his "key men" snoopers so that the unpatriotic miscreant can be watched and thus save the republic from the bow-wows. The author of the statement is James A. Drain, National Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Drain made the statement in an address at Otter Lake, Indiana, where the American Legion maintains a group of buildings to shelter dependent children of former service men.

The statement indicates that a sober judgment of the imperialist war may eventually penetrate unexpected quarters in spite of all efforts of defense societies, security leagues, navy leagues and their kind. Ideas have a habit of eluding the most elaborate precautions to prevent them from passing from one human being to another, and Mr. Drain has caught one and passed it to many others who will remember it and pass it on to still others.

Mr. Drain's opinion was "sedition" during the war and for a year or two after it ended. At that time it was worth from ten to twenty years in prison, but he did not earn a jail sentence. The opinion was just as true then as it is now. Eugene V. Debs expressed this "sedition" at an earlier period and he was locked up so that he could not again pass it on to others. Now both Debs and Drain can say it and nobody cares a hoot about "sedition."

Even the Terre Haute Tribune gives the statement a leading position in its editorial columns. There wasn't a more vigorous supporter of the holy war than the Tribune and our recollection is that it commended the sentence of Debs. In its editorial leader quoting Drain's statement the Tribune does not combat it. It is content to commend the Legion for taking care of soldiers' dependent children.

Certainly the Tribune knows when to be wrong at the right time, but it takes some courage to be right at the right time.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Jobless In England

England still continues to face one of the worst unemployed problems in British history. Nearly 2,000,000 men are out of work and were it not for the unemployed doles rationed out to the workless there would be many marches on London. Aside from the younger men who suffer, "there are thousands of strong, healthy, elderly men between 50 and 65 years old who are continually applying for jobs and are turned down because of their age," according to a report in the Times. One railroad is discharging 10,000 men and placing others on short time. This is only relieved by the South Western's decision to spend \$50,000,000 on construction projects at Southampton. But publicity regarding this brings men "from all part of England to get work on the big job, and the municipal authorities are having a busy time providing lodgings and food for them." This is reminiscent of the workless armies that marched across the United States more than thirty years ago. The continued unsettlement of Europe contributes to this tragic situation. It is a terrible price for the masses to pay for the continuance of a social order that produces the suffering. What of the "glory" that was to come to them and where is that nation "fit for heroes to live in" which was promised by that consummate demagogue Lloyd George when the guns were thundering on the western front? Such a glaring contrast between promise and performance has rarely been exhibited in the history of nations.

The Chinese Muddle

The week's news of the disturbance in China is not easy to digest and most anything is possible. Although civil war was declared by one Chinese general six days ago against the Kuomintang (the party of the late Sun Yat sen) at Canton, with the Kuomintang possessing 10,000 troops, the fighting has been confined outside the city. The invading general lacks munitions and a defeat of the Kuomintang would be a setback for the Chinese workers. In Shanghai the strikers and students are trying to tie up shipping and many dock coolies have joined the strike, with the result that five British and one Japanese steamer have been unable to sail. The demonstration have also extended to protests against the meddling of foreign Powers, which demonstrations are spreading to the French zone. At the trial of Chinese students in Shanghai Communist literature was produced with the view of proving that China's troubles have their origin in Moscow, which, of course,

The "Guilt" of Germany

The victorious Allies are determined to keep up the fable of German guilt and Allied innocence in the matter of the World War after every intelligent student knows that the holy Allies were tarred with the same stick. The old version of the origin of the war is carried out in the report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission on German Disarmament. The report expresses indignation because of obstructions alleged to have been placed in the way of investigating Germany's war equipment and that war material was found that Germany is not entitled to under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Those facts aroused the suspicion of the noble Allied officials and they report that some suspicions were confirmed. Of course, the controversy is between a coalition of ruffians which has succeeded in conquering a competitor for the mastering of some real estate and trade routes. However, it appears to us though a number of gangsters, well-armed and swiping valuables wherever found, had found another gang engaged in the same mission, had smashed this gang and insisted in the name of "morality" that it should never again be permitted to possess any arms. Whereupon impartial students of the gang war made an investigation and found that the rival gangs in fighting each other had been inspired by the same motives and had killed millions of people while "unwittingly" amuck. This is the real situation and this insistence that one gang is more guilty than the other is seen to be their impertinence when we turn to the evidence and forget the insane and lying propaganda of the war period.

Bloody Drama In Chile

Almost at the same time that President Alessandri was telling an American newspaper correspondent on June 3 that Chile was eager to have foreign capital invested in his country, but that new laws had just been enacted "for the benefit of the working masses," other cablegrams reported violent clashes between strikers and troops and police in the port of Iquique and in the nitrate plants. From several points battles were reported, with killed and wounded on both sides. Red flags were carried and company offices were seized by the strikers. Two Communist papers were reported suspended by the Government. The reason for the struggle was not given before the censorship was clapped on the foreign and local newspaper men. On June 7 a laconic cablegram from Santiago said that "the uprising in the Northern Provinces has been crushed by Chilean troops." It added that thirty "rebels" had been killed and 400 made prisoners and that the troops had no casualties.

Teaching the Nation Evolution

Young John Thos. Scopes, of Dayton, Tennessee, and the Civil Liberties' Union deserve the thanks of the entire nation for the huge task of education on which they are about to embark. Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone and the other liberal-minded lawyers engaged in Scopes' defense against the charge of teaching his hill country students a few of the rudiments of biology have wisely decided to place the theory of evolution in the forefront alongside of the question of academic freedom involved. In this plan they have the full approval of Scopes, whose staunch stand for science and freedom are indicative of the advanced views he holds on the general economic and social problems of the day. While Scopes, his lawyers and the Civil Liberties' Union can be depended upon to do their share in conscientiously presenting to the American

THE Chatter-Box

This Is Mine

A vision rises, clearing through the mist
Two separate hands my searching sight discerns:
One, sleek and pudgy, decked with jeweled rings;
The other, thin and wasted, crooked and scarred.

And peering deep, I note what they reveal,

The smooth, fat index points upon a scene
Of moated castles, lazy fields and leas,
On dancing lakes and chuckling rivulets,
On fruited lands and sheaves of harvest grain;

And pointing over herds of browsing beast,
And sweating tillers, sowers, gleaners all,
Marks out the countless villages and towns,
The magic heaps of granite brick and stone
The serried lines of dwellings, ways and streets;

And with a passing sweep and counting jerk

Tells lines of rail and pole and singing wire,
Deep-shafted mine and smoking factory stack,
Armies, navies, thrones, democracies—

And then, as though in final triumph, turns
Its mute intimation on the spires
And crucifixes of the fanes to God.

And with the thunder of a hundred storms
A voice that rocks the universe declaims:
"THIS IS MINE!"

Tremblingly the wasted hand appears
To plainer vision and describes its world:

With dull daubed huts that shiver in the hills,
The silly plastered holes of tenements,
The rags of pinch-faced children, gutter-strewn,

Shops of swelter, withering lung and brain,
Grovelled wage and fare, or none at all;
Starved out stomachs, starved out hope and faith;
Harlots, panders, idiots and knaves;
Mine explosions, flaming traps of death;
Bloody heads of workers in a strike;

Battlefields full swarmed with sick and dead;
All crimes, all ills, all poverties, all hells—

My sight is blurred with surge of bitter tears—

I see no more, but on my hearing falls
The thin, frail echo of a lungless voice—
"This is mine. . . ."

The first bit of consolation we have received anent our automobile loss comes from Fitchburg, Mass:

Lucky Dorgs

I only wish I was a dorg like lots o' dorgs I seen,
Them dorgs what has a shoffer an' a great big lemercen;
Yer see, my Pop ain't got no car, it's all that he can do
To keep us kids in grub an' clo's, now I'm a-tellin' you.
An' I ain't never had no ride in any kind o' car,
Becons yer see I ain't a dorg, I'm just a boy. But Ma
She sez, "Some day perhaps that Pop may have a car." An', Gee!
Yer bet I won't take dorgs to ride an' let kids walk—not me!

Ida Nough.

To those who are fortunate enough to belong to the now gradually disappearing working class, we have the following hints to offer gratuitously on "How To Keep Cool in Hot Weather":

1. Drink iced champagne every twenty minutes through tubes of solid platinum. Use sterilized golden cups only.
2. Have your chauffeur install electric fans in your Rolls-Royce Sedan, that blow directly over a solid cake of ice in your direction. Make sure that he does not take you through crowded thoroughfares as you leave the city for your Adirondack camp.
3. Eat sparingly of well roasted plover, terrapin, or woodcock, all served with a dash of port, and a side dish of strawberries stuffed with orange ice. Mint juleps a la O. Henry make a desirable complement.
4. Do not be too strict about dressing for lunch or dinner. The formalities of the black Tuxedo suit is being softened a great deal at all fashionable sorts by the advent of white flannels trimmed with cream satin facing on lapel and coat edge.
5. Play your 18-hole game right after breakfast, and then retire to the library for an hour's light reading. It is best to use the power boat on the lake between three and four, being prepared for a dip between rounds of the lake.
6. Don't dance too often during afternoon or evenings. Perspiration will persist, and ladies are not very enthusiastic about clammy hands or beaded foreheads.
7. Avoid perspiration at all events and costs. It is entirely too plebeian.
8. Don't worry. Remember the world owes you a living.

S. A. DE WITT.

people the serious implications of the entire affair, there is already a regrettable tendency on the part of the press to treat it facetiously. The New York World, which enjoys an unmerited reputation as a liberal paper, has illustrated this point. While this may not surprise those who have long realized the shoddy character of the larger part of the American press, it is being brought home with particular point at this moment. The defense should take every step to realize the full publicity value of the case, the newspapers' lack of sympathy notwithstanding. To aid in defraying publicity and other expenses, which are sure to mount high, a special Tennessee Evolution Case Fund has been created with headquarters at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.