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# The New Leader

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

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## HANDS OFF MEXICO AND CHINA!

### Labor Urged to Defense of Threatened Nations— What If Foreigners Invaded Us?

By NORMAN THOMAS

SUPPOSE that in a time of American weakness Japanese, Chinese, British and other foreigners forced upon this country treaties under which the Port of San Francisco was turned over to them to govern. Suppose these various nationalities ran the city like a stock company with all Americans excluded from the franchise and foreigners themselves voting according to the amount of money they had invested. Suppose they then posted in the public parks signs reading "No dogs or Americans allowed." Suppose they started mills and factories where the worst sort of hours and wages prevailed. Suppose that the long suffering Americans employed in the Japanese mills finally struck and their leaders were railroaded by the alien Government of capitalists to jail. Suppose then that Americans, led by students, conducted a great mass demonstration against the Japanese mill, but without firing a shot. Suppose that Indian troops in the employ of the British fired upon the crowd, killing several of the student leaders—would you expect Americans to side with the foreigners or their own countrymen?

Now the thing we have asked you to imagine in the case of America has actually happened in China. Shanghai, a Chinese city, is divided into a number of foreign settlements which are run like stock companies. We have seen with our own eyes the sign excluding Chinese and dogs from the public parks. We do not know precisely the conditions in the Japanese mills where the strike occurred, but we know in general that industrial conditions in China are horrible. It is even alleged that corporal punishment was inflicted on the workers. We know also that Chinese strikers could expect neither mercy nor justice from judges who are responsible only to the employing class.

Under these circumstances it is folly to suppose that Chinese bitterness and Chinese riots are due simply to Russian Red propaganda as Shanghai dispatches continually allege. The Russians have had the sense to be friendly to the Chinese and we have no doubt that there has been Red propaganda, but the real agitators have been the Shanghai mill owners. There is a certain grim humor in the situation under which American citizens in Shanghai and American gunboats have been helping to protect those Japanese mills of which American capital generally is so jealous. Perhaps it proves something about the tendency of the capitalists of the world to unite against the workers.

For the present, things are settling down in Shanghai, though anti-foreign riots are reported elsewhere. The Chinese Government has stated the Chinese case vigorously and well in its note to the Powers. The Chinese students are organizing a boycott of British and Japanese mills. We wish them success. We should also wish them success under similar circumstances if the mills were American. Every American worker who realizes that in the long run his own well-being is bound up with the success of his Chinese fellow workers in winning a decent standard of living for every American citizen who believes in peace and justice should insist that American money and American naval strength should not be used to perpetuate the tyrannical rule of foreign capital in China. If we do not, our children, if not ourselves, may reap a terrible harvest of vengeance.

#### Labor's Dividends

**Girl Killed in Mine**  
PITTSBURGH, June 15.—Revelation that a girl had dug coal for six years in a pit near Bridgeville came with the death of Anna Smoley, twenty-three, of Presto, in the Mercy Hospital today. The girl was crushed under a fall of slate Saturday. Both the girl and her mother dug coal in Smoley's mine.

**Blast Kills Five**  
LISBON, June 16.—Five workmen were killed and seven seriously injured by an explosion today in a distillery near Oporto.

#### THE UNITED STATES IN THE ROLE OF BULLY

IN THE NEW LEADER of May 30 we warned that the American Government would probably resume its bullying of Mexico. On June 11 Secretary of State Kellogg confirmed our expectations by an insolent statement to the press in which he said that the American Government would continue to support the Mexican Government only so long "as it protects American lives and American rights and complies with its international obligations." He added that "a great deal of property of Americans has been taken under or in violation of the agrarian laws for which no compensation has been made, and other properties practically ruined and, in one instance, taken by the Mexican Government on account of unreasonable demands of Labor."

These definite affirmations were made like a street faker barking his wares in the street rather than by a competent official negotiating through formal diplomatic channels. The method employed is an index to the intellectual caliber of the man whom Coolidge has selected to handle foreign affairs. This impudent hawking of alleged grievances against Mexico through the newspapers might be expected from some half-wit who knows nothing about his job.

President Calles replied with a statement that is not only blasting but which forced Kellogg to retire from the grand stand. The Mexican President could not do otherwise than to reply through the newspapers since Kellogg had taken this course in presenting the claims of American capitalists with investments in Mexico.

Calles retorts that Kellogg's statement "embodies a threat to the sovereignty of Mexico that she cannot overlook and rejects with all energy" and that Mexico "does not accord to any foreign country the right to intervene in any form in her domestic affairs, nor is she disposed to subordinate her international relations to the exigencies of another country." He adds that "the application of agrarian laws cannot be a subject of complaint, because Mexico has issued them in the exercise of her sovereignty, and apart from that the State Department has accepted the form of indemnification prescribed by the Mexican laws."

The issue is squarely drawn. Shall the American Government exercise sovereignty in Mexico or shall the Mexican Government exercise it? Underlying this issue is the further one of whether American capitalists with investments in Mexico shall use the American State Department as their agent in ruling Mexico?

There is an interesting historical contrast in this matter. The United States changed its fundamental law a few years ago when the prohibition amendment was adopted. Millions of dollars of foreign capital were invested in the liquor industry. By the passage of this amendment these investments were rendered valueless. Would Coolidge and Kellogg not consider any other power insolent if it insisted that the American Government is not sovereign in this purely domestic matter? They would. And for that reason not one great power has said to the United States what the latter has said to Mexico.

But the rule is not strictly observed by the imperialist powers in all cases. Between the big bullies they observe the rule of not protesting against legislation that renders foreign investments valueless. In the case of the weaker nations the imperialist powers seek to extend their sovereignty to the little nations when the money of home capitalists is endangered.

The great masses of this country have no lives to give to our bullying capitalists or for their dollars in Mexico. Rather that every dollar of American capital in Mexico should be forever lost than that a single workman should give his life for our insolent capitalistic exploiters.

Hands off Mexico! The interests of the masses on both sides of the Rio Grande are one!

## N. Y. SOCIALISTS NAME TICKET TODAY.

WHEN more than 300 delegates and many more than that number of visitors convene at Beethoven Hall, this Saturday afternoon, June 20, the New York Socialists will have embarked on what they are determined to make the greatest political-educational campaign in local Socialist history.

The occasion will be the nominating convention of the combined Socialist Party, American Labor party and progressive trade unions of the city.

The adoption of a platform militantly stating the municipal demands of progressive workers, the nominating of candidates for Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen and Controller, and the laying of plans for an effective campaign—these will be the three cardinal points on the convention program.

An early draft of the platform which will go before the convention for its approval or amendments reveals a most comprehensive statement of municipal Socialism. The platform will be the result of several months of active and original research by the foremost authorities, in their special fields, in the Labor movement.

In its opening paragraphs the proposed platform states:

"The coming campaign in New York City (and to a less degree in the State) gives the people of New York a new opportunity to make their Government their servant in the struggle for better life. There are today definite and well understood steps that an efficient and progressive administration in the city and State could take to abate the evils of unemployment, lighten the burdens of old age for the workers, give better education to our children, assure us decent homes, and in a hundred ways bring to the toiling masses, both as workers and consumers, a larger share of those good things of life that our scientific progress makes available. This great service will not and cannot be performed by the old parties, both of which hide behind loud pretenses of devotion to the people a cynical determination to use Government for the benefit of party politicians and for the protection of special privilege. Even when out of deference to public clamor one or other of the old parties advocates a progressive measure of public ownership, it can be trusted to betray the real purposes of such a measure by graft and corruption. Tammany Hall in control of our transportation system would mere-

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#### Next Week

By SIDNEY POTTER

When New York Burns—An Airman's Picture of the Next War

By JAMES H. MAURER

The Courts vs. Old Age Pensions

By LESLIE H. ALLEN

A Successor to Senator Lusk

Why A War With Anybody? by HENRY HARRISON; Bacon's New Atlantis, by HARRY W. LAIDLER; Lester F. Ward, by SAMUEL CHUGERMAN; McALISTER COLEMAN'S and ADAM COALDIGGER'S Permanent Features:

ly deflect the profits of transit from the pockets of stock owners (to whom the Republic party is devoted) to the pockets of the politicians of the Machine. If the workers by hand and brain desire to control their own government they MUST build their own party. This is the preliminary condition of true progress in dealing with transportation, housing and all specific issues."

Harry W. Laidler has thoroughly gone over the food sale and distribution situation and its possibilities for giving real service to the people. The housing situation, with its attendant complex problems, finance

and zoning, has engrossed the attention of Harriot Stanton Blatch. Louis Waldman, author of several books on traction, has supplied a mass of original data on the transit problem. James Ogeal and Louis Waldman drew up the recommendations on health.

All of these Comrades will be in attendance at the convention as delegates as well as hundreds of others from the rank and file. Among those who are delegates are Morris Hillquit, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Meyer London, Julius Gerber, who will call the convention to order, August Claessens and Algernon Lee.

The convention hall will be thrown open to all members of the Socialist Party, the American Labor party, trade unions and sympathizers with the movement. The hour for convening is 2 o'clock, and the address is Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Nomination of candidates will take place at the Sunday afternoon session.

#### Passage Heads

##### Brooklyn Ticket

Brooklyn Socialists, at a meeting Wednesday evening, June 17, at 167 Tompkins avenue, nominated the following candidates to head the county ticket:

W. W. Passage, for Borough President; Darwin J. Meserole, for Justice of the Supreme Court; Harry W. Laidler, for County Judge; Morris Paris, for Municipal Court Judge, 6th district, and Jacob Axelrad, for Municipal Court Judge, 7th district.

Besides these candidates, nominations were made for practically all the 23 Assembly districts in Kings County as well as the aldermanic districts. A committee on vacancies was elected as follows: Joseph A. Weil, Samuel Pavloff and Comrade Bromberg.

Members of the 22nd Assembly district reported that there was a likelihood of a fight in the primaries for the Socialist nominations for assemblyman and alderman in that district, where unscrupulous individuals who were not Socialists are trying to fool the voters of the district. The meeting showed clearly that this district would get strong support from the entire county organization.

The sentiment of the membership indicated that a vigorous campaign will be carried on in districts where heretofore little work had been done by the Socialist Party, while not neglecting the strong Brownsville and Williamsburg districts. William Morris Feigenbaum, candidate in the 2nd district, pledged himself to an earnest effort to swing that district, which is in the Kings Highway and Bensonhurst section, under the Socialist banner.

#### Union Chief Gets

##### Six Months in Jail

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—V. A. Bittner, chief international representative of the United Mine Workers in the Northern West Virginia coal strike region, has been adjudged guilty of contempt by Judge I. G. Lazelle of the Monongalia Circuit Court. He was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve six months in jail. Bittner was released on a \$2,000 bond, pending an appeal. The contempt action grew out of an address the union leader made at Fairmont on May 29.

A RIGID policy of non-interference in Mexican and Chinese affairs by the American Government is demanded in resolutions adopted by the Socialist Party of New York.

The resolutions follow:

#### On Mexico

After many months of peaceful relations between the United States and Mexico it appeared that a new era of cooperation between the two countries had a fair promise of fulfillment. The Mexican people have succeeded in suppressing a number of attempts at reactionary armed revolutions and a few months ago the first President elected by a popular suffrage was installed in office.

It remained for the American Ambassador to Mexico to return to the United States, where, after a quiet conference with Secretary of State Kellogg, a statement was given to the press that has again endangered peaceful relations with Mexico. This statement, couched in guarded language, nevertheless carries the covert threat of coercion of Mexico if the latter does not submit to the claims of American investors.

This provocative statement is all the more vicious and uncalled for considering that a mixed commission has for many months been considering the questions in dispute and will eventually render its report. The bullying attitude of the American Government towards Mexico and all Latin-America has been a matter of apprehension to all the peoples south of the United States and Secretary of State Kellogg's newspaper propaganda is reprehensible in that it provokes bad feeling between the peoples of the two Americas and might eventually lead to war.

Local New York of the Socialist Party protests that the shameful policy of the American Government in making the State Department a bureau of American investors in Mexico is fraught with deadly peril and it should be abandoned in the interest of peace. If American capitalists and bankers do not like the laws of Mexico they should get out and not have us send American soldiers in. An attack on Mexico would be a war for our bankers and investors and we protest that the workers of both countries have everything to lose by such action.

#### On China

Local New York of the SOCIALIST PARTY herewith expresses its vigorous protest against and condemnation of the shameful part which the imperialist Powers have played in the present disturbances in China.

It is a notorious fact that in Shanghai foreign investors have reverted back to the darkest days of the factory system in England and America in their treatment of Chinese wage workers. Working twelve hours per day for starvation wages and tuberculosis taking a heavy toll of death, the industrial conditions have become inhuman.

Not satisfied with this merciless exploitation of men and women, these foreign capitalists take the Chinese child as early as the age of six and work him twelve hours in unsanitary conditions that stunt the child's growth and bring many to an early death. Children are miserably housed and fed and these horrors continue even after a commission, which included a majority of English members, had investigated and reported these frightful conditions.

Increasing resentment of this alien slavery imposed upon adult and child workers in Shanghai led to the present strike and student demonstrations. All accounts indicate that the strike and the demonstrations have been of a peaceful character, yet the great capitalist Powers, including the United States, have joined in an armed movement to drive these wretched Chinese workers back to servitude.

We protest against this revolting outrage and urge all other sections of the Labor movement to join in condemning it and to insist on the American Government withdrawing its support of the alien masters.

#### Ten Japanese Miners Killed

TOKIO, June 10.—Ten miners are reported dead following an explosion in a coal mine, Moshiri, Hokkaido prefecture, according to advices here today. Hokkaido prefecture is on Yezo Island, north of the main Japanese island of Nippon.



# 'NEATH OLD GLORY'S SHELTERING FOLDS

By EDWARD LEVINSON

CHINA has come to mean more than a place where laundrymen come from and where they have a Great Wall. American bayonets on the shoulders of United States Marines have for two weeks now been a fixed part of the Shanghai landscape. Certain newspapers and political leaders have not hesitated to conceal the wish that more American troops be "sent over."

What has brought "our boys" into Shanghai?

Briefly the events were these: Chinese employees in cotton mills owned by foreign interests went on strike against revolting conditions. The courts were brought into play, resulting in conviction of several strike leaders. Chinese students, boys and girls, thereupon staged a parade in protest against the convictions. The demonstration was brought to a tragic halt when English Sikh troops fired into the ranks of the young people, killing more than ten of them.

This horrible atrocity has roused the entire Chinese nation in a determined fight to wrest their lives from the maw of capitalism imposed on them by English, American and Japanese imperialists.

## The Workers' Degradation

In the confusion which the American press has succeeded in throwing about the present situation in China there is a danger that the underlying issue may be lost sight of. Fortunately, there has come to hand at this time a report which reveals with unimpeachable evidence the true story of the degradation forced on Shanghai's workers by foreign capitalism. It is a report of the Shanghai Child Labor Commission.

The Commission was appointed by the municipal council of Shanghai. Of the nine members, most of them representative manufacturers, seven were English, one Japanese and one Chinese. The report of the Commission, which heard the evidence of thirty-six witnesses, is divided into three parts. The first part contains a careful summary of

In their desperation at the brutal treatment meted out to their fellow strikers and their student sympathizers by the British troops in Shanghai—the toll of dead is now mounting toward the two-score mark—the Shanghai strike committee has sent a ringing plea to the British workers:

"Comrades in Great Britain," the appeal says.

"We are striking in China, but we are under British bayonets. The death-roll has been increasing hour by hour. We are in a life-death struggle.

"Any possible action you can take to stop your Government representatives from using brute force, and to bring them back to reason, is a great step towards humanity and international brotherhood.

"Comrades! Think of your lofty ideals. Think of our international bonds as workers!"

the evidence; the second is devoted to an analysis of suggested recommendations to the municipal council; the third to the detailed formulation and explanation of the conclusions and recommendations.

Pointing out that Shanghai is one of the cities of China that have recently seen rapid industrial development, its attendant mass production and factory system, the report continues:

"The general standard of living throughout the whole country compared with other and, from a modern industrial point of view, older parts of the country, is extremely low. There are no facilities for the education of the vast majority of the people. Circumstances such as these, coupled with a large birth-rate, result, as is the case, in the population ever tending to outstrip the means of subsistence. The industrial workers are, generally speaking, unorganized and trade unions with power are entirely unknown."

## \$15 a Monthly Wage

The Commission found the average monthly earnings of a workman of the coolie class to be not greater than \$15, while in some cases, such as that of ricksha pullers, they were as low as \$8. In one case of an adult female feather worker the wage was ten cents a day! The investigators found conclusive evidence "that it is the general practice for the vast majority of Chinese children to be made by their parents or others having authority over them to commence work at the earliest age possible."

## Why Keep Our Troops in Shanghai?

The British Labor movement has met this appeal with an immediate demand for the withdrawal of all British soldiers from the strike zone. The question will be raised in Parliament by the Labor party in no unmistakable fashion.

Meanwhile, American marines have also been placed on strike duty in Shanghai. Who knows but that tomorrow or the next day will bring the story of Chinese strikers' blood spilled by American guns and bayonets.

Take the American troops out of Shanghai before it is too late. American Socialists and American unions owe the Shanghai strikers a debt that is due workingmen embarked in a righteous cause. Let the White House know American workers have no interest in keeping our soldiers in China. Demand their immediate withdrawal!

"Tuberculosis is generally prevalent in the towns," the report says. "It was agreed by all the medical witnesses that the existing industrial conditions in Shanghai are extremely adverse to the bodily and mental welfare of the Chinese child laborer."

A huge class of child laborers is used as servants. Young girls are commonly purchased and employed as domestic servants. This practice, the report states, is general throughout China. "It obviously lends itself to great abuse. . . . and, like other forms of slavery, it is the source of much human misery. The Commission has reason to believe that many slave children are employed in native brothels and trained to prostitution. Such sale of female children does not appear to be interfered with in any way by those charged with the administration of justice."

## Conditions "Incident To Slavery"

The apprenticeship system is the general rule in small workshops, home industries, laundries and the building trades. The young boys start to work at as early an age as permits of their being somehow useful.

The term of apprenticeship is five years, during which time the pay is usually nothing. "The conditions, no doubt, vary between those incident to slavery and those compatible with humane employment"—thus the report.

In the larger mills and factories "the child begins to work as soon as it is of any economic value to the employer." The Commission visited a number of mills during the night and day and saw very, "very many" children at work "who could not have been more than six years of age." The hours of work were generally twelve. The children frequently had to stand the whole time they are at work.

"Wages are paid only for working days," says the report. "In many cases the atmospheric and dust conditions are bad. The sanitary arrangements leave much to be desired. The average earnings of a young child are usually not more than twenty silver cents a day. The Commission heard evidence that contractors obtain young children from the country districts, paying the parents \$2 a month for the services of each child. These children are frequently most miserably housed and fed. They receive no

money and their conditions of life are practically those of slavery."

## Women and Girls In Silk Mills

Nearly all the employees in the silk filatures are women and young girls. One child is employed for every two adults. The children brush the cocoons and prepare them for the reelers by removing the waste and so exposing the silk thread. This operation is performed over basins containing nearly boiling water with which the fingers of the children frequently and necessarily come in contact, thereby becoming roughened and unsightly. Many of the children employed are very young, being certainly not more than six years of age.

In the Shanghai district the children almost invariably stand the whole time they are at work, five or six hours at a stretch. Whilst at work many of them develop a peculiar regular and rapid up-and-down movement of the body by means of alternately relaxing and then straightening their knees. Seats are provided in a few filatures, but are rarely used, probably either because the seats are unadjustable or because it is easier to perform the work standing. Owing

to the presence of the hot water in the basins the temperature of the workroom is always very humid. Fainting in hot weather is not uncommon. The children earn from twenty to twenty-five silver cents a day. In the main they present a pitiable sight. Their physical condition is poor, and their faces are devoid of any expression of happiness or well-being. They appear to be miserable, both physically and mentally. The adults are given a certain number of cocoons from which they have to produce a certain quantity of silk. Should they fall short of this quantity they are fined. They then frequently revenge themselves by ill-treating the children working under them. The Commission is satisfied that the conditions under which these children are employed "are indefensible."

## "The Christian Nations of the World"

Of match factories there are several in the Shanghai district. Operations such as boxing the matches and making up parcels of matches can be and are performed by small children. As little as nine copper cents is sometimes paid to a child for a day's work. In one factory of considerable size, the Commission found children not more than five years of age working "with almost incredible rapidity." Many babies and infants who could hardly stand slept or played on the floor while their mothers worked.

The foreign nations who wield so much power of Government in Shanghai have, it seems, a double standard for the workers of their own nations and those of China. Whereas Great Britain, France, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy and Switzerland have prohibited the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches, its use is the general rule in Shanghai factories, which may soon be expected to resume operations under the guardianship of Old Glory flanked by the flags of the other Christian nations of the world.

## THE NEW SPIRIT

By AGNES H. DOWNING

THE Socialists of California are in the high wave of enthusiasm over the regional conventions to be held here this summer. Never before, even in the early days of awakening, has there been so deep and genuine a zeal. The State office, ever alert when aggressive action is possible, is putting on new force of the best workers the movement has; locals are writing to locals; individuals to comrades, friends, anyone who promises to respond to the call.

Debs is coming and there is a renaissance of Socialism. From near and far all thought is converging on San Francisco and Los Angeles. The East and the Middle West must rise betimes if they are to approach even the driving force that is loosened in California.

Why is this? Why are the mountaineers of Shasta suddenly remembering orange pickers at Chula Vista and scattered woodsmen of the high Sierras writing to the craftsmen of the coast?

It is the ground swell of united action toward which all the forces of the modern world are giving substance and form.

Debs is coming—Debs, who has done so much, who asks nothing for himself, but who still pleads for comrades. There are many who desire to be worthy of his comradeship. Those who would honor Debs are coming.

There is another and more fundamental cause for the recrudescence. It is something outside of the individual, it is social. It is the response to the world impulse that seeks to establish humanity on a basis of security and peaceful development. It is applying the extant knowledge to social problems. Havelock Ellis points out that there are three great motives in the modern world. The first was the discovery of America, which so

greatly enlarged the perception and the activity of mankind; the second was the development of the natural sciences, finding worlds within worlds. Especially was the study of evolution significant; this study not only enlarged man's mental horizon, but it gave the laws of orderly development. The third is the application of science to human affairs through anthropology and sociology; the results of this last are, of course, yet to come.

As the natural sciences revolutionized the material world about us, bringing mankind from the ox-cart to aircraft and from toll and pain in hewing and drawing to hydro-electric power, so the application of the scientific method to government will change human relations from ignorance, poverty and violence to peace and plenty and the genial expansion of the human faculties. Many-sided and rigid was the opposition to the natural sciences; still greater is the objection to the social sciences which undermine and uproot so many established interests.

Science had many votaries, men who worked not for reward, but largely for the joy of doing. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they worked because of faith in the ultimate results of their work. H. G. Wells well said of them: "They think and work with an intensity, an integrity, a breadth, boldness, patience, thoroughness, and faithfulness (excepting only a few artists) which put their work out of all comparison with any other human activity. . . . In these particular directions the human mind has achieved a new and higher quality of attitude and gesture a veracity, a self-detachment, and self-abnegating vigor of criticism that tend to spread out to every other human affair."

Socialists must match this purpose—this patience, faith and intensity. Socialism is not a doctrine, it is a method, a way by which a splendid thing may be done. To serve this method, to persevere in it until it has had a fair trial, is to build up in ourselves that integrity of character that will make us worthy of our historic opportunity. This is the New Spirit in the Socialist Party.

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# PROFIT - WASTE - GRAFT

**T**HIS is the second and concluding instalment of a memorandum read and approved by the platform committee of the Socialist Party of Greater New York. It is the result of an extensive study of the food and market situation made by Harry W. Laidler. In the first instalment, which appeared in last week's New Leader, Dr. Laidler pointed out the triple levy of profit, waste and graft placed on the workers' dinner table. In this article he points out how these levies may be eliminated.

**W**HAT system of retail distribution should be our goal? A number of suggestions have been offered:

1. That we simply allow the present trend in retail distribution to continue, applying here and there a certain amount of regulation and supervision. While we still have thousands of retail stores, each owning a small amount of goods, with a great duplication in sales force, in bookkeeping, in delivery service, the importance of these individual units is becoming less with each passing year. On the other hand, the department store and the chain store are rapidly growing. This is particularly true of the chain store. The A. & P. is now said to have in the metropolitan district in the neighborhood of 2,500 stores and in the country at large some 12,000. Butlers, the United States Stores, Bohack's, etc., are also steadily increasing in importance. These stores to a very considerable extent are eliminating wholesaler and jobber. Many of their supplies go directly from the farm to the company's warehouse, and thence to the retail store and consumer. The Port of New York Authority reports that the average price of commodities sold by these stores, which are largely cash-carry stores, is fourteen per cent less than that charged by the credit-delivery stores.

One group of reformers would permit the development of these stores, and their consolidation into one chain, and then subject them to regulations such as pertain to public utilities in regard to prices, profits, etc.

2. A second suggestion is that a move be made in the direction of a food department store as ultimately the most economical form. The report of the William Church Osborne Committee on Markets in 1912 favored this type as combining all of the advantages "demanded in a scientific solution of the problem of food distribution." "It enjoys," declared the Committee, "a maximum efficiency in buying supplies. It can be located in such a way as to be easily accessible to consumers in all parts of the city. It can make deliveries in larger units, consequently decreasing cost. It can be easily supervised both on the financial and health sides; it fixes unerringly the

## ON THE JUMP



THE STRIKE BREAKERS

"And to think, ol' top, that it is tea time at the Astoria!"

responsibility for any abuses in food distribution, in quality or in price." "The chain store," continued the Committee, "does not combine all the advantages desirable from the public standpoint for the distribution of the city's food supply, because all classes of foodstuffs are not handled. No chain store system has so far developed which does this, so that the private retail market of the food department store type has advantage over the chain store in this respect. When the chain store includes all food products the two types merge."

3. Mr. Ezra Tuttle of this Committee made a minority report in which he maintained that the remedy for the "uneconomic and extravagant condition of distributing food stuffs" resided in the establishment throughout the city of a series of retail markets, in each of which all food stuffs would be carried, and in which grades and prices would be uniform. The boundaries of these markets should be coincident, so that the territory would be covered and deliveries should be made by each market within its own boundaries. . . . Cold storage and general storage should be provided at railway and steamship terminals. The bulk of foodstuffs, Mr. Tuttle continued, should be transported directly from the terminals to the retail markets, while the surplus should go to the cold and general storage, to be drawn upon as needed. The City or State should provide the sites and buildings for the markets, by invoking, when necessary, their power of eminent domain. The markets should be operated by one corporation to unify the whole management, and this corporation should be limited to a profit not to exceed six per cent on its actual capital, after paying fixed charges, maintenance and operating expenses. It should be under the strict supervision of the State Commission on

Markets. Mr. Tuttle declared that this system would save the people of the city \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year.

4. A fourth alternative would be a system of chain stores, food department stores, or retail markets owned and operated by the municipality, or by a non-profit corporation formed by the municipality, with a board of directors on which representatives of producers, organized Labor, technicians and consumers were adequately represented.

5. A system of consumers cooperative stores similar to the Rochdale cooperative movement. Unfortunately, the consumers' cooperative stores have not made much headway thus far in New York City outside of such foreign groups as the Finns. They have had a hard fight in competition with the rapidly increasing chain stores.

Stated in another fashion, the above plans involve the following questions among others:

1. Shall we allow economic evolution to take its course, then apply regulation or ownership?  
2. Do we regard the chain store, the food department store or the retail market as the most economic unit of distribution toward which to move?  
3. Do we favor private ownership with or without limited profits, cooperative ownership, or municipal or State ownership as the best means to the end?  
4. Do we believe that the next step for the party to take is a definite recommendation for further experiment along any of these specific lines, or a proposal for the appointment of a Food Investigating Committee to investigate the relative advantages of various plans aiming at the elimination of waste and profit in food distribution?

The Socialist Party has as its ultimate aim an ever increasing extension of community and cooperative ownership with democratic control as the means of preventing the wastes of competition and the exploitation of private monopoly. However, a program of retail distribution along the most scientific lines involves so many questions regarding the type of store most desirable, strategic locations and legal and financial powers of the City, that still further investigation would seem essential before a concrete, comprehensive plan was finally adopted.

### Some Proposed Planks

With the above considerations in mind, a statement has been tentatively suggested as a part of the food program in the Socialist Party platform. Other planks on the distribution of milk, ice, meat, etc.,

should be added. The question of the pushcart as an agency of retail distribution might also be considered. The proposed statement follows. We court the criticisms and suggestions of comrades regarding desirable modifications:

### Planks in the Platform

**T**HE people of the City of New York have long held that the distribution of water to the homes of the people is a matter of PUBLIC CONCERN, and for many years past have supplied themselves with pure water at cost, in a remarkably plentiful and economical fashion, without profiteers, speculators or unnecessary middlemen.

The same people of the City of New York have permitted the distribution of food products to be regarded as primarily a PRIVATE CONCERN, and have long suffered under a wasteful, chaotic, profiteering, competitive system of distribution.

The Socialist Party believes that it is high time that the people began to regard this latter problem also as public in its nature, and undertook the thorough reorganization of the system of food supply to the end that all unnecessary wasteful processes be eliminated; that the journey from producer to consumer be made as direct and inexpensive as possible, and that no person or group of persons be permitted to exact a tribute from the consumer in excess of the social value of the services rendered. It believes that such a reorganization would mean to the people of the City an annual saving of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Socialist Party is not unmindful that such a system of distribution cannot be built up in a day and that it requires the closest cooperation between City, State and Federal Government. The municipality of New York, however, can take a number of definite steps toward this goal, and we demand as first steps in that direction:

1. That a modern, well-equipped central terminal market be at once established for the handling of perishable fruits and vegetables and other commodities reaching the city from the various railroads, with a view to the elimination of the wasteful congestion and speculation now taking place at the terminal markets, and that in establishing this market on one or more of the piers of the City, due consideration be given to the proposals of the New York Port Authority.

2. That the City work out a plan for the development of belt line railroads for the more economical transportation of food products to markets and dealers and for the construction of secondary terminal markets along the route of this line, primarily for the direct receipt and sale of the less perishable produce.

3. That the City thoroughly reorganize its public farmers' markets in cooperation with the Port of New York Authority; that it equip them with the most modern storage, refrigerating facilities and other conveniences for farmers and dealers; and that it eliminate the graft, inefficiency and discrimination now found in so many of our market places.

4. That the City authorities compile and publish daily reports regarding the condition of the New York market, and the prices of commodities, with a view to prevent both glut and periods of scarcity and to protect producer and consumer; and that they do everything in their power to prevent speculation, the destruction of food and dishonest practices, and to ensure a wholesome food supply to the people of the City.

5. That a Food Commission on which organized Labor, technical experts and housewives are adequately represented be immediately appointed to submit and on approval to carry out a plan for the driving of the City into food zones, and for the erection of such zone stations for non-perishable commodities and such wholesale and retail markets and food department or unit stores as may be required to supply the consumers of the City with food in the most scientific, economical and inexpensive manner.

6. That similar Commissions similarly constituted be given corresponding powers and duties with regard to milk and ice distribution.

### A Correction

In the first article of "Profit, Waste and Graft," The New Leader printed \$30 instead of 30 cents as the cost of equipment in the car-floats which dumped their goods at the Erie Terminal.

D. N. Ditchek.

Brooklyn.

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## The New Leader Mail Bag.

### Imprisoning Thought

Editor, The New Leader:  
The editorial in The New Leader, "Nicholas Murray Butler Wails," is a bit misleading. The general tone of the editorial leads one to believe that it is only since the late war that the various legislatures became concerned with the problem of checking the growth of progress. It is true, however, that during the war the "intellectual reactionaries" urged corporate action and unanimity on all questions fixed by the Government. Yet, it was long before the war that numerous laws for the regulation of public opinion were put on the statute books.

Since the existence of organized government there has been a tendency to constrain the liberties of the

individual. And now it has reached a period when thought, opinions and habits of the individual, as well as the thought of a collective group, is sought to be controlled by law. It is this reaction that has come to the surface in a rather striking instance that aroused the ire of Butler and other educators.

Here we can see their mistake. While Socialists and liberals have foreseen this reaction long ago, these so-called liberals are just awakening to the dangers confronting progressive thought.

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# ORGANIZATION, OUR IMMEDIATE TASK

By WM. A. TOOLE

NO better thing could have happened to the Socialist movement of this country than the action of the Chicago Convention of the Socialist Party in separating the various groups that composed the La Follette insurrection.

It might be well asked, "Why did the Socialist Party go with them in the first place? The answer is that 'hindsight' is better than 'foresight.' The measure of a political party, as of individuals, is not in being free from mistakes, but in being able to recognize its mistakes and, having done so, to take the measures necessary to correct them.

This the Socialist Party has done and it would be mere waste of words and energy to bemoan the fact. What the Socialist Party did happened through the force of circumstances. Time and tide drove the Socialist Party into the La Follette movement. The writer was one of those who believed that the fusion should not have taken place, yet he has no words of criticism for those who thought otherwise and whose counsels prevailed at the Cleveland Convention. This is sufficient; and the old Socialist Party is once more on the straight and narrow road over which alone it can reach its goal.

There is no broad royal highway to success. The road must be, from the very nature of our struggle, steep, tortuous, and filled with pitfalls, such as the Socialist Party is just pulling itself out of and, unshaken and uninjured, is continuing on its way.

**Now We Know**  
It is often said that wisdom is gathered through a multiplicity of mistakes. I believe this to be true in the case of the Socialist Party. It also happens sometimes that a mistake, through pure chance, gives an important material advantage. This also appears to be true in this case. There is no doubt that if the Socialist Party had not gone into the fight with the La Follette people the defeat suffered would have been blamed upon the Socialists and we would be worrying for many days and asking ourselves if we had not made a mistake, with the consequent discussion and perhaps disruption that usually follows upon such matters.

Now we know. There is no doubt. We have found out, as Comrade Debs has so well said, that "the materials for a Labor party were not there." This is true nationally and locally. From the remnants left at Chicago, some sort of a party may come forth. But whatever it may be, we need not fear it. We have seen it upon the operating table. When the Labor unions were amputated, its body went. When the Socialist Party was removed its soul had fled, and there remained nothing but a bunch of old husks and wrappings. With neither body nor spirit it will soon disappear under the adverse winds of time and circumstance.

Our departure was timely. If good, perchance, does come out of our late adventure it will be a mere incident. It should not be repeated. It will take some time for it to get back its stride. This is especially true in Maryland. Little by little the party was slipping and the break at Chicago found it just on the brink. A little more and it would have been over. The decision to go it alone saved it. What is true in Maryland I believe to be true in many other states, if not in all.

**A Party of the Workers**  
Today, however, there is a different feeling. It had been thought by many of our friends that the Socialist Party was really dead and they were getting ready to go to the funeral, and take upon themselves a new political alliance. But

## THE FLAG-POLE

A Poem for Flag Day

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

### In The Woods

"That lift of pine deserves a mighty storm  
At sea, and the beat of fury-breasted waves  
And the love of sailors for her towered form—  
"More like they'll split her into barrel staves  
Or splinter her to tooth-picks and to matches. . ."  
"Look how she tops them all! She has a power  
To hold more beauty than the sprout that catches  
Every mood of the wind, and the fashion of every  
hour.  
She has the beauty of the centuries  
This wood has planned her growth. The barren spires  
That are held off by mountains and by trees  
Will shut us in more closely when she lies  
A quiver in the forest. Let her stand!"  
"Come, shake yourself and get to work. She means  
The jingle of good gold in both our jeans."  
"Her head is an eagle's eye to command  
This world we grub in, and to see how small  
Men truly are beside. . . Let her fall!"

### On The Street

"What? Come to think of it, she does look swell,  
Slim-like, at the end of this narrow lane  
Of dull grey buildings, gleaming through the rain  
Like a silent angel on the brink of hell.  
Liberty-cap: it's the halo men would wear,  
The Brother-hood (don't mind the pun—you know  
We tread most lightly when our footsteps go  
Nearest our sacred loves); and flying there  
A flag that has meant too much to be made slack—  
Too dearly won and cherished and maintained  
And flown for all that's best the world has gained  
To hide the smirking despot who awoke  
Beneath its folds and spread across the land  
In its name speaking words of shrewd command—  
Enough! The horns, the snakes, the bitter threats  
That rode upon the varied folds and bars  
Of our first flags, are gone. . . when one forgets  
The slanting rain, he still can see the stars!"

### On The Bench

"The flag-pole? Better symbol can't be found  
Of everything that makes the world go round  
Instead of going straight. Dual deity  
Of the infernal regions of man's mind."  
Mud only or dust on land, only salt in the sea  
And rottenness pervading—  
"You'll agree  
The world's been made safe for democracy  
And God's in his heaven. Now then, try to shape us  
A better symbol of the god Priapus  
Than that roundheaded pole we tilt erect  
With morals on parade and circumspect  
Devotion—not recognizing we betray  
Subconscious urgings of innate eroticism—"  
"You and your everlasting what-noticism  
Unconsciously would do better if you'd bray."  
"Mock me; you cannot thereby change the flagpole's  
Shape, that outbears the rage of a routed Belial  
When truth stands naked by. I know the filial  
Ardor that wraps around these holy ragpoles'  
Sanctified memories, heroes who have died  
That it might not be in vain. . . The hallowed  
mummy  
Flapping upon Priapus there, divides  
The world with him, and in a thousand prides  
Breaks man to endless warfare over flummery,  
Shammer shames and schoolboy rivalries, and boasts  
That would be less high-soundingly pathetic  
Were not the school-day cheering squads mimetic  
Of the wild rage of charging hating hosts  
Of roaring cannon heaving a barrage  
Through a No Man's Land that's groggy with tear gas."  
"Stop your infernal jawing—you're an ass."  
"The jawbone of an ass may shape the world."  
"The whistle's blown. Come back to the world."  
"I'm off. . . But some day all flags will be furled."

this is changed. The vigorous action of the Chicago Socialist Convention has had the effect of a cold bath. At first there was a gasp, a chill; then the reaction came and the blood ran quick and warm in their veins and now something like the old spirit again dominates them. Already a movement has been started to rejuvenate the party. It

is strange, too, that this is more apparent among the sympathizers than among the party members. Again, it has been demonstrated that the Socialist movement in the United States does not necessarily have to follow after the European movements. At least, such copying does not bring success. Neither the German, the Russian, nor the Brit-

ish movement should be our pattern. The political, social, and economic system in this country is sufficiently different from those of the Old World to give a different slant to the Socialist and Labor movement in this country.

Also it has been shown that, for the near future at least, Socialist agitation will not be very successful

with the farmers. For the present there is no need to work with them. From now on the Socialist movement should focus on the industrial centers. Not necessarily the big cities, as there are hundreds of small industrial centers upon which our movement can concentrate. The Socialist Party must remain a workers' party.

In time it will be possible to capture the industrial states, and when this happens there will be found in Congress a strong "Farmer Bloc." How they will get there need not worry us at present. Once a large group of Socialists and a bloc of farmers are there, that combination of which so much has been said can be made.

### Our Responsibilities

However, all of this can wait its turn. The big thing at present is organization. We must lift our incorruptible banner high and once more inspire the workers with that respect for and confidence in our purpose and our capacity. Then we shall be ready for the big fight that is ahead.

Let there be no mistake. The reaction to the Coolidge Administration will come. There are many things wrapped up in the womb of time beside presidential appointments. "Those whom the gods destroy they first make mad," and the entire capitalist world lacks sense. Let us ever keep in mind that the class struggle exists and that economic determinism is still on the job and working overtime. The Almighty did not finish His labors when He fashioned the capitalist system and the capitalist class. History will continue.

There is no need for any other party in the great industrial states of this country. There can be no lasting party in opposition to the capitalist parties save the Socialist Party. Only Socialists will make the sacrifices to build such a party as will be needed. Let us be proud, comrades. Upon us and our party rests the responsibility of bringing to birth the new social order. Let us hurry. A failure on our part to fulfill our mission might well bring a world catastrophe. To your post, comrades; let us take joy in the fight.

## ANNUAL L. I. D. CONFERENCE

THE biggest question in industrial America today is: Who is to own and manage super-power? The consolidation of private electric companies goes on with amazing rapidity. Can we afford to have this new giant privately owned and managed for profit?

That, after all, is just one phase of the question of Public Ownership. Housing and Transportation are other phases of the same problem which are acute in New York. It is time for both advocates and opponents of public ownership to get down to brass tacks. How shall we make public ownership efficient, protected from bureaucracy, graft and politics? Is the wide sale of stock in public utilities a genuine approach to public ownership? Is public ownership a solution of the critical situation in the soft coal industry? Can you imagine either of the old parties really carrying out public ownership for the benefit of the people?

These are a few of the questions to be discussed at the Annual Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, near Bushkill, Pa., from June 25 to 28. Experts like Dr. Delos F. Wilcox and Judson C. Dickerman, Associate Director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey; Stuart Chase, of the Labor Bureau; Otto S. Beyer, Jr., who installed the Baltimore and Ohio Shop Plan; Labor leaders like James Simpson, Vice President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; John Brophy, President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers; James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and a municipal official of the stamp of Cornelius Sheehan, will lead the discussions.

On Saturday night, June 27, Morris Hillquit will debate the issue of Public versus Private Ownership against Arthur Williams, Vice President of the New York Edison Company.

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## THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

By CORALIE H. HAMAN

**BEAUTY** is one of the most important things in the world. From the appearance of many of our American cities, however, one would say that humanity is trying to thrive on ugliness. Humanity might as well try to thrive on sawdust. To be sure, the sawdust regime would sooner show its adequacy in the bodily death of the individual. One might, of course, paraphrase Alice: "How sad! But it was the best sawdust, you know." Now ours, is, perhaps, the best type of ugliness, if ugliness has a best. And it will result in the death in the individual, by slow, spiritual poisoning. "Soul" is perhaps a part of "body." At any rate, it is strongly influenced by body. And so it stands to reason that an injury to one is an injury to the other; and ugliness is very bad for the eyes and for the brain.

To be sure, there is the possibility of adaptation to environment. But could there be a much worse result for humanity than adaptation to some of the environments of which we know? The greatest hope for mankind lies precisely in not becoming adapted to squalor, to dirt, to ugliness, to over-crowdedness, to illness,

### The City of the Future—When Beauty is the Rule

to poverty. And it is far from being enough that some few individuals are able to get away from this kind of surroundings. Such surroundings should not exist.

There are, to my mind, two kinds of beauty. There may be two hundred, in reality, for anything I know to the contrary. But to our present limited perceptions there are two: natural beauty, and artificial, or human-made, beauty. The first is accidental; the second is, or rather ought to be, willed and planned.

Now the first of these, the beauty of Nature, is only skin deep; that is to say, there is no beauty of meaning back of the beauty of appearance. The efforts of some landscape painters and poets to find spirituality in Nature is rank sentimentalism. There is no spirituality in Nature. What spirituality there is in a picture or a poem has come from the soul of the artist, and not from Nature. The effort to find it there is akin to sun-worship, tree-worship, sky-worship, and Nature worship generally. That is not to say that the quiet and peace and beauty of the appearance of Nature does not tranquillize our spirits. They do; there is no denying it. And Heaven knows, we are badly in need of tranquillization. But, nevertheless, we must be warned by the remark of a critic concerning a certain artist: "He nearly drove himself insane trying to put a soul into scenery."

The truth of the matter is that the beauty of Nature is, as I said, only skin deep. On the surface all is serenity. The leaves of the trees are quiet, or are rustling gently in a little wind. Even in a storm it is only the leaves that are disturbed. Oh, is it? But let us return to a placid, dreaming day. All Nature seems at rest. Quite so. "Seems" is the word. Let us go closer to that peaceful hree, observe—what? In every nook and corner of it are animals lying in wait to prey on other animals. These animals are tiny, to be sure, but a leaf is as large to one of them as an acre field is to one of us; and their struggles with each other are filled with ferocity as are our own. That is to say, if one looks closely, one will discover that the beauty of Nature is only a matter of appearance and not of reality; underneath that calm and beautiful sight are going on cruelties innumerable, all the time, without cessation, day and night.

Now how is it with human-made beauty? Here we have, or rather, we can and should have, beauty without any cruelty hidden by it. On the contrary, it may symbolize spiritual beauty. The first of these products, that type of beauty which merely has

no cruelty hidden by it, is a picture or a piece of sculpture, a poem, music, or the dance. All of these may tell of the beauty of the appearance of Nature, but they leave out the cruel facts beneath this appearance. But this negative virtue is of only halfway value; the complete physical beauty is that which symbolizes and suggests spiritual beauty, such as a beautiful building containing a fine public library or a great school or college; beautiful people in short, beautiful cities.

Now in order to build cities at all, we have to destroy a certain amount of the cruel beauty of Nature. This being so, it is essential to replace this natural beauty with human-made beauty. It is as much our duty to do this as it is for a lumberman to plant a tree in the place of the one which he has cut down. It is necessary that for every bit of natural beauty destroyed we should produce spiritual beauty. Also, when a necessary improvement in construction destroys beauty, such as wind-driven cylinders on boats instead of sails—in those cases, also, we are under obligation to create beauty to take the place of the beauty unavoidably destroyed.

In the future, I think that cities will be so much more beautiful than the country that there won't be any comparison, especially if we take suggestions from nature effects. For instance, certain noble buildings should face in such a way that their facades would get the most poetic effect of the setting-sun light. Others should be placed in regard to the full moon. Their surface textures, their recesses, their jutting-out, their color should be such as to gain the fullest beauty possible from these various kinds of light. For instance, I have in mind a row of little old red-brick houses near where I live. They are at such an angle with the setting sun, and they are painted with such a kind of paint, that when the sun is going down it strikes them in such a way as to make them look as though they were made of gold.

It would be possible to plan buildings even for sunrise effects, as probably a strong and healthy people—I am taking for granted birth-control and eugenics—would delight in coming out to see the beauty of the early morning and the sunrise. Of course, buildings, so planned, would not be able to all face the same way, so automatically there would be produced a diversity of effects, with opportunity for garden nooks with all sorts of odd and charming results. For we will not be able to do without gardens and other forms of natural beauty.

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## A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Keep  
your  
Shirts On

THE fight between evolutionists and fundamentalists is getting to be something fierce. Down in Tennessee they put a school teacher in the hoose-gow for claiming that men and monkeys are forty-second cousins. Another high-brow while lecturing in the same State made a similar observation, whereupon the village barber jumped on the platform and knocked him cold.

I don't know how soon evolution will invade this State. But "Forewarned is forearmed," "A stitch in time saves nine," so I just as well set you fellows straight on this evolution business before you knock each other's fool heads off.

To start with, evolution is a foreign importation like the alphabet, the Bible and the English language. From what I've heard, it was invented by Wolfgang von Goethe, whose very name shows that he was a Prussian Junker, a Frenchman, whose name slipped my mind, and Charles Darwin, an English monarchist who was subsidized by King George or Queen Victoria to find a new basis for rulership, after rulership by the Grace of God had gone "Ker-floey," which he furnished by doping out the dogma of the survival of the fittest.

According to this Darwin man, there is a struggle going on in nature somewhat like the struggle we find in coal mines. Everyone, starting with trapper boy and mule whacker, is scheming, striving and conniving to get the job of the fellow above him. Those who manage to get on top and become mine superintendents or operators are the survivors of the fittest. Once on top, they are less liable to get killed by rotten tops, bad air, or explosions. Able to sport fine clothes and limousines they have the pick of the healthiest, smartest and best looking women, or are picked by them. A large income allows them to feed, shelter and educate their young ones better than the folks whom the good Lord has blessed with large families. Thus it comes about that mine owners, coyotes, bankers and chicken hawks have fewer offspring than mule-whackers, cotton tails and quail. In fact, the more difficulties a creature has to raise its young ones, the more it will have, which also explains why millionaires and lions have only a few of them while helpless things such as frogs, carps, suckers and other poor fish must have millions in order that a few may escape the pikes and pickerels. In other words, the strong and predatory critters practice birth control while advocating large families to those they devour. The scientific formula for this behavior is: fewer mouths and bigger meals.

Now it stands to reason that among animals who bear more children than they are able to bring up, only the slickest, quickest and most greedy ones will survive. And it is the claim of the evolutionist that this culling out process carried on over millions of years produced such crowns of creation as millionaires, lions, mine owners, bankers, coyotes and bass who hold their jobs by grace of the survival of the fittest.

If the evolutionists had stopped here they might have remained respectable members of society, for it is even more flattering to be hoisted on top of the pile by our own superior qualities than by Providence over which we have no say-so. What I mean by that is that there is nothing grander in the universe than the self-made man, tiger or elephant.

But the evolutionists did not stop at that noble jumping-off place. They kept on digging up old fossils, skeletons and bone-heads. They found whole races of men and men-like critters, which are not longer found on earth. They excavated the fossils of gigantic reptiles which once upon a time populated almost every corner between Greenland and Patagonia, including Tennessee. I saw one of these things with my own eyes in the Carnegie Museum, and whether you fellows believe me or not, it was so long, that if it had been stable lengthwise in the ark, its tail would have extended forty feet behind it. They even found fish-sharks' teeth, plants, and goodness knows what all, in coal and the rock above and below it, which seems to indicate that coal wasn't always what it is now. Then by assembling the fossils according to relationship from one to the other, or from the critters found newest on top to those deepest down, they finally arrived at the outrageous theory that all living creatures are related to each other because they are all descendants from a worm which some million years ago crawled around the hot slime of a seashore which is now on top of the Rocky Mountains.

We might have forgiven the evolutionists for hinting that the founder of our family was a worm, but when they declared that we were more nearly related to monkeys than anything else that walks, swims, creeps or flies, there arose a storm of protest, and about fifty years ago there was a great deal of talk about lynching evolutionists. But nothing came out of it until the other day when that Tennessee barber proved the fallacy of the whole thing by planting his fist on the nose of the evolution lecturer.

In the meantime the evolutionist played the devil with every revelation and inspiration handed down from the time when folks got their statistics from voices in the air. In the wake of the natural evolutionist came the unnatural evolutionist and demonstrated that languages, religions, laws, customs, government, economic systems and so on are all products of the same evolutionary process which turned monkeys into money-makers and mule-whackers into mine owners. By this time the whole scientific world has adopted evolution as a working basis. We have already evolved prickly-less cacti, seedless oranges, and before long we may have kickless mules and boneless pigs. There is even some hope that we may develop one hundred per cent spineless statesmen and scientists with enough backbone to defend scientific facts.

One of the worst effects of evolution is that it gave people the idea to look out for number one. Ancient virtues such as humility, meekness and respect for our betters are, therefore, fading out. Instead of going two miles when ordered to go one we demand double pay for overtime. Instead of

More Pictures His Utopia  
THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

## MONEY and Precious Stones:

It naturally follows that money is not needed, and the hoarding of gold and silver, which has led to such great evils in other parts of the world, is forbidden. "In fact, the Utopians make a special point of bringing these metals as well as precious stones into disrepute. They use them for the commonest of utensils and make chains of them for the slaves. When the children grow up, they are taught to throw them away as useless. This strange custom, in the nature of the case, has led to curious results when foreigners ventured to the city. Thus, when certain Ambassadors from a strange country once visited Utopia, they bedecked themselves with costly jewels and in rich raiment, and went to see the officials. On their way, they bowed low and reverently to the vilest citizens of Utopia who were also adorned with gold decorations, but as badges of disgrace, and passed by the chief citizens—all plainly dressed—without so much as a nod. "Yes," observes Hathoday, "you should have seen the children that had cast away their own pearls and precious stones when they saw the like sticking upon the Ambassadors' caps, dig and push their mothers under the sides, saying thus to them: 'Look, mother, how great a lubber doth yet wear pearls and precious stones, as though he were a little child still.' But the mother, yea, and that also in good earnest: 'Please, son,' saith she, 'I think he be one of the Ambassadors' fools.'"

The people of Utopia are, moreover, continually marvelling how it came to pass that such a worthless thing as gold should be so high in the estimation of the people of other countries, "inasmuch that a lumpy, block-headed churl, who hath no more wit than an ass, nay, and as full of naughtiness as of folly, shall have nevertheless many wise and good men in subjection and bondage, only for this, because he hath a great heap of gold."

They especially detest those who give almost divine honors to the rich merely because of their riches.

The Homes of the People: The streets of Utopia are "commodious and handsome," and twenty feet broad. The houses are of fair and gorgeous building, "never locked nor bolted," so easy to be opened that they will follow the least drawing of a finger, and shut again alone. Whoso will may go in, for there is nothing in the house that is private,

waiting for the last to be first, we try to beat the first to it. If any one slaps our left cheek, we kick him in the slats. All of this is very disturbing to the good people who believe that those below them should be contented to remain in the place in which an All-Wise Providence placed them. Hence, they rightfully accuse evolution of being in league with the devil.

Fortunately for the accepted order of things, most people are immune to evolution. It does not attack Zulus, Hottentots, Eskimos, Hill Billies, Jayhawkers and the Wild Men from Borneo. In fact, evolution may properly be called a cultural disease. It thrives best in the vicinity of universities, museums, and libraries. Territories in which these institutions are not known are free from the pest. There is also a theory that evolution may be prevented by vaccination with hook-worm seeds, for it is rarely found in the hook-worm belt.

As far as I am concerned I am not an evolutionist. When I read the stuff they turn out I agree with them. When I mosey around a museum of natural history I swear they are right. But every time I read another speech by William Jennings Bryan I become a backslider. I heard him the first time in 1896 and I'm sure there has been no evolution since. By adding William J. to the number of folks who have lived since the Year 1, and multiplying the total with the 29 years that have elapsed since the "Boy Orator from the Platte" invaded Madison Square Garden, evolution is completely and thoroughly refuted.

But whether evolution is, or is not, will not affect the Labor market to any great extent. Therefore, don't get all worked up over it. Keep your shirt on. Don't make a monkey of yourself by trying to prove that you are or are not related to monkeys. Let your acts speak for themselves. Leave it to Tennessee barbers and constables to make the world safe for science. Besides, what have the poor monkeys ever done to you, to deny them the right to choose their own relatives?

Adam Coaldigger.

or any man's own. And every tenth year they change their houses by lot. "They set great store by their gardens. In them they have vineyards, all manner of fruit, herbs, and flowers, so pleasant, so well furnished, and so finely kept, that I never saw a thing more fruitful, nor better trimmed, in any place." Each block competes with the other for beauty of gardens, "and verily you shall not find in any city anything that is more commodious, either for the profit of its citizens or for pleasure."

Families live in separate houses, but have common eating halls, presided over by magistrates, each of these halls being utilized by some thirty families of from ten to sixteen persons each.

Utopia at Meal Time: At dinner and supper a trumpet calls all families to their respective halls, which are provided with nurseries so that the mothers may not be inconvenienced during meal time. The block stewards order the provisions from the common market at specified hours during the day, and the women aid in the preparation of the meal. They begin each dinner and supper by reading a short essay pertaining "to good manners and virtue."

The midday meal is informal. At the evening meal, however, music is provided, perfumes are burnt, and nothing is left undone "that maketh for the cheering of the company."

Of course, people are permitted, if they so desire, to eat alone in their own homes, but no one does this willingly, "as it were a folly to take the pains to prepare a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so near at hand at the hall."

Government: Each citizen is given a voice in the Government. Every thirty families in the city elect a magistrate or philarch. Every ten magistrates choose an Archphilarch, while the latter elect a Prince for life or until he is suspected of enslaving the people. But matters of great importance are submitted to the Philarchs, who, after they have communicated it to the families that belong to their divisions, and have considered it among themselves, make report to the council; and upon great occasions the matter is referred to the council of the whole island. "The chief and almost the only office of the Philarchs is to see and take heed that no man sits idle, but that every one apply his own craft with earnest diligence and yet for all that not be wearied from early in the morning to late in the evening, with continual work, like laboring and toiling beasts, for this is worse than the miserable and wretched condition of bondsmen."

Restrictive Regulations: Many of the regulations observed in Utopia would seem indeed harsh to modern times. Any inhabitant desiring to visit the rest of the country must obtain a passport, and, if he tarries in any one place longer than a night, he must follow his occupation, while he who goes out of the city without leave is punished as a fugitive. Those who commit serious crimes are sentenced to a condition of slavery, and they it is who do the hard and disagreeable tasks of the com-

munity. Thus More solves the problem of "who will do the dirty work?"

Education: The education of the children in Utopia is of a practical nature. They devote themselves to exact sciences, such as arithmetic and geometry, are given turns at agriculture, and are allowed to select their own trade. Children of marked ability are excused from labor in order that they may devote themselves to their studies. All are encouraged throughout life to spend their time in profitable reading.

The Aim Happiness: The aim of Utopia is the greatest happiness to the greatest number. The Utopians believe that God has ordained happiness for mankind, and that if man follows Nature he will be led to pleasures which have the approval both of his reason and his senses. He should be careful, however, that the lesser pleasure shall not interfere with the greater, and should realize that nothing is genuine pleasure which wrongs another or which brings in its wake displeasure, grief and sorrow. It should be one's pleasure to serve the commonwealth and to help others to procure happiness.

Furthermore, man should beware of the counterfeit kind of pleasures which comes from wearing a superior gown or precious stones, or from receiving vain and unprofitable honors. "For what natural or true pleasure dost thou take in another man's bare head or bowed knees? Will this ease the pain of thy head?" Likewise the vainglory of ancestry, the exhilaration which comes from hunting poor, helpless beasts, or from playing dice, is but sham pleasure. The contemplation of the truth, the study of art and literature, the enjoyment of good health, and rest and moderate eating and drinking, are among the legitimate pleasures.

Conclusion: While many of More's suggestions were fantastic and impossible of application, throughout he strove to hold before men a commonwealth which honored its citizens neither for their wealth, nor for their rapaciousness, nor for their pride of ancestry, but for their service to society; which directed the attention of the people to useful work and to pleasures that developed body, mind and soul; a commonwealth where neither idleness nor burdensome toil, neither poverty nor superfluous riches, existed, and where the end was the good and happy life.

More's purpose in writing Utopia was probably a double one. He wished to emphasize certain principles of industrial organization which he felt that society should ultimately adopt. He desired at one and the same time to effect a number of immediate Labor, agrarian, health, prison, educational and religious reforms. And he undoubtedly felt that Raphael Hathoday, the learned sailor and scholar visiting an unknown land, could by indication call to the attention of English royalty and statesmanship the need of these reforms more effectively and more safely than could Sir Thomas More, the politician and critic, by direct and blunt language.

## Bush Terminal Tower at Night

(42nd Street, New York)

WHAT pointing paradox!—  
this shrine  
Of incandescent pearl,  
man's latest art,  
Should have for pedestal a mart  
Where hucksters hawk and wheed-  
ler's whine  
And traffickers their tricks im-  
part:  
This baron-fortress, altar-crowned  
Castle of the Dukes of Dollars,  
Whose chivalry is iron-handed might,  
Whose haughty largesse is—gold  
collars!

PAL altar in the skies—  
Where hope's faint oracles  
are spoke;  
Where music might asylum seek  
And sing its song in holy smoke.  
As iris flares from out a fen  
Above us burn, O Urn of  
Light,  
Forever 'mind us of the height  
Glory may climb from out our mud;  
Though midnight slavery damp  
our souls,  
How eagerly flickers in our blood!

RAYMOND FULLER.

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Bourgeoisie

DEAR Mr. Coleman:

Our class in Americanization of the Park Street Methodist Church, East Haddam, is planning to put on a little play which will teach the fundamentals of Americanism to our young people and at the same time provide an evening's entertainment. It should be in the nature of a pageant with a clean sex theme and just enough political flavor to drive home the lesson we seek to teach. Will you write us such a pageant and send it to us by Saturday next?

Park Street Methodist Church's Class in Americanization.

Sure.

DON'T SHOOT, BOYS; THE POOR DEVILS  
ARE DYING

## A Patriotic Pageant

Act I.

(The scene is laid in abandoned piggery near the home of King Calvin at Northampton, Mass. Enter three abandoned pigs.)

First Abandoned Pig: Have faith in Massachusetts.

Second A. P.: Let economy be our watch-word.

Third A. P.: No guilty man shall escape.

(Enter the United States Chamber of Commerce dressed in back copies of the Nation's Business and attended by Julius Barnes, Bruce Barton, Herbert Hoover, and a chorus of Fundamentalist ministers, college professors and journalists, carrying canes.)

U. S. Chamber of Commerce sings:

I'm sitting on the world,  
All things with me are jake;  
My banners are unfurled  
To make the Bolsheviks quake.  
I'm raking in the jack,  
To hell with all the laws;  
No comfort shall I lack  
When ruled by Cal and Dawes.

(Enter the King of the Bootleggers, attended by Andrew Mellon and the Dry Fleet.)

King of the Bootleggers does a Scotch Reel, makes a rye face and sings:

Most every day,  
You'll hear them say  
That I am down and out.

Andrew and the Dry Fleet:

That he is down and out.

King of the Bootleggers:

Yet I seem to get about.

Andrew and the Dry Fleet:

Yes, he seems to get about.

King of the Bootleggers:

They say that you can't get no rye,  
America is going dry;  
No Scotch nor gin,  
That makes me grin.

Andrew and the Dry Fleet:

That makes him grin.

King of the Bootleggers:

If you're coming to my funeral,  
Intend to view my burial,  
Just take this tip,  
Bring something on the hip.

(Enter the Spirit of the New York Commercial, attended by Freddie Marvin and Hugh Frayne.)

Spirit of the New York Commercial: Did I hear someone say "hip"? That's the word boys, "hip, hip, hurrah for the competitive system! Down with all foreign agitators! Up Gary, Mussolini, Horthy, et al. Hurrah for the reign of the good King Cal!"

Hugh Frayne: Well spoken. You may be assured, Freddy, that in the glorious work you are doing in exposing the seditious you will have the full support of myself, the former members of the Lusk committee and every business agent in the A. F. of L. who stabbed the naughty La Follette in the back at the last election. My friends—

(He speaks for one hour and twenty-five minutes on the Contribution of Hugh Frayne to the Organized Labor Movement of this country.)

(Enter the Clean Sex Theme, attended by John Sumner, Justice Ford and the Outlook Magazine.)

The Clean Sex Theme: I am not a bad woman. I don't care what Scott Fitzgerald says. I don't think it is nice to go about with any man to whom one is not engaged, and I know that all through this glorious land of ours there are thousands and thousands of pure young girls who feel just the way I do about necking parties and drinking hooch. I may be old-fashioned but lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.

(The Clean Sex Theme is presented with a bronze bust of Dr. John Roach Stratton while the band plays, "Red Hot Mama.")

(Enter the villains, members of the United Mine Workers of America, pursued by the Spirit of West Virginia armed with injunctions, riot guns, tear bombs, Colt revolvers and carbines.)

The Spirit of West Virginia sings:

We throw them out upon their noses,  
We mash our rifles on their toes,  
We bust their strikes.  
(Chorus of all, except miners)

Yes bust their strikes.

The Spirit of West Virginia:

We slam 'em, wham 'em, roundly dam 'em,  
We muss 'em, cuss 'em, gayly truss 'em,  
For law and order is at stake  
And there's another strike to break.

(The Three Abandoned Pigs come forward in military formation, and, lining up the striking miners, prepare to shoot them as the curtain goes down.)

We hate to disappoint the boys and girls of the East Haddam Park Street Methodist Church, but that's as far as we have gotten in our little pageant. We figure that if they start in right now and begin to rehearse this first act we may have the second ready by the time they have learned their lines. We feel that there are many profound lessons to be learned from what has already been written. The scene of the Second Act, we have decided, will be in a South Carolina cotton mill. This should give the piece a lot of color and there's a swell chance here for some mammy songs. We are now at work on the words of The Children's Chorus. Children, or rather kiddies, performing seals and the flag, have saved many a bum show, and you will really get a big kick when you see the little tots come on to sing:

I dearly love my mother, but the factory's dearest  
yet  
McAlister Coleman.



# MEXICAN LABOR'S TREMENDOUS GAINS

By Elizabeth Goldstein

**T**HE progress and the evolution of the Mexican Labor movement within only a few brief years is almost too stupendous to grasp.

In the year 1922, the Mexican Labor Movement claimed a membership of 1,250,000. In 1922, the Labor Movement of Mexico City had about eighteen unions, with a membership of about 20,000. Now it consists of ninety-two unions, with a membership of more than 100,000. Labor leaders here claim that 92 per cent of the workers of Mexico City belong to the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor), which for short is referred to as the C. R. O. M. And the report is that every industrial center in Mexico is controlled by the C. R. O. M. The expenditures of the C. R. O. M. amount to about 30,000 pesos (\$15,000 U. S. currency) monthly.

Several years ago, the leaders of the C. R. O. M. decided to enter the political field, and to this end they organized the Partido Laborista, which is simply an auxiliary of the C. R. O. M., acting entirely under instructions from the members of the Executive Committee of the C. R. O. M. This is one rare and interesting instance of a Socialist Party being subordinated to the trade unions.

In the last election they succeeded in capturing a number of municipalities, including the capital itself. President Calles has on numerous occasions declared publicly that it is due to the support given him by the Partido Laborista that he was elected President.

Among the membership of the Partido Laborista are some of the most prominent officials of the Government, including Luis N. Morones, Minister of Commerce, Labor and Industry; Señor Delhu-meu, Secretary-General of the Federal District, the Director of the Department of National Plants, Señor Gasca, and the governors of two states.

**Political Achievements of Workers**  
In the Chamber of Deputies, the Labor bloc, together with the Agraristas, form the majority, and their official leader is Ricardo Trevino, formerly secretary of the Mexican Labor Movement.

The municipalities which are ruled by Labor have paid off practically all their debts incurred during the period of the revolution. The Federal District, which includes Mexico City, has paid off 50 per cent of the internal and floating debts. It is stated that at the present moment, Calles has in the national treasury a reserve fund of about \$32,000,000, and it is expected that by the end of June there will be about \$40,000,000. The policy has been, since the new administration has come into power, to reduce expenditures as much as possible, in order to avoid asking for a foreign loan until all debts have been paid off, including interest on same. While economies have been effected in all departments of the new administration, since its inception, the greatest of these has been made in the War Department, where the number of soldiers has been reduced from 70,000 to 35,000. It is said that the Government is now saving about 50 per cent of its former expenditures.

Morones, as Minister of Commerce, Labor and Industry, is making good, and creating a fine impression everywhere. Although the real benefits of his work will probably not be felt until the end of his administration, he is already responsible for the creation of the post of Labor Attachés.

**Radical Strains in Mexico**  
Another most interesting thing

## Conquest of Political and Economic Power Crowns Unions' Efforts Below the Rio Grande

about the Calles administration is the fact (I have been told this by a man who is close to the President) that it is the purpose of the administration to establish a big cooperative movement here. It is said that when the President was in Europe last fall he showed keen interest in the cooperative movements there, and made a special study of this subject, with a view to inaugurating it here. It would not be surprising if a large fund from the national treasury is contributed for this purpose.

To have an intelligent understanding of the reason for the phenomenal growth of the Mexican Labor movement, one must understand somewhat the composition and psychology of the natives, also their historical background.

The Mexican people are in the vast majority not white, but Indian. It is claimed that 50 per cent of the population are pure Indian, while another 35 per cent can be added to this of mixed blood. That is, 85 per cent of the population is either pure or part Indian. Although Mexico was for three centuries ruled and occupied by the Spaniards, the psychology of the Indian during this period was not basically changed. Nor has it changed since Mexico has become independent of Spain, and during its century or so of feudal and capitalist exploitation.

### Conquest and Independence

With the coming into Mexico by the Spaniards, Mexico had her civilization completely wiped out. The Conquistadores apparently had no desire to civilize the population. Their only interest seemed to be to exploit the country of its natural wealth. Higher learning was denied the Indians, who were even denied the right to leave the country to study abroad. ("Mexico Traves de los Siglos," by Palacios.) With independence, the situation did not change much in this respect. The handful of men who owned and ruled the country were for the most part foreigners. Their interests, both political and economic, were personal and selfish, and they were little concerned with the welfare of the country in which they lived.

Hence, through the advancement of Labor, the native, who has never before participated in the social and public life of his country, comes for the first time into his own. The native who, as stated already, is wholly or part Indian is, with but rare, if any, exceptions a working-man.

The fact that the native, until very recently, played no part in the social or economic development of his country is of course, one of the obstacles to be encountered in the period of constructive, practical work, upon which the Mexican Labor Movement, the Mexico itself,

has embarked. But on the other hand, for the Labor Movement this may be an advantage. It has no foreign traditions or prejudices to overcome, as has so often been the case with our Labor Movement in the States. They are starting and learning everything anew. They spend little time in theoretical discussion. Such eternal discussions, as to the superiority of political action, State Socialism, versus Socialism, ad nauseum, in which we indulge so much, is not only unknown here, but it is doubtful whether it would be even understood.

They are realists in every sense of that word, and their daily task is to bring about equal opportunities for all.

### An Important Election

A very interesting gubernatorial campaign is now taking place in the States of Mexico and Coahuila. The candidates in both these states who show the greatest certainty of winning are both Socialists, and endorsed by the Partido Laborista. In the latter State the Socialist candidate is Perez Trevino, while in the State of Mexico the Socialist candidate is Carlos Riva Palacios.

At the present time, there are only two Socialist governors in the Republic of Mexico, the Governor of the State of Hidalgo and the Governor of the State of Aguascalientes.

But in the month of July, it is

a certainty that two more will be added to the list of Socialist governors.

The hottest imaginable campaign is being put up for Carlos Riva Palacios by the Partido Laborista of the State of Mexico. While the opposing candidates of the other parties address themselves to but very small audiences, the crowds that turn out to hear Palacios are tremendous. Almost daily there are parades through the principal streets of the cities in this State, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

Señor Palacios, the Socialist candidate for Governor of the State of Mexico, is a descendant of a family who has always been associated with Mexican progressive movements. His grandfather was Governor of the State of Mexico, while his uncle is considered to be one of the best historians of Mexico, and many of his works were published, among them being the five volumes known as "Mexico a Traves de los Siglos."

### Great Labor Demonstration

The present candidate has been an active and avowed Socialist since the beginning of the revolutionary period in Mexico. A supporter of Madero, he fought for several years in the ranks of the Zapata Brothers. During the regime of Carranza he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has since been re-

peatedly re-elected. He is an active member of the Partido Laborista.

The State of Mexico is important on account of its proximity to the Capital, and because in it there are many silver and gold mines, including the famous El Oro mine, which produces about one-quarter of the Mexican gold output. In this State also are several big textile plants, breweries, etc.

The campaign for this election, which takes place in July, began about a month ago, with five candidates in the field, but the sentiment for the Labor party candidate is so strong all over the State, and the receptions and ovations he receives everywhere he goes are so enthusiastic, that there is no doubt in anyone's mind as to who will be the next Governor of Mexico. One fact that makes his election a certainty is that the great majority of the workers in the State are members of organized Labor, who are supporting Palacios' candidacy.

### Labor Attachés

Two of the Labor Attachés to be appointed by President Calles, to be attached to the Mexican embassies abroad, namely, Juan Fonseca, who goes to Paris, and Eulalio Martinez, who goes to Moscow, left Mexico City, May 26, for New York, whence they will embark for Europe to take up their new duties.

In addition to being entertained at a tea in the afternoon, at the Russian Embassy in this city, a crowd of 500 members of organized Labor gathered at the Colonia Station to see them off. The crowd included the Russian ambassador, Pestkowski, and his whole staff.

No notice whatever had been given of the departure of these first Labor Attachés to be appointed by any country, yet there was this immense crowd gathered at the station. Had word been sent around informing people of their going there undoubtedly would have been a mob.

The Attachés will sail on the Rotterdam from New York to Cherbourg, whence they will each depart for their several destinations.

## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

### Status of Unity Negotiations

When the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions meets on June 29, it will have before it for consideration a letter from the Foreign Relations Committee of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council proposing that an unconditional conference between representatives of the Russian unions and the Amsterdam International on the question of unity be held as soon as convenient. This communication, signed by President Tomsky and Secretary Dogadov, was sent out shortly after the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council, at a special meeting in Moscow on April 30, had approved the moves toward unity made by representatives of the Russian and British Unions at the London conference of April 6-9. In it the Russian union leaders repeat their contention that the invitation to apply for admission to the Amsterdam International sent to them by the Secretariat of the I. F. T. U. in accord with the unity resolution adopted by the General Council of the I. F. T. U. at its meeting of February 5-7 cannot be regarded as a sincere effort toward uniting the world-wide forces of organized Labor, as its acceptance would imply submission to all the rules of the I. F. T. U. Tomsky and Dogadov say that these rules in general are not so bad and might well serve as a basis for those of the all-inclusive international they hope to see spring from the proposed conference. In view of the resolutions on unity passed at the Vienna Congress of the I. F. T. U. last year, calling for an expression of a desire to join the I. F. T. U. by the Russian unions as a preliminary to any conference, it is hardly probable that either the Executive Committee or the General Council will accept the Russian suggestion, although it is possible that "unofficial" negotiations may be continued, especially through the Anglo-Russian Advisory Union Council, which will result in concrete proposals being

placed before the next Congress of the I. F. T. U.

### Youth Committee Plan Approved

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Amsterdam, May 7-8, the draft plan for the establishment of an International Trade Union Youth Committee was approved, and also a draft scheme outlining the organizational relations between the I. F. T. U. and the International Trade Secretariats. The latter is to be submitted to a conference of the International Trade Secretariats. The Executive was informed of the preliminary steps taken for the conference for inquiry into trusts in the metal industry, and also of the various measures which it is intended to take to combat war and militarism. The lock-out in Denmark was discussed and it was resolved to give all possible aid to the Danish workers.

### Danish Unions in Convention

With 660 delegates representing about 230,000 workers, the annual Congress of the Danish Trade Union National Center, held in Copenhagen, May 5-7, devoted most of its time to consideration of the crisis created by the strikes and lock-outs resulting from the Danish bosses' attempt to prevent wages keeping pace with the increase in the cost of living and resolved to fight to the limit, although willing to negotiate a settlement on a reasonable basis. In addition to the contributions from abroad reported in The New Leader of June 6, the German Railwaymen's Union has sent 100,000 marks (\$23,000) to help the Danish unionists, and the German Traffic Union has come through with 150,000 marks for the same purpose. The appeal issued by the Amsterdam International is also being headed in other countries. The Congress voted that each trade unionist should contribute four ore (100 ore equal about nineteen cents at present exchange rates) per annum to a national fund for workers' education. Yearly dues to the National Center were fixed at 72 ore for members paying full local dues and 36 for those paying half rates.

An agreement between the unions and the cooperative societies for the settlement of disputes and providing for reciprocity of representation of the two bodies was approved.

### Piece-Work Hits Russian Unions

Due principally to the extension of the piece-work system, accompanied by slashes of from thirteen to twenty-five per cent in the rates of pay, the spread between the increase in productivity of the Russian industrial workers and the actual purchasing power of their wages has risen sharply during the last few months, according to a report of a discussion of the wage problem at the April meeting of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council quoted from Trud, the official Russian union organ, by the information bulletin of the Russian Social Democrats in Berlin. Between last September and January production rose thirty-one per cent, while real wages actually fell one per cent. From October, 1923, to February 1, 1925, production increased fifty-three per cent and wages only twenty-seven. At the same meeting of the Trade Union Council, Secretary Melnichansky is reported as having called for the strengthening of the auditing committees in order to try to stop the alarming increase in embezzlements by union officials. He said there had been 683 such cases within a comparatively short time involving 314,000 roubles (\$157,000).

### Japanese Federation Split

The conflict between the Communist elements in the Japanese Federation of Labor and the majority of the trade union officials, which had been brewing for some time, came to a head the middle of April and resulted in the expulsion of twenty-six Communist or Syndicalist-dominated local unions by the Executive Committee of the Federation. The expelled unions immediately formed an organization of their own, with headquarters in Osaka. Their leaders dispute the right of the Executive to expel them and demand the calling of a general convention to settle the matter. The situation was summarized as follows to a correspondent of the German Social Democratic News Service by

Secretary Nishio of the Federation of Labor: "The expelled radical groups had established close relations with the Russian Communists. The natural consequence was a constant issuing of orders to our Communists who felt obligated to carry out these Moscow commands without regard to Japanese conditions or the injury they might do to the Japanese Labor movement. Even now the Executive of the General Federation of Labor still highly appreciates the services of some of the Communists, particularly Sakai Yamakawa, et al., to the Japanese Labor movement. But their present activities, which are bound to paralyze the trade unions, forced the Executive to wage a sharp fight against them."

### Austrian Unions Lose a Little


Because of the sharp industrial crisis in Austria during the latter part of last year and the accompanying increase in unemployment, the annual report of the Austrian Federation of Labor for 1924 shows a loss of membership of 26,739, bringing the total down to 687,376. Last year's drop, however, was much less than that of 1923 when the union lost 136,279 members from the high-water mark of 850,394 in 1922, and union officials feel sure that even the slight improvement in industrial conditions now noticeable will soon be reflected in a recovery in union strength. It must be remembered that the reports only count members who have paid their full union dues for the whole year, which means that even a brief period of economic hardship may cut down the year's showing very materially. Of the fifty-seven national unions in Austria, only eight have no women members and in fourteen of them the women are in the majority, while in twenty-five others they constitute more than ten per cent of the membership. There was recently a modest celebration in Vienna of the thirtieth anniversary of the work of Anton Huber as Secretary of the Federation of Labor at which the hope was voiced that Comrade Huber would continue in the harness for many more years.

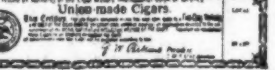
### PERSONAL


ANY GIRL in need of a friend or advice, free, may apply to Mrs. C. Johnson, 59 East 75th street, New York City. Telephone, Butterfield 1326.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of  
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585 Hudson St., City.  
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3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148  
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## 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

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION  
Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET Telephone Chelsea 2148  
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The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOVITS, Manager.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Telephone 7148—Walshin.  
SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7083  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. GUTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.  
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Office, 31 West 51st Street, Telephone 7148—Walshin.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7108-7  
A. SNYDER, MOLLY LEFSHITZ, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1034  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.  
1 East 15th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 2687  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
2 J. FRIEDMAN, Pres.  
M. M. EISENFELD, NATHAN RIEBEL, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715  
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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-3-4  
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

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

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."  
Office: 44 East 12th Street, Stuyvesant 5566.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 128 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1357  
Board meets every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENFELD, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVORE, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc 10, Sec. A, A. C. W. A.  
Office: 3 Stuyvesant St. Phone: 8387  
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
MAX B. BOYARSKY, Chairman  
A. LEVINE, Sec'y-Treas.  
M. LENCHITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

## Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.  
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3805  
Ex. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
ALBERT SNYDER, Chairman  
BENNETT F. WARD, Secretary  
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.  
A. C. W. A. Section "B"  
Office 325 Bushwick Ave., Bklyn. Stage 10180  
Exco. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
Chairman: L. Feltman  
Rec. Sec'y: J. Portner  
Bus. Agent: J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
1427 Arlon Pl., Bkn., N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION  
GENERAL OFFICE:  
11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084  
JOHN ZIEGLER, Chairman. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. OSSIP WALKINSKY, 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, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPP, ANNA MUSICANT, President. 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: 619 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548  
Uptown Office: 30 West 27th Street. Phone Fitzroy 1506  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening  
HYMAN LEDERMAN, J. MULINAK, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman Exco. Board. Recording Secretary. Secretary-Treasurer.  
ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SEFTOR, I. L. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## NATIONAL

We shall have ready soon some literature helpful in promoting the sale of the American Appeal, the new national propaganda Socialist paper.  
Now this is first-class news: The New England Convention, just held at Boston, has gone on record pledging the district to secure 10,000 subscriptions for the American Appeal. The Regional Convention at Cleveland bought and pledged to buy 7,600 subscriptions and this district will certainly be good for 10,000 with the hand begins to play and things "get going." Think of the relatively small Pittsburgh community pledging 2,500. And they will make good, too.

## MISSISSIPPI

Comrade Cox of Shubata, sends \$5 for the Organization Fund and \$1 for his subscription for the American Appeal. He contributes to four very worthy organizations, among them the Civil Liberties Union. He favors the concentration of organized effort in the localities where most can be accomplished, but at the same time plans to keep something doing in his own home town.

## INDIANA

Comrade Emma Henry, State Secretary, is preparing material helpful in the activities of the District Organizer when he begins work in that State. Local Marion County, Indianapolis, held their city convention on Saturday, June 6; placed a full city ticket in the field for the full election; organized a Campaign Committee and laid out plans for an all-round fight.  
Comrades at Richmond are busy with the business of organizing a local. They enthusiastically pledge the State Secretary to come through with a real local and hearty cooperation after the local is formed.  
Encouraged by an increased vote in the last city election, Terre Haute

## Joint Executive Committee

OF THE  
**VEST MAKERS' UNION,**  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

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

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.  
Malrose 7690  
CARL GRABNER, President.  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 6738  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
M. REISS, President.  
S. FINE, Vice-President.  
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.  
E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.  
H. KATZ, Bus. Agent.

## FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A.  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 3526  
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.  
FRANK BARON, JAMES CARUSO, President. Secretary.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 E. 12th St. Stuyvesant 7678  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 22nd Street.  
Fred Einsle, President.  
N. Ulan, Recording Sec'y.  
Henry Lutz, Vice-President.  
J. ROSENBERG, Financial Sec'y.  
Gus Levine, Business Agent. Chas. RANCO, Treasurer.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2258-2259  
ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings are held in the Office of the Union.

## INTERNATIONAL 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 65  
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.  
ANDREW WENNER, 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 15  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 22nd St.  
J. SOFFER, Chairman.  
I. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Socialists have nominated a full city ticket for the fall election headed by Phil K. Reinhold for Mayor. Comrade Reinhold joined the old Social Democracy which succeeded the American Railway Union in 1897. In the last election the Party polled 1,900 votes, a gain of over 150 per cent over the previous election. Socialists, generally, believe that they have a good chance of electing a number of their candidates.

## NEW MEXICO

From Comrade Richardson of Roswell comes a letter urging haste with the American Appeal, giving assurance of sufficient interest in the reorganization work to rally round the flag again, inquiring for leaflets and pamphlets. He wants a paper with the fighting spirit of the early Appeal to Reason and in the popular manner of that paper.

## IDAHO

In the Soldiers' Home at Boise City lives a brave old man who refuses to surrender in the fight for freedom. He has canvassed in the Home—where money is scarce—for the Organization Maintenance Fund, has sent a tidy sum and promises he will keep it up. Some of the contributions are as small as ten cents per month. He heads the list at \$1 per month. Have you been doing as well as this very old man?

## CONNECTICUT

The Commonwealth banquet to raise money for the sustaining fund of The Commonwealth, the Socialist Party monthly, has been postponed until Sunday, July 19. It will be held at Carlson's Grove, Foxon, New Haven. Comrade Louis Covallero, of Local Hamden, manager of the Italian Spaghetti House, of Crown street, New Haven, will be the caterer. It is expected that Norman Thomas will be the speaker of the day.

In case of a very rainy day, the banquet will be held at the Italian Spaghetti House, Crown street, New Haven. All comrades wishing to participate in the banquet should get their tickets from Martin F. Plunkett, Room 2, Wallace Block, Wallingford, at least one week in advance. Tickets are \$1.50.  
Those wishing to go by trolley from New Haven should take the Shore Line car at State and Chapel streets. Fare is twenty cents.

The Finnish Branch of New Haven held a successful picnic in New Haven, Sunday, June 14.

Comrade William Laefstedt, of Local New Haven, and a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, was elected a delegate to the Cigar Makers' International Convention, which will be held in Boston.

The Willimantic strikers are being ejected from their homes and are setting up a tent colony. Any one wishing to help them send money to M. F. Plunkett, Wallingford, Connecticut.

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

## CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 21 EAST 18th STREET Phone: Orchard 860-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

## OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

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

## CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the  
Headgear Workers' Lyceum  
(Beethoven Hall)  
210 East 5th Street.

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Alfred Baker Lewis has been assigned to the staff of District Organizer by the National Office in conformity with the organization plans recently adopted. He is to continue his work in the New England States. During the past week he has been doing work in and around Braintree, Massachusetts, with very encouraging results.  
The General District Committee has purchased an automobile for the use of its organizer.

The services of August Claessens has been secured for the month of August and Esther Friedman for the month of September for speaking engagements.

## 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 Office Notes

Quite a number of members-at-large and one Branch have sent in reports on the referendum on relations with the Labor party of Pennsylvania. Branch Secretaries should make a special effort to get the members to vote on this matter immediately and send the reports to the proper officials. One of the best ways to maintain a member's interest in the organization is by showing him that he has a vote on all matters of importance.

Westmoreland News  
Local Westmoreland held a general membership meeting on June 14, and endorsed candidates for all County Offices. The local is considering moving its headquarters from Irwin to Greensburg.

Comrade Hugh Toal of Mt. Pleasant, one of the most active and popular members of the Socialist Party in this part of the State, died on Wednesday, June 10, at the age of 75. His passing will be a great loss to the Socialist Party in this County for he could always be depended upon to arrange meetings for speakers and to cooperate with organizers.

## MINNESOTA

The Minneapolis city election resulted in the defeat of all but one of the seven Socialist and Labor Aldermen. John Peterson was elected from the Sixth Ward. However, the defeat is not the reverse that outsiders may think. The vote in nearly all the wards was close and the enemies of the Labor candidate were united upon one candidate in each ward. In the Twelfth Ward our candidate was defeated by only a few votes in a total of nearly 10,000. In seven wards no Socialist or Labor candidates were nominated as these wards are considered very conservative and belonging to the exploiting classes. The working classes of Minneapolis will now have a reactionary administration to teach them the need of political power.

## NEW YORK STATE

State Organizer Stille is now at work in Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County and after completing an organization campaign there will proceed to Glens Falls and the Capital district.

State Secretary Merrill announces that Plan C, City Manager Government, which was voted on in Schenectady Monday, was snuffed under by a vote of 13,500 to 5,200. Schenectady Socialists took an active part in opposition to the plan, holding that the kind of Manager Government permitted in New York State lacked the democratic characteristics of the Western variety. Comrade Merrill acted as the secretary of the Schenectady Non-Partisan Citizens' Committee of 100 that conducted the campaign against Manager Government. The leader of the proponents of Manager Government was Richmond D. Moot of the General Electric Law Department, an attorney whose function is to fight cases involving Workmen's Compensation.

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!  
I. U. S. and O.  
Engineers' Local 56  
Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 2644. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Room 4.  
F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

## YIPSELDOM

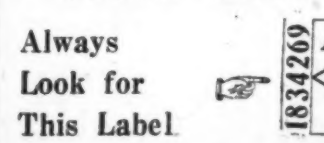
The Junior Yipsel Semi-Annual Convention will be held Sunday evening, at 7 p. m., at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. The circles that will attend are Circle 6, Harlem; Circle 7, lower Manhattan; Circle 6, Williamsburg; Circle 1, East New York; Circle 2, Brownsville, and Circle 2, Bedford. These Junior Circles, comprising about 135 members forming a City League Junior movement, will attend to elect officers and construct a program of activities for the remainder of the year.

Circle 1 meets every Friday night at 1167 Boston road. An interesting program is promised at the next meeting.

## WHEN YOU BUY

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## NEW ROCHELLE

The first of the series of forum meetings held by Local Rochelle was addressed by Norman Thomas Wednesday night. He spoke on "Thomas Paine the Radical." Comrade Thomas was one of the speakers on Memorial Day when ground was broken for the Thomas Paine Memorial on North avenue. The forum is held every third Wednesday of each month. Other speakers will be John Haynes Holmes, Jane Addams, John Baldwin and Louis Untermeyer. No admission fee is charged.

## NEW YORK

Central Committee  
Tuesday, June 23, 8:30 p. m., at 247 East 84th street.

3rd-5th-10th A. D.  
Monday, June 22, at 8:30 p. m., at 22 Banks street, William M. Feigenbaum will speak on "The City for the Workers."

Thursday, June 25, 8:30 p. m., at 14th street and Irving place. Speakers, Richard Boyajian and Leonard C. Kaye.

14th-15th-16th A. D.  
Thursday, June 25, 8:30 p. m., at 227 East 84th street. Jessie Wallace Hughan will speak on "The Next War."

1st-2nd A. D.  
Friday, June 26, 8:30 p. m., at 204 East Broadway. James Oneal will speak on "The Promise of Socialism."

Wednesday, June 24, at 7:30 p. m. Organizer Schwartz will meet the branch comrades for canvassing among the enrolled Socialist voters for Party membership and New Leader subscriptions.

17th-18th-20th A. D.  
Wednesday, June 24, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting. Richard Boyajian, speaker, N. Zukoff, chairman, at 116th street and Lenox avenue.

8th A. D.  
Friday, June 26, 8:30 p. m., at 10th street and 2nd avenue. Richard Boyajian, speaker, Ben Goodman, chairman.

Finishing Branch  
Tuesday, June 26, 8:30 p. m., at 125th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Jewish Harlem Branch  
Friday, June 26, 8:30 p. m., at 114th street and 5th avenue. Speakers, William Karlin and Alexander Schwartz.

## BRONX

Italian Socialist activity starts Friday, June 19, with an open-air meeting at Cambrelling avenue and 187th street. The campaign will continue throughout the summer. Comrade M. Porfi, full-time student of the Rand School, will open the campaign.  
Street meetings for the coming weeks will be held at the following corners:

Fridays—At corner Intervale and Wilkins avenues. Speakers, A. Claessens and D. Sommer.

Saturdays—At corner Tremont and Washington avenues. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Mondays—At corner 141st street and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers, A. Claessens and N. Weiner.

Tuesdays—At corner 163rd and Simpson streets. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Wednesdays—At corner 180th street and Daly avenue. Speaker, A. Claessens.

Thursdays—At corner 165th street and Prospect avenue. Speaker, A. Claessens and N. Weiner.

## QUEENS

Jamaica Aid Party Offices  
Contributions of \$5 each to the National and State offices were voted at the last meeting of Branch Jamaica and a resolution was passed urging the State Executive Committee to do something to get the indebtedness of the State Office cleared up and the way opened for campaign and organization work. At the next Branch meeting, to be held Friday evening, June 26, at 57 Beaufort avenue, Jamaica, final arrangements will be made for the picnic of Sunday, June 28.

Local Nominating Meeting  
There will be a general party meeting of Local Queens for the purpose of making nominations for the local offices to be filed at the coming fall elections on Friday evening, June 26, at 57 Beaufort avenue, Jamaica. Members are urged to be on hand, as work on the primary petitions must be begun directly following the unofficial nominations.

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# GREEN AT UNITY HOUSE OPENING

UNITY HOUSE, the beautiful summer home of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, was opened last week-end with a fine celebration. The property has been remodeled and many new improvements have been installed since the I. L. G. W. U. has taken it over from the Dressmakers' Local. Over 500 guests, who crowded the house to full capacity, came out for this occasion, among them many prominent leaders in the labor movement.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, made a special trip from Washington to participate in the celebration. He was shown over the entire place. He also paid a visit to Camp Tamiment, the Rand School summer resort.

Saturday evening a splendid celebration and concert was held. General Secretary Baroff, as chairman, pointed out the numerous improvements that have been made and congratulated the staff which is headed by Isidore Schoenholtz as manager. He also called for cooperation from the workers to come out and enjoy this beautiful home. He then introduced President Sigman, who pointed out the remarkable progress which has been made by the workers in the Ladies' Garment Industry where no one fifteen or sixteen years ago could have dreamed that from so small a group a powerful organization of 100,000 would develop and would own as beautiful a summer resort as Unity House.

An enthusiastic reception was given President Green when he rose to speak. He congratulated the organization in the name of the A. F. of L. upon its great achievements. He also pointed out that all these things have been accomplished only through organization.

In part of his address, Green said: "Men and women were not made to work and labor only. They were not created for the purpose of toiling only. They were created for the purpose of living, and that implies life. Living a life, a full, free and happy life. The social sides of their lives must be developed along with the intellectual and physical, and so here you are enjoying this social life and it is your organization that has made it possible. That attracts our attention to the fact that, after all, it is the trade union movement that emphasizes the human factor in human industry. The employer is engaged through your employment in making money, making profits, the profits for his corporation or for the partnership. We are engaged in trying to secure a decent wage for the workers, more leisure so that they can develop the spiritual and social and intellectual part of their lives, we are trying to make it possible so that high wages and short hours may only be an instrument through which the working men and women may be able to live full, free and happy lives. Our aim is high. We are trying to do that in America because America will not be a fit land for people to live in unless we make it possible for them to live a full, free happy life."

After President Green's speech a concert with the following artists was given: Saul Baroff, violinist; M. Wartzel, tenor; E. Saleski, cellist; N. Pressman, pianist; and Dora Bashover, soprano. The musical talent was supplied through the courtesy of S. Huruk.

## TRADE UNION TOPICS

### A. F. of L. Starts Publicity Drive

The Central Labor Union and the Local Unions of the nation have received a financial appeal from the officers of the A. F. of L. and of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in behalf of the campaign of organization and publicity that was endorsed last month by a conference of representatives of national and international unions in Washington.

The appeal is signed by President Green and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. and President Hays and Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Union Label Trades Department.

The campaign will be country-wide and will continue for 40 weeks. Five groups of four persons each will convey organized Labor's message to the workers through lectures, literature and moving pictures, under direction of the union label trades department.

It is estimated that the cost of these five groups for 40 weeks will be \$120,000. Every trade union is requested to respond quickly and liberally to this appeal that the campaign may be started as early as possible. Checks are to be made payable to John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

In the appeal it is stated that "there can be no doubt of the great benefits which will result to the Labor movement from an intensive campaign of this character."

### Shoe Workers Elect J. A. Grady President

At the election for President called by the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, last Friday, a big number of shoe workers cast their ballots.

Two candidates were in the field: The present President, James A. Grady, who ran for re-election en-



J. A. GRADY

dorsed by the Progressive Committee, and William Boehmer of the Cutters' Local. Grady issued a leaflet in which he outlined the accomplishments of the organization made during his term of office.

"Our Organization," Grady stated, "stands today morally and materially and in all respects 100 per cent stronger than it was last year. The lasters are organized, the dues paying membership is almost tripled. To our ranks we have added several independent shops, while all the Manufacturers' Association shops are more thoroughly organized. We have become—as the Sigman & Cohen strike proves—a fighting outfit. The morale of the membership is splendid. New members are coming in every day. In this connection

I must say that the accomplishments of my administration have been attained through the earnest cooperation lent me by my staff and all the active elements of our Organization, the progressive as well as the old-timers, who, from the day of my election have devoted their energies to the real and sincere work of reconstruction.

"As for my plans for the future, I reaffirm the pledges that I have made before all the Locals' meetings: I stand for a constructive policy—for the organization of the entire trade, since we all realize that so long as we have organized and unorganized shops, conditions in the trade will continue to be unstable and disadvantageous. I stand for a just and sane policy in our contractual relations with the employers such as the one that promotes our interests and avoids ruptures that are harmful to both for 'one' Union in our industry, as all intelligent persons realize how detrimental to the workers' interests and the general conditions of the trade is the existence of various Unions engaged in dualistic activities. Finally, I stand for a real 'square deal' for every body in our Union, no partiality shown to any, equal rights and equal duties for all holding membership books."

The membership, the result of the election shows, has approved the policy of Grady by an overwhelming majority. Grady polled 1,391 against 408 polled by his opponent. Twenty-five votes were declared void.

Next Tuesday, June 23rd, the Fitters' Local of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Inc., will hold election for Business Agent of the same local. The progressive elements are working for the re-election of the present Business Agent, Isadore Jackson.

### Washington Labor's Many Accomplishments

Over \$25,000,000 has been paid to injured workers and in pensions to widows and orphans under the Washington compensation law since its enactment in 1911, declares the Washington State Federation of Labor in an account of the Federation's achievements since its organization in 1902. The law was enacted through the efforts of the State Federation.

Among the other legislative accomplishments of the State Federation are included the eight-hour day on public work; initiative, referendum and recall; day labor on public work; anti-blacklisting law; creation of a State Labor Bureau; State child labor law; sanitary law for bake shops; Labor Day a legal holiday in public schools; anti-injunction law; eight-hour law for miners; minimum wage law for women and minors; eight-hour law for women; free text books in schools and colleges; equal pay for school teachers regardless of sex, and payment of wages in lawful money.

Among the hostile legislation defeated, the Federation includes bills to repeal the eight-hour law on public work, women's eight-hour law, mother's pension law, full crew law, a measure proposing compulsory arbitration, a bill providing for company unions, and a number of anti-picking bills.

As a part of its educational work since its organization, the Federation has distributed 634,000 pieces of literature. In June, 1924, the Washington State Labor News was established as the official organ of the Federation.

## A BONEHEAD

—or How the Independent Coal & Coke Co. Organized the Coal Fields of Carbon Co., Utah

There had been no organization to speak of since the general strike a few years back. Knowing this the Independent cut wages somewhat below the union scale in February, 1925, which virtually affected all of their employees. A month ago or over, at a general conference of the companies operating here, the Independent volunteered to make the first big cut, after which the others were to follow suit.

They announced the cut one evening with a promise of four days a week instead of two. The next day the mine was to operate there was no one to dig coal, no one to pull the coal and no one to operate the tipples. Since the diggers were doing their own sprinkling there was no one to sprinkle, and owing to the fact that there was no union there was absolutely no one to see that the mine was kept safe.

Men who are supposed to know say that there never was so complete a tie-up in the history of the mining industry. Of course the organizers got busy and in less than two weeks reported the camps of the Carbon Company seventy-five per cent organized.

D. C. GRUNDVIG, Victor, Utah.

## SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION

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

## N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday.  
243 East 54th Street, New York City  
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, Sec. Secretary  
A. Fugate, Wm. Detelbach, President  
H. Vols, August Schrempf, Vice-President  
B. Kwalwasser, Secretary

## United Hebrew Trades

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

## PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 292  
Office and Headquarters: 218 E. 19th St. Tel. Regent 2625  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening  
David Callahan, Clarence Barnes, President  
Peter Galle, J. J. Connell, Vice-President  
F. J. Connell, Sec. Secretary

## WAITERS' UNION

LOCAL 219, H. & R. E. L. A. & B. I. L. of A.  
Office & Headquarters: 170 E. 90 St., N.Y. LEX 1874  
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Lowy, President  
Meyer Schachter, Sec. Secretary

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 368 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5629  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
JOHN W. SMITH, President  
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

## MEETING HALL TO RENT

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## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 495, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PATRIAN OFFICERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 44th St.  
BRUNO WAGNER, President  
CHAS. KOENIG, Sec. Sec'y

## HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

LOCAL 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
178 E. B'way, Orchard 5239  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL. GRABAL, President  
L. KORN, Manager, Sec'y

## Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn  
Office: Telephone  
371 Pacific Street, Cumberland 0189  
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.  
Charles McDonnell, E. R. Calvert, President, Sec'y-Rep.

## NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230  
Office and Meeting Room:  
166 Eighth Avenue, Phone Chelsea 9549  
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Friday at 8 P. M.  
GEO. B. HOVELL, JAS. P. CONLAN, President  
J. J. COUGAN, D. J. NAGLE, Sec. Secretary, Fin. Secretary

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## Paperhangers' Union

LOCAL 490  
Brotherhood of Paperhangers  
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening  
At LAUREL GARDENS, 75 E. 116th St.  
Irving Heidemann, Meyer Cunitz, President  
E. J. Snyder, Sec. Secretary  
Joseph Kuehmann, Treasurer

## Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 290 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT 1124  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at  
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
Pat'k Hanlon, A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schell, Vice-Pres., Fin. Sec'y, Sec'y, Treas.

## N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union

Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union  
Office: 25 WEST 10TH STREET, Phone: CHL 124-1263  
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at 1 P. M. W. U. Auditorium, 3 W 14th St.  
PHILIP UNSTAEDER, President  
Edward Neway, John E. Donnelly, Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Sec'y-Treas., Res. Sec'y, Bus. Agent, Sgt.-at-Arms

# UNION DIRECTORY

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

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34  
Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET Telephone Lenox 4559  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS CAMILL, President  
THOMAS PORTER, Sec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS UNION

Local No. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENGER, President, CHAS. NOLLE, Fin. Sec'y  
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President, JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Res. Sec'y, ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 498  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone MaRosa 5674.  
THOMAS DALTON, President, CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
HARRY P. KILBERT, Fin. Sec'y, JOHN CLARK, Res. Sec'y

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL 385  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 5197.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.  
MICHAEL CUVIN, Vice-Pres., J. CASTELLI, President  
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent, CHARLES GARDNER, Res. Secretary  
CHARLES FIESELER, Fin. Secretary

## Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 366  
4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.  
Regular meetings every Monday evening  
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Res. Secretary James Dolman, Fin. Sec'y  
Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vandrommel, Treas. Chas. Noble, Business Agent  
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

## Carpenters and Joiners of America,

LOCAL UNION No. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Avenue.  
Office: Broome Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALKETT, SYDNEY PEARCE, HENRY COOK, President, Res. Secretary, Treasurer  
FRANK HOFFMAN, JOHN THALER, CHARLES FRIEDEL, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary, Business Agent

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1454, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 4902.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President  
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec. Ludwig Benson  
Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Jr. Ray Clark  
Recording Secretary Treasurer Business Agents

## COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. R. C. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 12 St. Marks Place. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.  
DRY DOCK 6962  
Meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
JAMES MORAN, President  
DANIEL HUNT, PETER FINNERN, JOHN McPARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN, Vice-Pres. Res. Secretary Fin. Secretary

## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 44th Street, New York City.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y, JOSEPH LEMONTE  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Res. Sec'y

## Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

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

## Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,

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

## PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone: 62 East 106th Street, Lehigh 5141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

## N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Phone Watkins 9188  
LEON E. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary  
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer  
Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at  
SHIELD'S HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

## JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York.  
Office and Headquarters, 255 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.  
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEERTENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN Business Agents.

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

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 303 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 243 East 84th Street.  
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary.  
Business Agents: TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary-Treasurer  
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

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

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
JOHN P. BURKE, President-Secretary. 183 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.

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

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9733.  
Regular Meetings every Monday evening, at 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Executive Board meets every Friday evening at the Office.  
Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NORTHWEST

By EMIL HERMAN

MEMBERS of the Socialist Party and others who are not yet members, but who ought to be, to the extent that they express themselves are reacting favorably to the action taken at the recent national convention of our party in severing all connections with non-Socialist groups and organizations as expressed through the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

One thing still necessary before the majority of our membership will be satisfied is to remove from our national Constitution the provision permitting cooperation with non-Socialist groups by State organizations. This will lead to many entangling alliances which will compromise our principles and tend to discredit our party with thinking and intelligent members of the working class.

We need not look forward to a great increase of our membership in the immediate future. The task of rebuilding our party will be a difficult one and will require a great deal of patience and hard work.

Our action last year in endorsing a Republican for President and a Democrat for Vice-president did not set well with the rank and file of our membership, nor with affiliated Socialists. It will take some time for us to regain the confidence of the workers once placed in the Socialist Party, but it can be done.

Two things are in our favor. In spite of our mistakes, among which the biggest was, in the days before the war, the admitting of members to our party without regard to their sincerity of purpose or their understanding of Socialist philosophy and principles, our party has been uniformly correct on vital and import-

ant issues and has had the courage to champion them regardless of consequences to itself. We are also in harmony with economic development, giving the only political expression to the working class side of the class struggle.

By sticking close to Socialist principles, refusing to compromise with non-Socialist elements in this country and to pattern after the Socialist, Labor or Communist parties of other countries, we may hope to build so that victory will crown our efforts in the not distant future.

To assist in this work of party building we have urgent need of a weekly paper to be owned by the party. This will give us uniform expression throughout the Nation and be a means of education on which all our organizers and speakers can concentrate. It will continue the work after the speaker is gone. This party-owned paper will help rather than hinder the Socialist papers now functioning locally, because it is a well-known fact that the greater the circulation of a part of our press the greater has been the circulation of the rest.

To guard against future disruption we must take cognizance of the fact that now that the Non-Partisan League and the Farmer-Labor party are dead and the several Communist parties are fast disappearing, the former Socialist Party leaders who assisted in their organization when it required more courage than they possessed to stay with the Socialist Party are again looking towards the Socialist Party with a view of joining it. They realize now that the party which they tried to destroy is the only Labor party that can be organized in this country with any hope of meeting with success. They have not changed their character and will act in future crises precisely as they did during the recent trying years.







## DRAMA

### The Theatre in Italy

THE new Italian theatre was born during the war. In the years preceding the war the field was occupied by writers of bourgeois comedies and dramas (Giacosa, Praga, etc.), following French models; a smaller number (Butti, Bracco) were Ibsenists; finally, there were the close-knit dramas of Giovanni Verga, the great Sicilian novelist and playwright, whose "Mastro Don Gesualdo" has been translated into English, the original title being retained.

Luigi Chiarelli, Rosso di San Secondo, and above all Luigi Pirandello, brought a breath of freshness into this atmosphere. Chiarelli—continues the writer in the Manchester Guardian—stands in reality between old and new, between the conventional society play and the "grotesque" play with a philosophic basis.

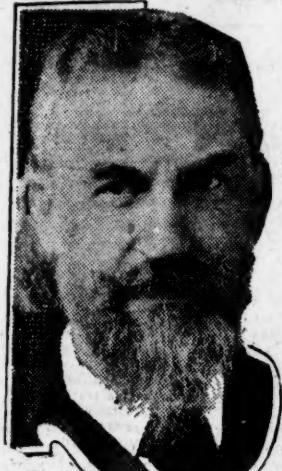
It is curious to note that Pirandello and Rosso di San Secondo are both Sicilians, like Verga, the most genuine dramatic writer of any in the past generation—D'Annunzio included. There is this difference, however: Verga worked on the sound naturalist formula, derived from the study of Flaubert and other masters; Rosso di San Secondo and Pirandello write like ancient sophists of the cities of Magna Graecia, hunting after sentimental, logical, and metaphysical subtleties, and producing a style of work that depends more on situations of a bizarre originality and on certain paradoxes of scenic structure than on any finished and ripened artistic excellence. Even those who admire the talent of Pirandello will readily admit that as a writer he has too much roughness and sketchiness. Rosso di San Secondo is quite young; he was born in 1887. If he succeeds in gaining a firmer control of his own fantasy and of his means of expression he will certainly give us some very remarkable things. His most completely realized effort as yet has been in "L'assurante che passione" ("Love's Puppets").

It would be impossible to do justice in a short article to Pirandello. "Six Characters in Search of an Author" remains as yet his chief work.

There is a clear advance over recent

years in the knowledge of foreign works and in the discrimination shown in selecting from them. For the moment Ibsen is neglected; his last and memorable exhumation occurred when Duse turned for a short time in 1921 to scenes from "The Lady from the Sea"; even then, and despite her superb acting, the play seemed antiquated. Nor has anyone shown himself able to re-create "Hamlet" or "Julius Caesar" since the death of Ferruccio Garavaglia, the only artist who was able to stand alongside Duse. Weiskind has been tried, and Hobbel's "Judith," but with little success. The Russians, Andreyev, Chekov, and less known authors such as Minsky, Polyakov, etc., have found audiences and readers, not blindly fanatical but at least attentive and interested. A Russian actress, Tatiana Pavlova, has recently won lively applause at Rome in an Italian version of Artzibashev's "Jealousy." Among the Frenchmen of the new school, Villard has been represented; some of Claudel's work has been translated; the papers have discussed Jules Romains, and he is likely to be staged before long.

Of the contemporary English playwrights Barrie is gradually gaining a hearing. Galsworthy, Drinkwater, and Granville Barker are very little known and have never been produced. Yeats and Synge, who were translated a few years ago, appear only occasionally for very brief runs. "Exiles," by James Joyce, was published in translation some time ago, but has never been staged. Bernard Shaw alone has found a wide and faithful following. Signor Mondadori, the Milan publisher, who issues a fortnightly review, "Commedia," devoted exclusively to the theatre in Italy and abroad, is the publisher also of the translation, passable rather than excellent, of Shaw's comedies. Emma Gramatica is the gifted actress who first introduced Shaw to Italian playgoers; she has been followed by Maria Nelato and latterly Tatiana Pavlova. In Italy the actresses show much more courage and enterprise than the actors in breaking with routine and trying fresh paths.



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the noted playwright and Socialist, who heads a Free Theatre movement in England, to produce Labor and Socialist plays for propaganda purposes.

### All Right

"The Right to Love," Is Well Established At Wallack's Theatre

The Cottage Inn, Falls City, Maryland, makes a strong bid for our patronage. We were, indeed, strongly tempted to spend our vacation there. The folk Shelton White gathers within its walls—in the course of his "The Right to Love" at Wallack's Theatre—are genuine, homey folks; they are good-natured, real, yet amusing small-town folk, a source alike of comfort and entertainment. Especially Belinda, played with superb control by Edith King, Belinda is a naive, superstitious chamber-maid, the butt of the city fellow's witticisms, yet endowed with such native humor as soberly blunders into effective clever retorts. Perhaps we should really have gone to Cottage Inn, if not for the sudden revelation about Belinda.

For there is, you have correctly surmised, a mystery shrouding the walls of the Cottage Inn. Two murders, one beneath our eyes, leave skeletons pointing ghostly fingers at fine lads we hate to believe guilty—yet earlier shadows of gloom darken the way between them and the victims. Three loving couples are drawn through these forbidding shadows, while an infatuation over twenty years old looms like an unskilled phantom fear. With a complexity more nearly approaching life than the ironed-out plots of many plays permit, "The Right to Love"—in plot title—weaves a full pattern of love with financial and social complications, and a richly colored border of humor, as tapestry to hang behind the grimmer story. Easy dialogue and deft characterization hide the frequently trite nature of the details: mortgaged farm and foreclosure threatens one lover, ignorance of his ancestry renders ineligible a second; these ripple by as over infrequent rocks a smooth, clear stream.

The entire play is cast in so kindly a mood that we cannot grow bored by its obviousness, nor hateful of the murderer, whose identity we can guess only by eliminating names on the program-list. The sinister laugh we associate with the black-moustached villain is far from the free, full laughter of this assuming desperado. But while we neither deeply mourn the slain nor greatly rejoice in the snaring of the guilty, we carry the kindly feeling out of the theatre and remember as pleasant acquaintances—whom we hope some day to see again—the goodly folk of Cottage Inn. But, oh, that sly Belinda!

J. T. S.



ELEANOR GRIFFITH in "Mercenary Mary," the Friedlander-Conrad musical comedy now in its third month at the Longacre.

"The Sporting Chance" and "All-Sports Carnival" at Moss' Colony Sunday

"The Sporting Chance," a racing story, will be the chief pictorial attraction at B. S. Moss' Colony Theatre, commencing Sunday. The principal feminine role is portrayed by Dorothy Phillips, the supporting cast includes Lou Tellegen, George Fawcett, Theodore Von Eltz and Sheldon Lewis.

"All Sports Carnival," a revue in ten scenes, will be the principal stage attraction. Leo Donnelly, The Elroy Sisters, the Colony Quartette, the Eight Little Sweethearts, will play important roles. Larry Semon in "The Clodhopper," Topical News and a Sporting Pictorial will be other features on the screen.

"Love for Love" will close Saturday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

### Amusing Hokum

"Kosher Kitty Kelly," With Helen Shipman, Ushered In at the Times Sq. Theatre

Notwithstanding that "Kosher Kitty Kelly," the new musical play by Leon De Costa, that opened at the Times Square Theatre early this week, is clearly an imitation of "Abie's Irish Rose" and manifestly an attempt to cash in on the success of that hardy perennial, nevertheless I am compelled to admit that it is hugely amusing and altogether enjoyable.

"Kosher Kitty Kelly" is a perfectly safe play, if you want to know. In "Abie," you remember, not only do they talk about how nice it would be if Jews and Irish married and had children that were 'arf and 'arf and thus killed the race problem with kindness, but actually they go ahead and do it. And have twins, too, to make it better. In "K. K. K.," however, the Yid has an Irish sweetheart and the Irish has a Yiddish lover and for two and a half acts they talk about toleration—and then at the end the Goy marries the Shiksa and the Jew marries the Jewish maelel. And that's that! So you have all your warm glow of generous feelings about tolerating other folks while the play is going on, and you don't have to stomach a mixed marriage, if a thing like that worries you.

The story of the play is pure hokum. There's no maudlin attempt to be serious. Kitty Kelly is a bright-eyed, gay little Irish lass who has been known as Kosher Kitty all her life because of her fondness for the companionship of Jewish boys and girls. Her sweetheart is Morris Rosen, a handsome young medical student, who helps his mother by selling papers while going through college. Next door dwells Rosie Feinbaum of that fine old American family, the Feinbaums of Feinbaum Manor, Hester street. Rose has a mamma and Kitty has a mumsie. Rose likewise has an Irish sweetheart.

Just before the play ends, there is a sop thrown to those who must have an intermarriage, when we discover that Mrs. Feinbaum had once been married to a big Irishman, Mr. Kelly, and that Rosie is a half-sister of Kitty. There isn't a single idea in the play worth wasting a minute's thought upon, but it's all good fun, good clowning, good nature, good singing and dancing and good spirits.

Helen Shipman is delightful as Kitty Kelly, gay, spirited, and not too serious in a part that isn't to be taken too seriously. Fred Santley is very nice as the Irish milkman.

Maybe I'm wrong, but my guess is that "K. K. K." is going to go over big. It has a real appeal, even though its contribution to a solution of the race problem is a shade less than 000.

W. M. F.

### THE NEW PLAYS

#### MONDAY

"ARTISTS AND MODELS," Paris Edition, will open Monday night, at the Winter Garden, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. The cast of players includes among the principals Walter Woolf, Phil Baker, Rogers and Brennan, Lulu McConnell, George Rosener, Herbert Corthell, Jimmy Savo, Aline MacMahon and Lora Hoffman. The revue also boasts of eighteen Gertrude Hoffman Girls—direct from Paris.

"SCANDALS," George White's annual revue, comes to the Apollo Theatre, Monday night. Among the principals are Harry Fox, Tom Patricola, Dooley and Morton, Helen Hudson, Helen Morgan, Helen Wehrle, Alice Weaver, Arthur Ball, Fred Lyons, Harry Morrissey, Sally Starr, Flo Brooks, the Albertina Rasch Girls and Miller and Lyles.

"A GOOD BAD WOMAN," by William J. McNally, will be revived by William A. Brady at the Playhouse, Monday night. Josephine Evans will play the title role. This is the play that was withdrawn from the Comedy Theatre earlier in the season.



WALTER WOOLF heads the large cast in the new "Artists and Models," the latest Shubert revue, opening Monday night at the Winter Garden.

### English Socialists to Have Free Theatre

Plays of Social Significance To Be Presented For Propaganda Purposes

WORD comes from London that a movement of vast significance, started by the Socialists, led by members of the Party in the House of Commons, playwrights and actors identified with the Independent Labor Party in Great Britain, to present free of charge Socialist plays by Socialist authors acted by Socialist casts.

The plan, now well advanced, is pure Socialist propaganda in the theatre and its object is to convert the masses of the British public to Socialism. Miles Malleon, a noted actor, is at the head of the movement and he has as his lieutenants and coadjutors George Bernard Shaw, Laurence Houseman, Arthur Bourchier, Lewis Casson, Sybil Thorndike, Miss Kyrle Bellew and Irene Rorke. They have leased the Strand Theatre, which is to be the headquarters of the movement. Shaw and other playwrights affiliated with the project have promised to let them have plays royalty free. Actors and actresses will give their services at a nominal charge and a collection will be taken up at every performance to defray expenses of rent and upkeep of the theatre.

A special performance of "The French Model," a musical comedy, written and produced by Alessandro Baccari, will be given at the Cort Theatre, on Sunday night.

## THEATRES

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

Opening Monday Night  
AT THE  
WINTER GARDEN  
Evenings, 8:25. Matinee Tues. & Thurs.

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE  
"ARTISTS AND MODELS" PARIS EDITION

GREATEST REVUE CAST EVER ASSEMBLED  
Including—  
18 GERTRUDE HOFFMAN GIRLS AND  
50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

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

IS ZAT SO?

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

ELTINGE THEATRE  
42nd Street, West of Broadway.  
Evenings Only at 8:30  
THE COMEDY TRIUMPH!

THE FALL GUY

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

ANNE NICHOLS' ABIE'S IRISH ROSE  
at the Republic Theatre  
West 42nd St.  
Eves. 8:30 mat. wed-sat. 2:30

### Vaudeville Theatres

#### B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

The vaudeville bill next week at B. S. Moss' Broadway will be headed by Miss Patricola; Fortunello and Cirilino; Jack Kraft and Elsie Lamont; Senator Murphy; Haney Sisters and Fine, and Frank Wilson.

The feature picture will be Colleen Moore in "The Desert Flower," an adaptation of the stage offering recently presented by Al Woods. Lloyd Hughes, Kate Price and Hank Mann, are also in the cast.

#### FRANKLIN

Monday to Wednesday—Holmes and Levere; Lilyan and Jackson; Ameta, others acts. Norman Kerry and Mary Philbin in "Fifth Avenue Models."

Thursday to Sunday—Van and Vernon; Ethel Hopkins; Society Scandals; others, "Chickie" with Dorothy Mackaill and John Bowers.

#### JEFFERSON

Monday to Wednesday—Allen, Taylor and Huston; Van and Vernon; Ethel Hopkins; Mallinda and Dade, other acts. "Fifth Avenue Models."

Thursday to Sunday—"Chickie" with Hobart Bosworth and Gladys Brockwell. Mallon and Case; Homer Lind; Pigeon Cabaret, other acts.

#### Broadway Briefs

Sam H. Harris' first next season production will be "The Mysterious Way," a play by Sam Forrest. The play opened Thursday at Stamford, and moves to Atlantic City, June 22.

Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," now at the George M. Cohan Theatre, will be produced in London in the fall by Basil Dean.

The Shuberts filed plans yesterday for a new theatre at 234 and 236 West 44th street. The new theatre will have a seating capacity of 800, of which 440 will be in the orchestra.

Earl Carroll has completed the cast for his third edition of "Vanities," to open at the Earl Carroll Theatre, Monday, June 29. The principal players are Ted and Betty Healy, Julius Tannen, Bobby Folson, Oscar Lorraine, Kathryn Ray, Jed Dooley, and Andrew Evans.

Carl Reed, producers of "Aloma of the South Seas," now at the Lyric Theatre, is planning to send a company to London; one to Chicago and a production to Boston.

CASINO 39th and Broadway  
Evenings at 8:25.  
MATS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY  
4th BIG MONTH OF THE MUSICAL HIT

WILLIE HOWARD  
'SKY HIGH'

A STAR CAST AND THE GREATEST DANCING GIRLS in THE WORLD

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

THE STUDENT PRINCE

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
Symphony Orchestra of 40  
Singing Chorus of 100  
Balcony (Reserved)  
\$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30  
Good Seats at Box Office

EVERY EVENING (Except Monday). MATINEE SATURDAY at 2:30



The Grand Street Follies of 1925

ORCHESTRA \$2.00

BALCONY \$1.50



LONGACRE THEATRE 46th St. Eves. 8:30  
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30 8 WEEKS AHEAD  
LAWRENCE WEBER'S "MERCENARY MARY"  
It's the first selection among musical comedies  
Music by Con Conrad. Staged by WILLIAM B. FRIEDLANDER

### THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

GARRICK 45 West 34th Street. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.

"GARRICK GAITIES"  
SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

GUILD THEATRE 32nd Street West of Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Telephone: Columbus 8229

BERNARD SHAW'S famous Comedy

CAESAR and CLEOPATRA  
WITH LIONEL ATWILL, HELEN HAYES, HELEN WESTLEY, ALBERT BRUNING, SCHUYLER LADD, HENRY TRAVERS, EDMUND ELTON and seventy others. Staged by PHILIP MOELLER.

KLAW Thea. 45th St., W. of Bway. Eves. 8:45. Matinee: Wed. and Sat. at 2:40.

THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD with PAULINE LORD

### Broadway Briefs

The cast for L. Lawrence Weber's new play, "The Dagger" (renamed from "The Crystal Flame"), includes Ralph Morgan, John F. Hamilton, Kenneth Loan, Etienne Girardot, Philip Hegge, and Isabel Leighton. Marian Weighton is the author. A tryout week is announced for June 29 at Long Branch and Asbury Park.

The old Thalia Theatre on the Bowery is now a Chinese theatre as the result of a lease just signed by P. G. Lee, P. T. Yee and L. Du. The Chinese trio which formed the Lun Yick Theatre, Inc., which will operate the Thalia Theatre for the next sixteen months.

There will be four companies playing "What Price Glory" next season, Arthur Hopkins, the producer, announced this week. Louis Wolheim and his original company associates will open at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, in October.

Keith's Hamilton Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, will hold an amateur Fancy Diving and Swimming Contest, open to all boys and girls of Washington Heights. The contest will be judged by Miss Ideal, champion diver.

The Messrs. Shubert will present "The Student Prince" in London early in the fall.

Ernest Truex plays the title role in "The Fall Guy," the Gleason-Abbott comedy at the Eltinge Theatre.



ERNEST TRUEX plays the title role in "The Fall Guy," the Gleason-Abbott comedy at the Eltinge Theatre.



DOROTHY PHILLIPS returns to the screen in "The Sporting Chance," a racing story coming to Moss' Colony Theatre Sunday.

### Two Reinhardt Theatres In Vienna Next Season

Max Reinhardt will operate two theatres in Vienna next season. His brother Edmund has just closed a deal with the management of Kammerspiele, whereby that playhouse will be taken over. Mr. Reinhardt will produce plays of an intimate character in the new house.

### At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Colleen Moore in "The Desert Flower."

CAMEO—"Beauty and the Bad Man," by Peter B. Kyne, with Mabel Ballin, Forest Stanley, Edna Mae Cooper and Russell Simpson.

CAPITOL—"Smooth as Silk," with Evelyn Brent.

COLONY—"The Sporting Chance," with Dorothy Phillips, Lou Tellegen, George Fawcett and Sheldon Lewis.

RIALTO—"Lost—A Wife," with Adolphe Menjou, Gret Nissen and Robert Agnew.

RIVOLI—Zane Grey's "The Light of Western Stars," with Jack Holt, Noah Beery and Billie Dove.



## THEATRES

ANNE NICHOLS presents  
**WHITE COLLARS**  
A REAL FUNNY HUMAN COMEDY EDITED BY  
SAM HARRIS THEATRE-W 42<sup>nd</sup> ST. EYES 8:30  
MATS. WED. & SAT. 1:30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST  
**DESIRE**  
UNDER THE ELMS  
WITH  
WALTER HUSTON  
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE-W 42<sup>nd</sup> ST. EYES 8:30  
MATS. WED. & SAT. 1:30  
33rd SENSATIONAL WEEK

B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 53rd St.  
NOON  
TO 11:30 P. M.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
Everybody loves a horse race.  
While the Sport of Kings, it is  
the joy of us all. In  
**THE**  
**SPORTING**  
**CHANCE**  
There is not only as great a race as  
has ever been pictured, but a genuinely  
romantic love story that is calculated  
to stir up your sporting blood. In the cast:  
Dorothy Phillips—Lou Tellegen  
George Fawcett—Sheldon Lewis  
and Theodore Von Eltz  
A TIFFANY PRODUCTION  
IN ADDITION  
The COLONY'S usual splendid  
STAGE and SCREEN PROGRAM

B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 53rd St.  
"Where the crowds all go"  
ALL NEXT WEEK  
**COLLEEN MOORE**  
—IN—  
**The**  
**Desert Flower**  
and Big Bill of  
Keith-Albee Vaudeville

**CAPITOL** BROADWAY  
AT 51st ST.  
World's Largest and Foremost Motion  
Picture Palace—Major Edward Bowen,  
Manager Director.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
**"SMOOTH**  
**AS SATIN"**  
—with—  
**EVELYN BRENT**  
A F. B. O. PICTURE.  
Famous CAPITOL Program  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA  
BALLET, COMPS and ENSEMBLE  
Presentations by ROTHAFEL ("ROXY")

**CAMEO** 42nd St. | Noon to  
& Bway | 11:30 P. M.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
**BEAUTY**  
AND THE  
**BAD MAN**  
An Absorbing Desert Story by  
**PETER B. KYNE**  
Teems With Refreshing Romance  
FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE  
ORCHESTRA

## -- DRAMA --

## Other Worldly Drama

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

III.  
A POPULAR figure in recent drama is the dreaming character, who journeys in slumber through curious other-worldly adventures. But the dream calls for a preliminary word of caution. Few plays exist in which the sleep is a fundamental requirement of the plot itself; in some its value is supplementary but real; in most it serves merely as a device to put across careless or ineffectual workmanship. "Anything is likely to happen in a dream." If his plot becomes too complicated for same solution, therefore, or too far removed from reality, the author may try to clothe it in a dream. "The Wonderful Visit" (H. G. Wells and St. J. Ervine) uses the dream merely to make us accept the visit of an angel to the earth; for those of us who feel that angel as dramatically true the dream-trick is unnecessary (many of the audience are surprised, at the end, to find it is only a dream), to the greater number for whom the angel is unconvincing, the dream is but an additional annoyance. The dream as a cloak over shoddy substance will not serve. A play in which the dream, while not essential, has a clear and positive value is the clever "The Beggar on Horseback." Kaufmann and Connelly offer such a jumble of burlesque satire as would have been uproariously received for its own sake; the dream-covering enables them to come back to life and dispose happily of the hero. Those who send their creatures forth into the next world never to return may consider this dream device a pandering to Broadway; yet here it does not try to dis-

guise poor workmanship, and honestly forwards the action. The essential dream is more seldom found; an excellent example is "The Stick-Up," by Pierre Loving, presented two years ago at the Provincetown Playhouse. The staging of this play admirably enhanced its effect: no characters were seen until the final awakening; instead, their shadows loomed against the deep blue dome of heaven. For Cowcatcher, train robber supreme, is about to realize his ambition to stage the biggest stick-up in history; he is waiting to hold up a comet. His comrades, recognizing that they are dead, shiver in apprehension, but Cowcatcher glories in his destiny—until the brilliance of the approaching comet (like the sunrise) wakes them all. As his comrades blubber their prayers of thanks, Cowcatcher cries: "What's your religion, kid? What's your wild hunger to touch things, Pete. Alongside the dream I dreamed!"

Perhaps the inevitability of dream achieved in this one-act play is impossible in a full-length drama; if it be true, the dream envelopment has little place in the theatre. "Other-worldly" plays, like all plays, are successful only in the measure in which they convince the playgoer, make him accept them, whatever their actual likelihood, as theatrically true. The surest way of accomplishing this, in serious drama, involves the elimination of the non-essential, with especial ruthlessness of the protective mechanism. Let the playwright launch boldly forth upon his other-worldly journey, and if he provide first-class accommodation we will accompany him gladly. The better dramatists have seldom hesitated.

## -- MUSIC --

"Aida," With De Muro and  
Mme. Rappold at Yankee  
Stadium Next Saturday

An imposing presentation of Verdi's "Aida," is promised at the Yankee Stadium on Saturday evening of next week. The cast comprises Signor Bernardo DeMuro, in the role of Radames, and Marie Rappold, former Metropolitan soprano, will sing the title role.

## Music Notes

Ysabel Allen and Patricia O'Connell, of "The Student Prince," at Jolson's Theatre, have been selected as soloists in the Philharmonic concerts at the Stadium this summer.

The next free concerts on the Mall in Central Park will take place this Friday evening, when the Bendix Orchestra, under the direction of Max Bendix, will give the following program: Miss Louise Baye, soprano, will be the soloist.



COLLEEN MOORE

will be seen in "The Desert Flower," a new feature film opening at the Broadway Theatre Monday.

## The Realm of Books

## The 'Nep' In Soviet Russia

A Review by BERTRAND RUSSELL

RUSSIA. The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia. The Labor Publishing Co., London.

THIS report is, of course, not an impartial scientific survey; it is the case for the defence, and must be read as such. But if this is borne in mind, there is a great deal of valuable information to be obtained from its pages. Moreover, an unprejudiced reader is forced to admit that the case for the defence is a very strong one. It is, however, curiously different from the case put up, largely by the same individuals, in 1920. The case was shattered by Lenin in his pronouncements advocating the new economic policy. Those who (like the present writer) had the temerity to anticipate these pronouncements by a few months were denounced as traitors, and told by one of the authors of this Report, in the pages of the *Daily Herald*, that it is wicked to criticise the General Staff in war time. When Lenin repeated these criticisms in far more drastic and emphatic language, it became necessary to take a different line. The regime of 1920 is now spoken of as "War Communism"; in 1920 it was spoke of as "Communism." Now it is regarded as an undesirable necessity. Then it was spoke of as the ideal system, to be preserved for all time. Several members of the delegation which drew up this Report were in Russia in 1920. They now say how much the state of affairs has improved since then, and how bad it was at that time; but then they represented Russia as already a paradise. These are reasons for caution in accepting their present testimony. Nevertheless, the bulk of it seems incontrovertible, and the improvements in Russia since the famine must be regarded as a remarkable achievement to the credit of the Soviet Government.

It must be confessed that the praise which is given sometimes reads a little oddly. For example, in regard to workers' houses at Grozny, they say: "We were impressed by the up-to-date architectural design, and inside we were gratified that in relation to air-space, sanitary conveniences, and general opportunities for comfort, the houses were in many respects as good as the model cottages being built in England in connection with Government schemes." Patriotism will out!

The authors of the Report do not advocate imitation of Russia. "The Russian Revolution," they say, "has no real relationship at all to British evolution." It is important to have this statement on record. Reactionaries would be far more willing to conclude Treaties with the Soviet Government if they understood that its friends do not wish to imitate it.

One of the most interesting chapters is the one on finance. What is surprising is the close similarity between Russian and German developments, the Russian being somewhat ahead in point of time. In each case the old currency was depreciated until it became worthless, and then a new currency was introduced. There was, of course, a difference, owing to the fact that Germany's war debt was internal, Russia's mostly external. This enabled Germany to repudiate by depreciation, whereas Russia had to repudiate on principle. The Continental belligerents have repudiated all or most of their war debt, but the Russians alone did so in a manner which shocked financiers. After this initial step, Russian finance pursued almost exactly the same course as has been pursued by non-Communist Governments. It seems that the course of events in every country since the Armistice has been determined by the circumstances of that country, quite independently of the politics and desires of statesmen. Russia, by virtue of repudiation, was able to return to a gold standard much sooner than Great Britain, where repudiation was impossible owing to the fact that the holders of War Loan were politically powerful. The dominant fact was not Russian Communism, but the fact that the public and private capital investor in Russia was mainly foreign.

The present regime in Russia, from an economic (not a political) point of view, is almost exactly such as Socialists in other countries advocate. That is to say, the new economic policy has not surrendered essentials; it has only surrendered powers which ought to have been seized. Finance, transport, raw materials, and foreign trade are still in the hands of the Government. These are the sources of economic power, and while they are nationalized private trading cannot lead to serious exploitation. The Report says:

The failure of War Communism when at its height in 1920 was due to its artificiality. While it professed to be revolutionizing the political system into a more real relationship with economics, it was really trying to revolutionize the principles of economics so as to reconcile them with its own political ethics. Russian Communism was at war with capitalism, and in was the law of

economics, like other laws, can be ignored for a time. It is the last and greatest achievement of the Russian Revolution to have recognized, as it did in 1921, that this war was being prolonged at a progressive risk to the real results of the Revolution. . . . Russia made peace with the enemy within the gate in time. The subsequent three years under this Socialist compromise, known as the New Economic Policy, show very different results in material prosperity and in moral progress than did the three preceding years of uncompromising War Communism.

It seems clear that the programme of the moderate Socialist is more workable than that of complete Communism. That is the Russian lesson. But there is an opposite lesson to be learned from countries where moderate Socialists have been in power. No advanced Party ever succeeds in carrying out its whole programme; therefore, unless its programme goes too far, its actions will not go far enough. The Bolsheviks in power have achieved the economic programme of the I. L. P.; the I. L. P. in power would probably have achieved about the programme of the Liberal party. We ought, therefore, to support political parties whose opinions are more advanced than our own, if we wish to see our opinions acted upon.

The Report contains careful statistics of production, wages, conditions of work, etc. On all these matters its statements are cautious and apparently reliable. "The general average of wages," it says, "seems now to be approaching three-quarters of pre-war rates" (p. 160). As regards production, the figures given show that in most industries it is about half what it was before the war. In some industries, the proportion is better; in oil, for example, it is 63 per cent, while Grozny actually produces more oil than in 1913.

There is an interesting section on Trans-Caucasia. It is admitted that a majority of the inhabitants of Georgia dislike the Soviet Government, but it is contended that their wishes may justly be disregarded because the Government is so beneficent. It should be observed that this argument applies equally to the British occupation of India. Bolshevik political theory is imperialistic, because it is propagandist and undemocratic. In both points it agrees with British Conservative political theory. And some of the benefits—e. g., hygiene—which the Bolsheviks are said to force upon an unwilling population, are equally brought by the British to the inhabitants of India. The whole question of the spread of civilization by force is one on which, since the advent of the Bolsheviks, Socialists are apt to have very confused ideas. Evidently India and Georgia are in the same case, though neither Conservatives nor Communists think so.

It is to be regretted that the Report did not speak more emphatically about the treatment of political prisoners, and about political freedom generally. The worst scandals have been connected with the Solovetsky Monastery on the White Sea. The Report naively says:—

"A suggestion that the Delegation should send a deputation there met with no opposition; but it was found to be a season at which the island was inaccessible."

One of the objections to the use of this prison is that it is cut off throughout the winter months, so that the local authorities can shoot down prisoners whenever the fancy seizes them.

With regard to general freedom, here is one small fact: The present writer, at the request of a friend in Russia, recently sent him, "Roads to Freedom." It was returned, marked by the Soviet authorities, *Retour comme interdit a l'entree par l'administration des ouvrages de presse*. This shows a truly astonishing degree of intellectual intolerance.

There are very interesting chapters in the Report on Education, Public Health, Religion, and Morals. I am inclined to think that it is in these directions that the greatest revolution is being effected in Russia. Certainly the activities of the Soviet Government in regard to hygiene and elementary education deserve the highest praise.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

Literature  
DRAMATIC VALUES. By C. E. Montague. Garden City: Doubleday, Page.  
FIVE FRENCH COMEDIES. By L. J. Setchamov. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.  
FAVORITE FRENCH STORIES. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.  
CONTES FACILES. By Suzanne Roth. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.  
THE PEASANTS. Vols. III. and IV. Summer. By Ladislav Reymont. N. Y.: Knopf.  
SONGS FROM THE CLAY. By James Stephens. N. Y.: Macmillan.  
HARVARD PLAYS. The 47th Workshop. 4th Series. N. Y.: Brentanos.

Social Sciences  
SINCE LENIN DIED. By Max Eastman. N. Y.: Boni and Liveright.  
THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT. By R. H. Tawney. New Haven: Yale Press.  
FERDINAND LASSALLE. By George Brandes. N. Y.: Bernard G. Richards.  
ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORER, 1300-1925. By M. and T. E. Fordham. London: Labor Publishing Corporation.

## The Gin Age

A Review by McAlister Coleman

THE GREAT GATSBY. By Scott Fitzgerald. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

READING Scott Fitzgerald is like drinking Bronx cocktails to the wall of saxophones. Everything takes on a golden glow, whipped nerves quiver, one feels astoundingly brilliant and nothing seems to matter, matter, matter. . .

And then, with the book finished, the drinks die on you, the players yawn sleepily as they wrap up their instruments and you go out to a drab morning of milk wagons and many cats and sleepy little clerks hustling to work.

Fitzgerald continues his research synthetic in "The Great Gatsby" and with the same magic touch that he laid on the doings of college undergraduates and their flapper friends in his earlier books—"This Side of Paradise," "The Beautiful And Damned"—he shows the pitiful emptiness of life among a certain element of so-called Long Island society.

For some time past the eyes of the peasantry of the Mid-West have been bugging out at screen versions of midnight bathing parties, champagne suppers and wholesale "neckings" among our better Long Island classes. About these pictures, however, there has always been a hint of him. Now comes authenticity. Mr. Fitzgerald writes of these matters with an insider's authority. No author, alive or dead, can surpass this amazing young man when he sits down to write about flappers and gin and barked youth.

We may bewail the waste of so much talent upon such trivial subjects. Mr. Fitzgerald may well reply that in that class of our latter-day society which he has chosen to depict for us, flappers and gin are the two all-absorbing interests.

## Nemesis

A Review by MARY P. FULLER

O'MALLEY OF SHANGANAGH. Donn Byrne. New York: Doran.

THE MILL OF MANY WINDOWS. J. S. Fletcher. New York: Doran.

MONSIEUR RIPOIS AND NEMESIS. Louis Hemon. New York: Macmillan.

AN Irish story, an English story, and a story of a Frenchman in England, all with a suggestion of retribution awaiting our misdeeds. The Irish story is a tale purely for the tale's sake, with the high flavor of an unusual situation, of an adventure, of a mysterious atmosphere which only a Donn Byrne can produce. The quality of Donn Byrne is unique—it is choice—it is inimitable; in this case one might say it was inimitable even by himself, for "O'Malley" does not quite enter into the closeness of our hearts as a Messer Marco Polo and the little Chinese princess in the garden do, as staunch Blind Rafferty and his lovely Spanish maiden do, or as do the various characters in "The Wind Blows." We read "O'Malley" with absorption because Donn Byrne's style completely intrigues us, but the story itself is not so convincing as his others; its tragedy does not seem inevitable—we fret at accepting it.

Mr. Fletcher's name and fame have been made on mystery stories, so we turn over the pages of the "Mill" with the constant expectancy of crime, especially when the Master of the Mill dies suddenly and we scent possible murder and its unravelling; but as we continue to plod through the volume, to our surprise, we find that it is more or less a treatise on social conditions and possible change. It is very superficially handled, and scarcely popularly, for it is dull reading. The author takes a large mill under capitalistic management and indicates how profit sharing would work. Such a palliative does not meet the approval of a more radical element employed in the mill; they break away and try to take the mass with them and fail to do so. Then the moral is drawn of the hardship and suffering of such revolutionaries who, from this point of view, must, of necessity, fail.

Another moral is drawn in Monsieur Ripois. This is the record of the many sexual adventures of a young man, poor but passably attractive, who is a coward, a skulking, mean, petty coward at heart. Somehow we can stomach villainy on a large, splendid scale, but villainy, when it is small, stingy, nasty, is eminently disgusting. The Nemesis does not seem at all adequate for such a cad, though the author would seem to be proving that one cannot be a villain and continue to smile indefinitely. Were Louis Hemon's mode of expression not so clear, so clean-cut, so constrained, we could scarcely have read the book through. In craftsmanship this volume ranks with "Maria Chapdelaine" and "Blind Man's Buff."

## Public Ownership

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. By Carl D. Thompson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$3.00.

WE hope that the title of this will not give any perfect patriot cause for mental distress. At the outset we can assure all such that it is not an argument for public ownership. It is, therefore, removed from the class of "seditious" books. By this we mean that it does not question the foundations upon which rest the happiness of our better classes. Their happiness, as all right-thinking persons know, is the happiness of all.

Confident that we have obviated the need of smelling salts and restoratives in general by the above paragraph we may also add that the author of the book takes pains to point out that public ownership is not Socialism, Sovietism, Bolshevism or any other dreadful thing that causes perfect gentlemen to faint. He has to give this assurance because quite a number of politicians, editors, professional patriots and other illiterates fear that if a street car line or a water works plant is taken over by a city an agent of Trotsky has corrupted some public officials.

Just to render assurance doubly sure we shall quote what Mr. Thompson says in his Introduction. "The individualist," he writes, "may argue against the public ownership of some enterprises which we shall describe in the subsequent chapters. The Socialist may argue for the public ownership of some enterprises which we do not include. We are concerned with neither. What concerns us here is what has actually happened. If the people of a certain city have taken over and publicly own and operate their water works system, we are satisfied to record the fact, note the results and possibly inquire into the reasons that have led them to take such. And if they have not taken it over we are not here concerned about persuading them to do so. We are content to present facts."

But when we consider the facts about public ownership history itself may be considered seditious. So many activities and enterprises have come under public ownership that it might be well, for example, for Freddie Marvin to send out a warning to his "key men" to equip themselves with restoratives should they open the pages of this book. He might inform them that the author was once a member of the Socialist Party, but it is questionable whether this will help much because Mr. Thompson counters this in the Introduction by saying that he personally subscribes "to the individualist's theory of the latest amount of State interference, the least amount of public ownership possible consistent with the highest and greatest good of all and the largest degree of freedom and achievement of the individual." While this statement carries some offense to the perfect gentlemen, still the big concession to the "individualist's theory" will atone for much.

The extent to which public ownership has invaded the field of this theory is impressive from the data presented in this book. The familiar forms, that is, the forms that are so common that they do not give offense, are the postal service, roads and bridges, public schools, streets, and public libraries. Fields that the United States Government occupies are found in the reclamation service, the public domain, the Department of Agriculture, public forests, national parks, the Panama Canal, which includes about everything—ships, hydroelectric power plants, railroads, hotels, restaurants, stores, houses—Printing, publishing and other enterprises.

In other nations public ownership has extended much farther. Within the field of the municipality the heresy appears to have spread to almost everything that is capable of being publicly owned. In addition to such enterprises as street railways, gas plants, water works and electric light plants, there are municipal ice plants, fuel yards, street repair plants, abattoirs, baths, markets, telephones, heating plants, laundries, milk supply and so on. The author even lists general management and city ownership of land. If we are to attribute all this to Trotsky, if it means that the blessed republic is being undermined, then it appears from this formidable presentation of facts that the worst fears of our professional alarmists will be realized.

At any rate, this volume is a complete survey of the whole field of public ownership in this and other countries and serves as a handy reference book. A humorous aspect of the book is that the author has to seriously argue that public ownership does not mean Bolshevism. Yet, this is a task he is forced to take up because of the utterances of some of the illiterates mentioned above.



## THE NEW LEADER

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## DECEIVING THE WORKERS

A GOOD working class is one that remains contented. The bad type is one that is discontented and strives to get a little more out of life. A thoroughly bad working class is one that strives to get rid of all who live upon its toil.

This holds good for serfdom, slavery and capitalism. We are giving the version of those who do not belong to a useful working class but who fear that they may so belong if those below rise to the top. Every social system in history where one class did the useful work of feeding, housing and clothing mankind has developed some such creed of the good and the bad worker.

The open-shop propaganda against trade union organization is an example. Stripped of all pretense the owners of industry favor the open shop because it favors their interests and not the welfare of those they exploit. Intelligent workers oppose the open shop for the same reason and they would be fools if they did not.

This propaganda is certain evidence that the "good" worker is the stupid man who does not understand his own best interests, while the "bad" worker is the one who does understand. Moreover, the assertion of powerful money bags that they want the worker to have "individual liberty" through the open shop and not the "slavery" of the union shop is not believed by those who say it. To think so is to put them down as stupid, and they are not stupid. They know what they want and to get it they have to indulge in some deception of those on whose labor they live.

The "individual contract" which they glorify is something they do not really believe in. If the workers are to bargain individually and not through an organization, will the open-shop propagandists also insist that the worker shall deal with every stockholder of the corporation? Not they. The workers are to have the blessing of this individual bargaining, not stockholders. The latter are conceded an organization; the workers are not.

Is this deception? Of course it is. Capitalism is based on deception, just as every other society resting on classes with opposing claims is. Without deceiving those whose labor feeds, houses and clothes mankind, capitalism itself would go the way of serfdom and slavery. And that's that.

### SOME PRIZE BOOBS

IT is rare that we have an opportunity to congratulate Communists, but we have found it in the prize of \$750 awarded by the American Legion of Springfield, Ohio, to the best essay against Communism. Consisting of eight short paragraphs, its English is bad, its history is atrocious, and its reasoning belongs to a child of weak mental powers. The selection of this essay is also a measure of the intelligence of those who awarded it.

This essay ascribes Communism to the Spartans and the Spartans are referred to as "no more than trained animals lacking the power to act individually." Just where the bright boy got the idea that a society that rested on human slavery is Communism and that the Spartans themselves could not "act individually" is beyond our ken. Possibly he obtained this remarkable information by attending a class in "Americanization." Then what is meant by not being able to "act individually"? Were the Spartans paralytics or mental defectives? We refer the problem to the historians.

One bright sentence reads: "It can be truly said that anything that is a failure is a menace." Taken literally, this statement would lead any person into a maze of difficulties. The

airplane was a failure, but because numerous attempts to fly failed was each failure a menace? John Brown failed at Harper's Ferry, but does this prove that abolition is a menace? Considering such questions we wonder whether those who awarded the prize were empty-heads or whether their bootlegger made a good delivery before the award was made.

Even an old jingle that for many years was quoted against Socialism in England is misquoted and directed against Communism which, as a movement, did not then exist. "A modern Communist," reads this version, "is one who possesses nothing and has yearnings, for the equal division of unequal earnings; for idler, bungler, or both, he is willing to fork out his penny and take in your shilling." The correct version is:

Who is a Socialist? One who has yearnings for equal division of unequal earnings. Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing to fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

Really, if the Legion is willing to pay \$750 for this stuff its members have a cause of action against its officials for misappropriating funds, while the Communists have a good laugh at the expense of the dull wits who were taken in by this trash. There are some prize boobs in Ohio.

## THE UPLIFT PESTS

OF all the professional uplifters that seek to put us into a straight-jacket we commend the parsons who tear a passion to tatters over matters that do not bring them into conflict with our ruling classes. These gentlemen will yowl to the skies over a prize fight but will be neutral or silent regarding their wealthy patrons who rob childhood in factory hells. If one of them discovers the hiding-place of grog he heroically yelps for the police, but he cannot be moved to utterance when the slave pens of Judge Gary swallow up men like a mythical god. He will snoop out an "immoral" play and denounce it in the pulpit, but thugs murdering miners at the order of mine barons move him not. Brewing a gallon of lager beer invokes the wrath of the godly one, but the shivering wives and children of thou-

## Croak of Vultures

We are circling, glad of the battle, we joy in the smell of the smoke;  
Fight on in the hell of the trenches, we publish your names with a croak!  
Ye will lie in dim heaps when the sunset blows cold on the reddening sand,  
Yet fight, for the dead will have wages—a death clutch of dust in the hand.  
Ye have given us banquet, O kings, and still do we clamor for more;  
Vast, vast is our hunger, as vast as the sea-hunger gnawing the shore.  
O kings, ye have catered for vultures—have chosen to feed us, forsooth.  
The joy of the world and her glory, the hope of the world and her youth,  
O kings, ye are diligent lackeys we laud your names with our praise,  
For ye are the staff of our comfort, for ye are the strength of our days.  
Then spur on the host in the trenches to give up the sky at a stroke,  
We tell all the winds of their glory—we publish their fame with a croak!

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

sands of miners living in tents leaves him in possession of his poise.

In short, these gentlemen strain at gnats and swallow whole herds of camels. They are "courageous" in denouncing personal habits and customs which they do not understand or do not approve. They are cowards in the presence of great social and economic evils related to the social order which they defend. Nine out of ten obtain their incomes from wealthy gentlemen who profit from existing injustices. Not one of them is capable of giving his life to a cause that invites ostracism and sacrifice. They are always available when an apology is necessary for the evils of capitalism. The things they oppose require no courage whatever and the great questions they ignore are a measure of their ignorance or indifference.

They are pests, cowards and nuisances. They remind us of the slave parsons of plantation days who were employed by slave owners to teach slaves not to hazard their souls by offending the godly regime of the cotton magnates. Their own mouths were stuffed with the profits of cotton and their modern successors are of the same stripe.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

### Sovieters At Work

It is an unfortunate thing that a trade union is compelled to bring charges against 77 leaders of a number of local unions for activities that play into the hands of the enemy. It is particularly unfortunate that such action must be taken when economic changes in the industry are injuring the union and all its resources are required to contend with the new conditions and to maintain the union in the industry. Yet such is the situation in the International Ladies' Garment Workers that Israel Feinberg has brought charges against such members in three locals of the union. The charges assert that funds of the unions were used to employ Communist speakers at a May day demonstration, these speakers urging revolution of the Communist type and appropriating several thousand dollars to support a Communist camp. Another charge is that the speakers attacked the international itself. This situation follows the attack a few weeks ago by Communists upon the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the howling Sovieters being dispersed by the police. The Amalgamated displayed good judgement in closing the offices and letting the Sovieters howl, but the demonstration got into the headlines and they were satisfied. In the meantime, however, the capitalist class becomes aware of the existence of deadly factionalism in the unions and the situation offers an opportunity to the enemy to plan an attack on the union itself. The Amalgamated is also affected by economic changes in the industry and like its sister union it requires concentration of its best statesmanship to prevent the union from being weakened. Those who follow a course that weakens the organized working class in the face of the enemy might as well openly go into the service of the capitalist class.

### A Class War In Canada

What has become the most notable strike ever waged in Canada is being waged by 12,000 coal miners of the British Empire Steel Corporation at Cape Breton. The men have been on strike for nearly four months against a wage reduction. The corporation has refused offers of arbitration made by the Provincial Government and the Federal Department of Labor and in this it follows the course of the Carnegie corporation in 1892 at Pittsburgh and has reaped the same fruits. The British firm has also followed the Carnegie model by employing armed mercenaries and bloody scenes have followed. If ever armed resistance was justified it is in this case. A few years ago this corporation had become notorious throughout Canada because of its brutal treatment of its "hands." Its officials agents were paired with the Carnegie gang that brought death and desolation to Pittsburgh. It has been recognized in the affected region as a first installment of brutal American methods in meeting the demands of the working class. Last week a pitched battle between the miners and company police began and hell has continued to pop. A thousand miners, many having fought for "democracy" overseas, marched to the plant when a volley was fired by the mercenaries. The latter were overwhelmed, battered unmercifully, and barbed wire defenses were smashed by the enraged miners. Goaded by their wrongs, the miners helped themselves to shoes, clothing and food at the company's store. Troops are now on the scene be-

hind barbed wire entanglements. Batteries of searchlights sweep the approaches to the plant and the scene has all the appearance of a war zone. All honor to these miners who hazard their lives to prevent the establishment of practices that have become common in many sectors of the class struggle in "free" America.

### The Death of Warren S. Stone

The death of Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers removes the most powerful personality in the railroad unions. His organization had its origin in the sixties and for one year it was a militant organization. But its first president was overthrown and an extreme conservative began the policy of isolation from other unions and fraternity with the railroad barons. However, his reaction became so offensive to the membership that a special convention in 1874 deposed him. P. M. Arthur was a conspicuous leader of the insurgent forces and was elected to head the organization. Within a year or two he began to follow in the steps of his predecessor. Arthur became known as the "millionaire Labor Leader," a man who had no interest whatever in the struggles of workers outside his own organization. He died in 1903 and was succeeded by Stone who maintained the conservative traditions and policies of the organization until the "war for democracy" threatened the destruction of the favorable standards built up since the Civil War. The engineers then found that they were a part of the Labor movement and yet they did not go so far as to link up with the A. F. of L. The engineers built up some big banks and other enterprises but when engaging in mining they came into conflict with the miners. The latter charged that the engineers were following a non-union policy and an acrimonious correspondence followed between Stone and Lewis. Referred to the A. F. of L. for adjustment, the controversy was still unsettled when Stone died. He dominated his organization and there are those inside and outside his organization who resented what they claimed to be his undemocratic attitude as a leader.

### Clerical Split In Belgium

The Cabinet crisis in Belgium, that has been practically continuous since the elections of April 5, appears to have given the Socialists a chance to split the Clerical Party. Following Burgermaster-Max's failure to form a Government, King Albert on June 3, asked Viscount Pouillet, Minister of the Interior in the old Theunis Clerical Cabinet, to try his hand. On June 11, Pouillet announced the make-up of a Cabinet including four Socialists—Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ansele, Railways; Wauters, Industry; and Huysmans, Art and Science—five Catholics and two non-partisans. The next day the Clerical groups in the Chamber and the Senate voted, 41 to 24 and 36 to 22, respectively, not to support Pouillet's Government. This leaves things up in the air again, as Pouillet is evidently fearful of widening the breach in his party by calling upon the so-called progressives to line up with the seventy-nine Socialists in the Chamber and enable his Government to function in spite of the opposition of the Catholic 100 percenters and the handful

## HINT TO THE SUPREME COURT

REALLY, the Supreme Court of the United States has an opportunity to cover itself with glory. Mr. John T. Scopes will in all probability be convicted, having clearly violated the Tennessee the-earth-is-not-round law. Then the case will be appealed and the noble intellects who recently decided that an utterance made in 1919 should be punished in 1925 because maybe in 1919 that utterance would cause our Institutions to tremble and shake (although really, you know, it didn't) will have another chance for immortal glory.

Is it wrong for a State to pass a law outlawing the teaching of science? No. Is it in violation of the scientific spirit to erect a stupid theological dogma and jail anyone whose intellect cannot accept such an arbitrary dogma? No, not at all.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "No State shall make or enforce any law . . . (which shall) deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Under that constitutional provision the recent Oregon Ku Klux school law was declared unconstitutional on the ground, not that it violated freedom of conscience, but that it deprived "persons"—that is, corporations—of the value of their (school) property! And under that provision, we may expect the big brains of William Howard Taft and his pals to decide that the Tennessee law deprives text-book publishers of their property in biology books "without due process of law," and that therefore the law is unconstitutional.

That's all we need to complete the farce and make America glorious in the eyes of the world!

The Museums Committee of the London County Council has rejected the proposal to affix memorial tablets to houses which Karl Marx had occupied. Probably the committee reasoned that Marx is more alive today than when he died in 1883 and that tablets to living Liberals and Conservatives would more appropriately memorialize the dead.

It appears that the congress of the Belgian Labor Party held June 6-8 must have approved Vandervelde's plan for entering a Government headed by a Catholic in case the Socialist legislative program were accepted. Unless Pouillet, or some other Catholic progressive, is willing to concede the Socialist demands, even at the expense of splitting his party, no Government can be formed and another election must be called, with prospects of further Socialist gains.

### Italy Honors Matteotti

Despite the Mussolini ban laid upon public meetings on June 10, in memory of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, Secretary of the Unitarian Socialist Party, who was murdered by Fascists a year ago, there were semi-private memorial gatherings all over Italy. In some towns the police were busy tearing pro-Matteotti placards from the walls and in arresting Communists and Socialists, while in other places Socialist sentiment was so strong that the workers were able to make more open display of their feelings. The Deputies of the Aventino Opposition held memorial meetings at their various headquarters and they all called upon the widow of the Socialist martyr. Rumors of a general amnesty for political offenders in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of King Victor Emanuel this year lend strength to the belief that the high Fascist officials accused of participation in Matteotti's murder will never come to trial, but will be set at liberty at the same time that a few Communist and Socialist leaders are released as a sop to public opinion.

### The Chinese Ferment

Whatever may be the outcome of the Chinese disturbance its persistence in spite of the armed menace of the alien upstarts shows that the Chinese people are not the spiritless mass they once were. Their vigorous assertion of their claims and protests against the rule of foreign capitalism is cheering and a forecast of a better future. One of the most hopeful incidents of the week was the message of solidarity sent to the Chinese workers by the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress. The message congratulated the Chinese upon "their determination to fight international capitalism and to secure improved industrial conditions" and condemned the "appalling industrial conditions imposed in Chinese factories." If the British workers will take the same attitude and force it upon the Labor group in Parliament with respect to the class struggle in India and Egypt they will do much to regain the confidence of the working class of these countries. Troops are guarding foreigners and one Communist has been executed at Hankow. At Canton the Yunnanese troops surrendered late last week, but just who controls is not certain. Press reports had headed rumors that the Communists were in the ascendant but are contradicted by a dispatch stating that they "will be required to leave." That this strike and student demonstration should develop into a general demand that the imperialist Powers give up their extra-territorial "rights" and give China an opportunity to get control of her own house is welcome. China can never become strong and proceed to solve her own problems as long as alien Powers occupy her territory, police

## THE Chatter-Box

### Mexican Echoes of 1915-16

There is laughter in Durango,  
There is gold in gay Chihuahua,  
There is silver in Potosi,  
Joy and freedom in Oaxaca,  
Men are one with God and glory  
From La Paz to Yucatan—  
But it is no pleasant story  
For a Wall Street business man.

There is greed among the bankers,  
There is lust among the Jingoes,  
There is pride among the swankers—  
Shouting military lingo.  
Bonds are going down and lower,  
But when they get too low,  
We will hear the trumpet blower—  
Bugle, "On to Mexico!"

Wonder whom they'll be chasing in-and-out the window like on the Texas-Mexican border within the next few months. Now that Villa is authentically done, and all the old-time horde of Generals Mexicanos at work in governmental jobs, we think that the spiritualists of Boston can render Kellogg and Wall Street and Hearst a fine patriotic service by conjuring back the spirit of Villa—if not the flesh.

It is a great problem now at Washington to find a well publicized Mexican villain or bandit chief for our regular army to chase about.

We may advise our anxious and commiserating friends that we have finally decided to fool the conspiring and perspiring subways by purchasing another petrol cart. In the event our stolen vehicle being recovered, we then shall have two. Whereby hangs another announcement: We intend to offer an almost new Hudson coach benzine buggy to the first Comrade who brings in 2,000 subscriptions for The New Leader—at \$2.00 per. As an inducement for the also rans who will only succeed in getting one or two, we will still hold open our offer to send an inscribed copy of our own book of verse, "Riding the Storm."

### Poets and Workers

"A bard is but a tramp strummer,  
A lazy bawler of the plights of others,"  
So I hear you say.  
But tell me  
What are your accomplishments?  
You, with your hustle and bone-breaking!  
You mart hawkers,  
Tearing your lungs  
Calling buyers so you might eat;  
You business nurses,  
Awake before sunrise,  
Chuted to work to cut a piece of cloth,  
Then chuted back;  
You sinewed men,  
Builders of tall structures,  
Mint factories!  
Can you build yourself a bed?  
You inveigled mannikins,  
Poor stenographers, underpaid clerks,  
Virtuous workers!  
Bragging of your chains  
As Indians of bracelets,  
Cowed with mottoes:  
"Work is godly,"  
"Work is the salve of existence."  
You workers,  
What do you do more than  
Erect luxurious palaces for your masters,  
And recruit the iron, prison meshing,  
That slightly rots with age!  
Joseph Resnick.

The outstanding rib tickler of the week's news is the proclamation by the international committee on making the world safe for humane warfare—that the ban is on bacteria. No more poisoned wells, no more influenza and cholera epidemics among you or your enemies. Of course poison gas is next on the list for perpetual taboo. Oh, Christian gentlemen—when in the name of Christ will you place an eternal ban on bayonets that gouge out the gizzards, on powder and shell that blast the guts, on navies that drown your youth, on armies that deface, defame, and destroy all that is dear and sweet and holy in the name of your God. When will you banish war altogether—instead of offering us your futile salves for surface eczemas? All of these armament conferences, Humanity conferences, treaties and Dawes plans, force us even at this late day to reprint—what was so prophetic in 1920 at Paris—if you have not already forgotten:

### June at Versailles

I am the June of song and love and laughter;  
Yet you remain  
To weave with withered hands a new hereafter  
From old hate and pain.  
I am the time of life and youth and mating—  
The flute and the tune.  
How dare you sit here—desecrating  
Love's hour of June?  
How dare you plot and plan your ugly mazes—  
Wizened old men?  
Do you dream to drive my youth with empty phrases  
Into slaughter—again?

Come out of your chairs, your stern and stupid poses;  
Bid the bickering cease;  
And I shall write with buttercups and roses  
God's own peace.

S. A. DE WITT.

sections of large cities, and maintain their "spheres of influence." This revolt will also have a good effect upon other exploited peoples of Asia. They will take courage and will eventually make the same demands upon the Powers. It is the duty of the working class of all countries to support this movement of liberation.