

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

The New Leader

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

Vol. II, No. 29.

Twelve Pages

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

1925 At the Post Office at New York,
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.
"Entered as Second-Class Matter, January 1, 1925."

Price 5 Cents

A.F.L. Backs China

GREEN DENOUNCES FINANCIAL IMPERIALISM

THE imperialist powers should give up their special privileges in China as the first contribution towards peace for that unhappy country. This is the gist of a letter to President Coolidge by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. In taking this action the A. F. of L. ranges itself against the imperialist interests that exploit China and declare solidarity with the Chinese trade unions and students who are making the same demands upon the Powers.

At the same time the Chinese Government is reported as ready to denounce existing treaties which restrict the sovereignty and administrative authority of China. Should this course be taken the only method left to the imperialist powers would be force in re-enforcing the hated treaties, but armed intervention would be at such an enormous cost that they would hesitate to resort to it.

Text of Green's Letter

President Green's letter adds the voice of American workers to the British workers in suggesting the only course that will bring peace to China. His letter reads:

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1925. Sir: On behalf of the American Labor movement I wish to urge for your favorable consideration and speedy action that the United States take the initiative in calling an international conference to make plans to abolish extra-territorial right in China.

Since the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and Political Questions in the Pacific and Far East, convened at our invitation in 1921, provided for the appointment of a Commission to study this subject, and that action was not carried out, there devolves upon us a responsibility for keeping the faith with China and the friends of international justice to see to it that the intent of that pledge is redeemed. For the declaration was in fact a pledge of help to China, then struggling with the problems of reorganization, as well as to countries participating in the conference, which wished to assure China opportunities for self-development and reorganization.

There is every reason to believe that the fundamental cause for present disturbances in China is due to special privileges given foreign nations in treaty pacts, and that the abolition of extra-territorial rights of foreigners is necessary to China's administrative integrity and sovereignty. The Chinese are an ancient and honorable people who have developed a distinctive culture of rare qualities and they have a right to demand the respect and deference accorded to national sovereignty.

Labor's Rights To the Forefront

Because of the fact that present political provocations have paralleled the coming of trade unions in Chinese industrial development, and the struggle of Chinese wage earners for industrial justice and civil rights is projected into the international problem, it is most important and necessary for fully balanced consideration of the whole question that representatives of wage earners participate in this inquiry. We urge that the initiative be taken by the Government of the United States in calling an economic conference to consider the Chinese situation, and that this provision for Labor representation be incorporated in the conference invitation extended to the countries. Ratification of the Washington treaties by France makes a strategic opportunity for such action.

Our American trade union movement believes firmly that our Republic stands for ideals of human justice and equality of opportunity for all, and that these ideals must direct not only national policies but our relations with other countries. The Chinese situation is an opportunity for further application of these ideals, and Labor earnestly desires that our country act in conformity to the highest ideals of humanism and constructive progress.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM GREEN,
Pres., A. F. of L.

Labor's Dividends

CORNWALL, Ont., July 15.—Three men lost their lives yesterday in an explosion at the silk mills operated by Cortland, Ltd., London, England.

Next Step in Coal

OPERATORS MUST SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Cooperation That Will Build Our Paper

OUR Socialist movement for working-class liberation is one that labors against tremendous inertia and misinformation. To move the workers on the road to their own redemption is often a thankless task, but it must be done if we are to avoid a blind and fruitless rising of an ignorant mass suddenly desiring change but not knowing what to change.

Look at this problem of capitalistic evolution and working-class emancipation and we are always brought back to the fundamental need of education. The ignorant can only serve as bribed tools of reactionary intrigue or as slaves whose ignorance is capitalized by political adventurers. To know is to live; to be ignorant is to sleep, and the sleep-walkers form the basis of every form of economic servitude, political dependence, and social degradation.

Therefore, we stress over and over again that The New Leader has only one mission. It is published to awaken the sleepers, to inspire the working class with hope, to spread knowledge, to build the Labor and Socialist movement, to encourage the soldiers of Labor in every battle, to promote the solidarity of the working class and to inspire the workers to think.

But without the cooperation of our readers and workers for the paper we can do little. We are getting that cooperation and this week the builders of the classless social order of our Socialist philosophy respond to our urgent request for names and addresses as they never responded before.

Comrade Charles Alexander of Washington, D. C., heads the list with 150 names and thus equals the service of "Jimmie" Graham of Montana. All are located in Washington, D. C., Virginia, or Maryland.

Anderson, Indiana, for many years before the World War polled a heavy Socialist vote and it is still one of the cities that will eventually be carried by intelligent Socialist voters. Comrade I. S. Walker, a grand-nephew of Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana during the Civil War, sends us the names and addresses of prospects dis-

tributed over five states. He is certain that it will not be long before Anderson "comes back." It will not, and The New Leader will report the Socialist victory.

Minnesota is slowly coming back into the Socialist ranks, and Ernest Seliskar, of Ely, is certain that The New Leader will help in making Socialists and organizing them for the Socialist Party. He sends the second largest list of names, a total of 60. We hope that he and others will follow up our work of sending The New Leader by casually inquiring whether prospects would not like to subscribe.

Comrade Helen Diskant of the Bronx responds with a list of thirty-one scattered over the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Jersey. She refers to it as a "brief" list, but if 100 others will shower us with as many "briefs" we will be happy to work overtime to get The New Leader to all.

Comrade M. V. Halushka of Chicago sends us a list of three for Illinois. This is a small list, but just as welcome as the others. Every person who is a possible subscriber is one that we want to see The New Leader. Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School, supplies us with three names. The record for the week is 269 names, the best that has been made since this appeal has gone to our readers.

Now think of our job. The human mind apparently has a number of compartments. Each has been stuffed with some taboo, a prejudice, a superstition, a fear, conventional lies and intellectual rubbish inherited from other days. With its servile press, its schools and its politicians, capitalism has filled these minds with this rubbish. We have to clean out these minds and replace the rubbish with sound knowledge. Make people learn the lost art of how to think—think in terms of their own happiness and welfare and abandon the parties of their enemies.

You are helping in this work, Comrades. Who will respond this coming week with a list of names? Shall we get a list from YOU?

BRITISH LABOR FACES SEVERE STRUGGLE

LONDON.—The massed offensive of Capital against Labor is about to begin. Miners, railwaymen and engineers will all be in the thick of it within a few days. The period of more or less amicable conference between mine-owners and men is apparently at an end, and it has led to no results.

It is now certain that these discussions will be interrupted on the last day of this month by the action of the owners, who have decided to give a month's notice to terminate the agreement. They have, indeed, already opened the negotiations for the revision of the Agreement by demanding a return to the old eight-hour day. That would require legislation, and it is certain that the men will refuse point blank to discuss it. The next stage may possibly be that the owners will then shift the discussion to wages. It might conceivably drag on for some time, but there is the sinister possibility that the owners at the end of July may simply post up a copy of their terms at the pits and lock out those who refuse to accept them. A lock-out in these conditions would deprive the men of unemployment benefit.

Mr. Baldwin's answer to a question in the House shows that the Government has not advanced beyond its habitual attitude of negotiation. Up to the last moment, and until a stoppage of the mines is imminent, it will leave the industry "to work out its own salvation."

Purcell in Parliament

What is considered one of the most important by-elections in England for many months resulted Wednesday in the election of A. A. Purcell, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to Parliament in the Forest of Dean, Gloucester. The seat had been held by the Labor party before in the person of James Wignell, who belongs to the moderate wing of the party. Purcell increased the majority from 1,309 to 3,022. There are a large number of miners in this constituency and the attempt of the mine owners to increase hours and reduce wages contributed to the increase in the Labor vote. Purcell represents a left wing tendency in the Labor party, but this tendency is not Communist although it favors an alliance with the Russian trade unions.

In This Issue

| | Page | | Page |
|---|------|--|------|
| The Next Step in Coal | 1 | The Utopian Socialists | 5 |
| By H. S. RAUSHENBUSH | | By HARRY W. LAIDLER | |
| A. F. of L. Backs China | 1 | A History of Industrial Criminals | 6 |
| British Labor Faces Severe Struggle | 1 | By STEPHEN A. DOYLE | |
| Co-operating for The New Leader | 1 | Amalgamated Strikers Stand Fast | 8 |
| Re-Kindling Fires of Hate | 2 | Shaking the Empire | 7 |
| By BENJAMIN P. CHASS | | By EMYRS HUGHES | |
| Education a la Tammany | 3 | The New Leader Mail Bag | 8 |
| By HENRY C. FENTON | | The Socialist Party at Work .. | 9 |
| The Bastille of Repress | 3 | Labor Jottings from Abroad | 9 |
| Super Power — Promise or Menace? | 4 | The St. Louis Convention | 9 |
| By JAMES H. MAURER | | News of the Drama | 10 |
| American Socialists and the League | 4 | The Realm of Books | 11 |
| By PAUL F. SIFTON | | Reviews by Benjamin Stolberg, Clement Wood, William Lea, James Oneal and David P. Berenberg. | |
| "As God Sees It" | 5 | Editorials | 12 |
| Bed-Time Stories | 5 | The News of the Week | 12 |
| By MCALISTER COLEMAN | | The Chatter-Box | 12 |
| How to Cure World Unrest .. | 5 | By SAMUEL A. DE WITT | |
| By ART YOUNG | | | |

Mr. Baldwin has, indeed, met Mr. Smillie and Mr. Cook with the rest of the General Council, and from several quarters he is being urged to intervene to nationalize royalties; but as yet there is no sign that either owners or Government will consider any constructive policy whatever.

The railway companies, as if to prove that Capital is even more ready than Labor to mobilize itself for concerted action, have chosen this moment to demand a general reduction of wages. They have called a conference, which is intended to pave the way for the more formal procedure of the Wages Boards. The railways rest their case for a general reduction of wages on the fact that the decrease in two years of no less than 17,000,000 tons in the quantity of coal carried during the first quarter of the year has reduced their receipts so heavily that their expenditure is now equal to 83 per cent of their receipts, as against 63 per cent in pre-war days. Thus the fall in coal exports becomes the excuse for a reduction of wages not only in the mines, but on the railways also. In order to recover the export trade, it is proposed in effect to ruin the home market. A general fall in wages can only mean

a decreased demand for the products of factory and farm, and a consequent increase of unemployment.

The weekly figures of unemployment show an apparent improvement after the heavy increases of the two previous weeks. The total (1,280,700) is 10,491 less than that of last week, but 228,059 above that of the same week last year. The improvement is, however, only superficial. It is accounted for by the return to work of large numbers of women in the cotton trade after the holiday stoppages. The men's figures, on the other hand, show a steady increase of unemployment. The total here is up by 2,177 on the previous week.

These appalling figures call for

a fighting policy. It is good news that Labor in the House has secured next Monday for a vote of censure on the Government, and better still that the General Council has called a special Trades Union Congress on Unemployment for July 24.

Does Your District Need an Organizer?

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has nearly completed its vote on candidates for approval as District Organizers, and the matter of assignments is under consideration. Two District Organizers are already at work.

Do you want the services of a district organizer in your community? Write to the National Office about it. How much co-operation can you and your fellow workers give? What about towns near yours in which the organizer could expect some local cooperation? The circuit should be composed of towns lying as close together as possible and in which the material and cooperation would enable the Organizer to accomplish something rapidly. Look over the situation in and around your town and hurry your letter into the National Office.

If eight organizers receive the cooperation they should have we shall "come back" so rapidly and soundly that soon we shall have twice eight organizers in the field. It's right up to you now. The organizers will certainly be sent where they can accomplish the most and they can accomplish most where they get the most cooperation.

Come through. What do you say? Will you "quit" or fight?

Address the National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COLEMAN AT SCOPES TRIAL

McAlister Coleman has left for Dayton, Tennessee, to cover the Scopes Evolution trial. His first story will appear in The New Leader Next Week. The only way you can make sure of not missing any of his stories is by subscribing. Incidentally, Adam Coal-digger will give New Leader readers a pretty full earful on Evolution in his column next week.

By H. S. RAUSHENBUSH

(Mr. Raushenbush has been engaged for a number of years in studying the coal situation. He is the author of "Anthracite," a notable contribution to the study of industrial relations in the hard coal industry. One of his present connections is as Secretary of the Coal and Super-Power Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy.)

THERE will probably be a suspension of work in the anthracite industry at the end of August. Some are inclined to attribute this to the leisureliness with which negotiations are now being conducted at Atlantic City. They do the industry an injustice. A suspension of work is almost as definite an industrial policy as any other part of the wage negotiations. The anthracite industry does not work full time, only about 272 days. In case there were no suspension the ninety idle days would be scattered inconveniently throughout the year. By suspending work in September the idle days are concentrated. The men know they are going to be idle for a while. They can plan their lives better than the bituminous miners who have to hang around their collieries day after day waiting for the whistle to blow. There should be no reasonable objection to bunching the idle time. It would be a boon to the clothing industry or any other seasonal or semi-seasonal industry.

A short suspension will not produce a large shortage of coal. There is plenty of cheap soft coal. Those who insist upon anthracite will probably have to pay a little more for it than they have done this summer.

Unless the suspension lasts or threatens to last any considerable time, there is no excuse for a marked increase in the price of anthracite.

The prices of coal do not increase proportionately with every wage increase or drop with every wage cut. No solution of the recurrent difficulties between the miners and the operators that does not recognize that fact will be a satisfactory solution. The companies charge what they can get for their coal and a wage increase of forty cents a ton doesn't mean that the consumer pays only forty cents more a ton.

The Suspension In 1923

The last suspension was in the fall of 1923. In the first part of that year the independent companies were selling their coal at the mines for an average of \$7.80 a ton, and the railroad coal companies, the larger producers, were selling it for \$6.75. Then the strike came, and the wage increase added forty cents to the cost of mining the coal. Yet for the last three months of 1923, the months after the suspension, the independents raised their price only fifteen cents, and the railroad coal companies raised theirs ninety-one cents, to \$7.66 per ton. They could have sold the coal at the old prices and still made a good profit. They didn't. There was no power to make them do it. For those last three months of the year after the strike the independents were making a gross profit of \$1.42 a ton, and the railroad coal companies were making one of \$1.94 per ton.

What Governor Pinchot Said

In 1923 Governor Pinchot did what President Coolidge may try to do this year in case there is a wage increase. He suggested politely to the operators that they pay the wage increase out of their own pockets instead of out of the pockets of the public. He tells the story himself:

"Shortly after the settlement of the 1923 coal strike I took up the question of coal prices with members of the same operators' committee with which I had dealt in the settlement and impressed upon them by every means in my power, both singly and in a group, and by public statement, the self-evident truth that the wise thing for them to do was to undertake the cleaning of their own house. To remedy existing abuses, suppress extortion and

(Continued on Page 2.)

RE-KINDLING THE FIRES OF HATE

By BENJAMIN P. CHASS

THE struggle between ancient bigotry and a growing liberalism marked the beginning of the fight for religious freedom in the very early days of the birth of this nation. The State of Massachusetts passed vigorous and far-reaching laws, subjecting to heavy penalties any person who might question the medieval notions as to the nature, attributes, and heavenly functions of the Deity, or the divine inspiration of any book of the Old and New Testament. In the State of Maryland, as well as in Massachusetts, all officers were required by law to declare their belief in the Christian religion. In South Carolina and in Pennsylvania, all officers were required to acknowledge the inspiration of the Old and New Testament. Such was the reign of bigotry and intolerance in the early days of this country. Those who dared to utter beliefs at variance with the then current faiths of the rulers of the Church were outlawed and persecuted.

Religion Bigotry Again to the Fore

This occurred at the end of the eighteenth century. Today, at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, history repeats itself once more. Religious bigotry has once more dashed its forces into the arena of human thought. This time it is a war on the theory of Evolution.

For over two years the public schools of the State of Oklahoma have barred the teaching of the theory of Evolution. The State of Tennessee has recently committed the same crime against tolerance and science. The teaching of Evolution has been declared illegal by the Tennessee Legislature, so far as any public educational institution is concerned.

As a result of this action a teacher in one of the schools has been indicted for teaching this theory in violation of the State law.

More than 2,000 years ago Socrates was condemned to die after he was convicted for the crime of "corrupting the youth" and with "displeasing the Gods." However, time has shown us that this was not Socrates' crime, but rather was this crime foisted upon the Athenian philosopher by the rulers of Athens. It was Socrates' life-work to teach the truth as he saw it. But those who reigned supreme feared his tongue of wisdom and thus sentenced him to death.

Today the indicted teacher of Tennessee is faced with the same crime of corrupting the youth and displeasing the Deity, simply because he dared to teach his students the Darwinian theory of Evolution. This indictment of Mr. J. T. Scopes of Dayton, Tennessee, is to serve as a test case in order to test the constitutionality of the Tennessee anti-Evolution law. Unlike Socrates, who was forced to fight his case alone, Mr. Scopes has the assistance of some of the foremost legal and scientific talent available. The battle has a double significance. It is a battle for freedom of thought and for the recognition and advancement of scientific thought and investigation. It will decide whether or not the teaching of Evolution is a crime and whether the Tennessee enactment does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

This intolerance does not only exist in one or two states. The fact is that it is rampant throughout the country at the present time. The Florida Legislature recently passed a resolution advising school boards or trustees not to employ any instructor who teaches Darwinism, and a bill has been introduced making such instruction a crime. "No infidel, atheist, or agnostic shall be employed in any capacity in the University of Texas." This, ordained by the Board of Regents of the State University. In Kentucky and Texas, the lower houses have already passed anti-Evolution bills, but luckily the upper branch failed to pass anti-Evolution measures. The North Carolina Board of Education will not employ teachers who entertain opinions on Evolution. Several other states, among them Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota, Oregon, and Arizona, have started or are about ready to commence on campaigns to drive out the teaching of Evolution from their public schools of education. Wherever one goes in the entire South and Southwest, Evolutionists are in danger due to the strong feeling of the Fundamentalists and anti-Evolutionists.

Compulsory Bible Reading

The less Darwinism, the more Bibleism. Thus runs the stream. Simultaneously with the attack on the teaching of Evolution, there has arisen an ever stronger movement for the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

Bible reading is at present compulsory by law in the States of Alabama, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Massachusetts, and the reading of the Bible is distinctly permitted by law in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Okla-

Scopes Trial Raises Fear of New Conflict Between Forces of Truth and Bigotry

homa, South Dakota, and in New York City. And unless there is increased opposition to the Fundamentalists and anti-Evolutionists, who seem to be growing more brisk, there is great possibility that an increasing number of states will make it illegal for teachers to teach the theory of Evolution.

What is it all about—this re-kindling of medieval fires?

In the ages of Copernicus, Newton, and Galileo, much was heard about religious bigotry and religious persecutions. In the days of witchcraft, intolerance and persecutions against men who battled against such rubbish were quite common. Back in the Dark Ages, those who waged war against superstition were forced to suffer the consequences. The burning stake often proved to be their final resting-place. But today, in the supposed-to-be enlightened century—today, the era of the telephone, the telegraph, and the radio, such an event as is now taking place in that backward State of Tennessee is nothing more than preposterous. Who would have ever thought it that in this late year of scientific knowledge a teacher would be indicted simply because he taught the theory of Evolution? Surely, Darwin and Huxley and Spencer must be smiling in their resting place—a resting place we know nothing about. Surely it's a thing too simple to discuss, so ridiculous does this sudden attack on science and Evolution seem. Yet it is an all-important question which must have its defenders.

Contempt for Science and Truth

The Legislature of that backward, medieval Southern State did not care anything about the value of science or truth or tolerance when they voted to outlaw the teaching of Darwinism from their benighted State. They feared that such teachings would perhaps destroy the people's faith in the Bible—and thus they enacted such a law that had its place in the Dark Ages of bigotry and the stake. Why this fear? To me it looks as if the Fundamentalists have begun to realize the slow but sure crumbling of their hold upon the masses. Hence their cowardice to face the other side. This is why the intellectual atmosphere in the South is throwing all its forces against the teachings of scientists who, by their calm, sane search for the facts of life, have found a little bit of fact here and a bit of truth

there, until the theory of Evolution was given to the people for them to ponder over and reach their own conclusions as to the origin of life on this earth. But instead of upholding the people's right to their freedom of thought and opinion, the Fundamentalists choose to bridle men's minds. Not only do they want to control the Church, but they are anxious to capture the State. And so in the year 1925 we find a teacher indicted for the heinous crime of daring to teach the theory of Evolution. The legal law thinks it can settle a scientific and very complex question by taking the matter into court. Nothing could be more absurd!

What the Trial Can Settle

Should the narrow-minded bigots prove to be the victor it will settle nothing more than the fact that theological tyranny and persecution will begin to rule stronger than before the trial. William Jennings Bryan may win by his emotional appeals and with the assistance of his mind reminiscent of the Dark Ages of Faith, but the battle of science will still go on. The search for the truth will not die; if it did, civilization would soon begin to stagnate and crumble, for a people which lacked the strong, inherent urge to crave for the unknown and which had no tendency to search and fumble for the things unsolved could never have developed civilization and human intelligence. For it is by doubting that we come to learn the truth. Gullible and credulous people, people who continuously rely upon authority and upon fixed and established institutions, can never expect to make any change or progress. By this route of curiosity and search and fumble have we arrived where we are today. And in the same manner the theory of Evolution was discovered.

Laws against science are but scraps of paper. Scientific truths cannot be outlawed by enacting laws against them. As Luther Burbank declares: "Those who would legislate against the teaching of Evolution should also legislate against gravity, electricity, and the unreasonable velocity of light, and also should introduce a clause to prevent the use of the telescope, the microscope and the spectroscope, or any other instrument of precision which may in the future be invented, constructed or used, for the discovery

of truth." In this statement lies the crux of the question that is now bothering our Bryans.

Violating The Constitution

To bring the question of religion into our public schools of education is to violate one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, principle of our Federal Constitution. No connection whatever exists in the United States Constitution between the Church and State. The Federal Constitution declares that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in the United States." The First Amendment to the Constitution says clearly that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Yet we have seen two states bar in entirety the teaching of Evolution in the public schools, the while others are marching along the same road. A President or senator is not required to believe in any certain religion in order to serve the people in Washington, but a teacher in a public school is forbidden to teach the theory of Evolution; a teacher must believe in a certain faith, otherwise he is barred from teaching in any public institution. On Bertrand Russell's visit to this country last year he told us that "in the South and in some parts of the Middle West, Protestantism is as fierce as in Belfast, and the whole intellectual atmosphere is reminiscent of the seventeenth century. In the East, in some states, the Catholics are sufficiently powerful to enforce the Inquisition on State teachers." Such is the scene observed by a "foreigner," and of course any man with open eyes can easily observe the very same thing. The Church feels that it is beginning to lose its power over the people, therefore it is anxious to force their teachings down the children's throats. But by making it compulsory for the teacher to read the Bible daily to her pupils makes this not only an unconstitutional act, since the Church is to be entirely separate from the State, legally speaking, but it also puts an end to religious freedom. Not every race has the same religious teachings, nor do they all worship the same God or hold holy the same prophets. Hence the Jews and other minority races would suffer greatly by the compulsory reading of the Bible in the schools.

Forcing the Teaching of Religion

Moreover, with its 243,578 churches and 214,385 ministers, religion has a big enough army to turn all the 114,000,000 of our population into fervent and faithful believers in the teachings of Genesis and the rest of the Bible. The home and all the Sunday schools and Hebrew schools and other religious schools are more than enough with which to inculcate the children with the belief in Genesis and the Bible, without taking the Bible into the schools. Even our devoted anti-Evolution friend, Mr. Bryan, has declared that teachers who are paid by public taxation should not be forced to teach their students the Christian religion.

It took years and years, coupled with blood and disaster, before the Church and State were separated. And now it is desired to bind them together again. The campaign to force the Bible into the schools is sign enough that the religionists are confessing their failure in the home and the church. And so they want a chance in the schools. Surely, if the home and the church and the Sunday school and the parochial schools and the newspapers have failed at the task, the schools cannot master the situation! But if the home, alone, cannot breed religious sentiment, no other place can. But religion refuses to give up the ship!

The Sabbath Taboo

While we are on the subject of medievalism, let us say a few words about the Sabbath taboo. The American Sunday is surely a dead and monotonous day in most of our cities. As one man said to the other, who had arrived in Pittsburgh one Sunday: He was asking a friend where he could spend the day, and his friend thought and thought, but at thinking he was forced to stop. "Aren't the movies or the theaters open today?" the visitor inquired. He received a negative answer.

"Well, where can a fellow go on Sunday? . . . By golly, this city is a good place to die in on Sunday," he told his friend.

"Yes," his friend retorted, "a funeral of even a plain ordinary man would draw a large crowd on Sunday."

We must admit that in general Sunday in the United States is a blue Sunday governed by the blue laws. And the day of the blue law has by no means passed, nor does there seem to be much chance of a less restrictive Sunday. The last legislative session held in most of

the states was a victory for the advocates of blue Sundays.

In Pennsylvania it is a crime to go fishing on Sundays, let alone taking part in a baseball game. The places of amusement are closed and all one can do is to sit in church all day. It is still more unfortunate for the non-churchgoer. But, of course, the blue laws were made for the great purpose of keeping and driving the people into the churches. In Pittsburgh the street railways company has been issuing a special Sunday pass for the last several weeks, and so for a quarter one can spend the entire day Sunday riding around the city. Some relief, anyway! In Ohio the last session of the Legislature witnessed the passing of a law forbidding Sunday dances at which more than five people are in attendance. If you want to dance in your home, dance alone; don't call your friends in. A joke, but, as funny as it is, it marks another blow at tolerance and freedom. These seemingly trifling things strike a blow to those who believe in freedom.

It may have been a very good thing in ancient Bible days for the

people to rest one day in seven from their weekly labors, by spending this entire day of rest in temples and in reading the Bible. However, the people of that day lived mostly an open-air life, working in the fields and tending the sheep, but in our day we sit all week at a desk pouring over some ledgers or bending over a typewriter or toiling away in a mill or mine. And hence on Sunday we desire a change; we want to play tennis; we want to have a game of baseball; we desire to go swimming or to be amused in the movie or the theatre, but no, we must not, we cannot. Thus speaks the Church. We must go to church and read the Bible on Sunday! The usual Sunday church services lasts for no more than about an hour. So even the churchgoer is at a loss at what to do, unless he falls asleep while reading the Holy Book.

The conclusion is, then, that what is sorely needed is a total separation of the Church and State and not a closer binding together, as is now hoped for by our Church leaders. What America needs today is more people who will fight for freedom of thought so that the lawmakers will not give us anti-Evolution laws. We do not want to go back to the Dark Ages; we want to march on with the progress of science and wisdom, and not swim blindly along with bigotry and intolerance.

Keep Cool

Get yourself a light-weight or a feather-weight Suit.

Genuine Palm Beaches.

Farr's and Benn's Mohairs.

We also specialize in Imported Tropical Worsteds.

Try one of them this Summer and you'll be cool and contented.

We've priced them right. As for style, we have them in new as well as conservative models.

Here They Are—

Palm Beaches,
Farr's and Benn's
Mohairs

Imported
Tropical Worsteds
and All Wool
Light-Weight Suits

\$12.50

\$22.50

Remember—

We are the original Summer Outfitters

THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address!

Just Off the "L" Station

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

NEXT STEP IN COAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

give the public a square deal would, as I pointed out, go far to provide the rehabilitation of the industry before the public of which it stands in need. . . . Unfortunately, my appeal to the members of the committee for better conditions in the anthracite industry produced no result. They finally declined to undertake the necessary house-cleaning themselves. If they will not do what is needed, the people must do it for them. I do not doubt that they will."

Up-to-Date Figures Not Available

Here public opinion failed to work in the way those people who think it is an adequate remedy for anything that goes wrong with the industry think it ought to work. It failed to keep prices down when the \$600,000 Coal Commission had said that the operators were earning large profits on investments that were almost one-third water, and when the man who settled the strike said that there wasn't any excuse for a raise in prices. In 1923 we had accurate figures, and public opinion failed to be effective. In 1925 we have no up-to-date figures, and public opinion can be even less effective. The collecting of figures done by the Federal Trade Commission was stopped by the decision of the Supreme Court last winter in the suit brought against it by the Maynard Coal Company.

There will be talk about a fact-finding commission and the power of public opinion again this year. The newly constituted Federal Trade Commission has started it off already. That talk is a large waste of time. People who are willing to let this suspension happen and other suspensions happen without accomplishing any forward step will share in this talk of the power of public opinion in a highly technical question like a wage dispute. People who think that it is about time that the industry cleaned its house will consider what the next step should be.

Operators Oppose Regulation

The operators are afraid of regulation. They want a free hand. Their usual spokesman is a Phi Beta Kappa man, and President of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, a company that owns large reserves of coal land and be-

cause of that speculative real estate venture does not show a large profit.

Mr. S. D. Warriner says: "Any proposition of Government regulation which limits the constitutional rights of investors in this industry must either be prepared to furnish substantial guarantees sufficient to attract capital in the anthracite business by freeing it from competition, or else the effort would be so evidently one of hostile class legislation as to be obviously unconstitutional and ineffective."

The anthracite operators do not want Government interference with their profits, or any kind of interference. They only want one kind of Government help: the establishment of compulsory arbitration in Labor disputes. The bituminous operators ran to the Government for help in 1924 when their industry was in a slump. Now the bituminous industry is in a slump again and they are meeting it by breaking contracts with the union. They do not need the Government any more.

This past year the anthracite industry has suffered from the competition of cheap soft coal. In case of a suspension there is plenty of this coal to keep the country from freezing. The increasing use of oil as a fuel has replaced about 5,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. If the soft coal industry stays in a slump and people start using more and more soft coal, the anthracite industry will get to be in a bad way. More and more power is being generated at the mines and shipped by wire to the factories. This, too, will come into competition with the steam sizes of anthracite. The sooner the miners, operators and consumers start thinking about the next step to be taken for the combined coal industry, the nearer we will all be toward ending the present waste, inefficiency and planlessness that are costing the country many millions every year.

During the long strike of 1922 when the miners fought to retain their war-time wages they had a battle cry "There must be no backward step." The time has come for everybody concerned in the industry, producers and consumers both, to say that there must be a forward step. The Coal and Super-Power Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy will propose such a step.

:- SUPER-POWER—PROMISE OR MENACE? :-

By JAMES H. MAURER

President, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor

THERE is one particular phase of our public problems to which I wish to direct especial attention. I refer to the problem of electric power—super-power as it is called by some, giant power as it is called by others. This is a matter of such vital and far-reaching importance that every trade unionist and every organization of Labor should give it immediate and earnest attention.

Electric power is revolutionizing the industrial world. It is everywhere replacing certain industries and creating literally hundreds of new ones. Municipalities are becoming constantly more dependent upon electric power for lighting, for operating their water works, street car lines and other utilities and for industrial development. Railroads are being electrified. Mining is being electrified and the whole industry is very likely to undergo reorganization and readjustment as a result.

Electric power is beginning to revolutionize farming. Everywhere, the farmer is crying out for electric service. It is the cheapest power and a veritable god-send to the farmer wherever he can get it. For pumping water, grinding, chopping, milking, sawing, filling silos, threshing, and for lighting the barn and the house, as well as for all other domestic uses, electric power on the farm means a new era for agriculture.

The Menace of Private Monopoly

From the above, it is evident that we are entering a new era. A new industrial revolution is upon us, far greater and more completely transforming than the industrial revolution that the invention of the steam engine brought on a century or so ago. However, with the coming of this new era of electric power, we are face to face with the most serious problems that have ever confronted a free people.

From what has already happened in this field, it is evident that a vast and far-reaching organization, what is called a giant or super-power system, is inevitable. The advantages of such a system are so great and compelling that economic necessity is drawing the State and the nation into it very rapidly. Shall it be a private monopoly, or a public monopoly? Shall it be our master or our slave?

That is the issue that confronts us now; and it is the most serious issue before our people, the State, the nation, and modern civilization. Thus far the private monopoly has the advantage. The private interests have been quick to see the tremendous possibilities of electric super-power and swift to seize upon every possible point of advantage. Long before the general public awoke to the possibilities the private companies were rushing their plans for the capture and control of the field. And their plans for a private monopoly of the power of this continent are well under way.

Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in the Message of Transmittal of the Report of his Giant Power Survey Board, made public in February of this year (1925), in part, says:

The Electric Monopoly

"No one who studies the electrical developments already achieved and those planned for the immediate future can doubt that a unified electrical monopoly extending into every part of the nation is inevitable in the very near future. The question before us is not whether there shall be such a monopoly. That we cannot prevent. The question is whether we shall regulate it, or whether it shall regulate us.

"It is almost impossible to imagine the force and intimacy with which such a monopoly will touch and affect, for good or evil, the life of every citizen. The time is fully in sight when every household operation, from heating and cooking to sweeping and sewing, will be performed by the aid of electrical power; when every article on the average man's breakfast table—every item of his clothing—every piece of his furniture—every tool of his trade—that he, himself, did not produce, will have been manufactured or transported by electric power; when the home, the farm, and the factory will be electrically lighted, heated, and operated; when, from morning to night, from the cradle to the grave, electric service will enter at every moment and from every direction into the daily life of every man, woman, and child in America.

Greatest Fact of Our Time

"Nothing like this gigantic monopoly has ever appeared in the history of the world. Nothing has ever been imagined before that even remotely approaches it in the thorough-going, intimate, unceasing control it may exercise over the daily life of every human being within the web of its wires. It is immeasurably the greatest industrial fact of our time. If uncontrolled, it will be a plague without previous example. If effectively controlled in the public interest, it can be made incomparably the greatest material blessing in human history.

"This much is certain, if we control it, instead of permitting it to control us, the coming electrical development will form the basis for a civilization safer, happier, freer, and fuller of opportunity than any the world has ever known.

"As Pennsylvania and the nation deal with electric power, so shall we and our descendants be free men, masters of our own destinies and our own souls, or we shall be the helpless servants of the most widespread, far-reaching, and penetrating monopoly ever known. Either we must control electric power, or its masters and owners will control us."

Governor Pinchot is right. The mightiest monopoly the world has ever seen is upon us. At no distant day, if this monopolization is allowed to go on to its completion, it will be possible for one person, with his hand upon the switch of a great super-power system, to darken every home and city street, to stop every street car line and transcontinental railroad train, to silence every mill, mine, and factory, to seriously interfere with agriculture—in short, to paralyze the common life of the community. No power like this has ever before existed in human history. No king, no kaiser, no potentate of the past, and no combination of power in modern times, has ever had such power over the life and death of the people or the destinies of mankind as they will have who finally succeed in monopolizing the electric super-power of the Continent.

In view of these facts, the question of the ownership and control

of the super-power system of the continent becomes at once the most vital and strategic issue in the whole utility field. And every consideration of the general welfare demands public ownership and democratic control.

Among the most compelling reasons may be mentioned the following:

Large Scale Production: Electricity can be produced most cheaply in large quantities in great co-ordinated and unified systems. It must be manufactured on a large scale in order to secure the advantages of the lowest cost. It costs as high as ten cents a kilowatt hour to produce electric current in a small, isolated steam plant. The cost per unit goes down rapidly as the size of the plant and the volume of production increases until, in the largest, combined, water-driven, super-power system, the cost is as low as one-half a cent (½c) per kilowatt hour, or only one-twentieth as much. The State alone has adequate power, financial resources, legal authority and co-ordinating ability to develop such a system on such a scale as to secure its full advantage.

Utilizing Water Power: Millions of horse-power of energy that could be utilized for the manufacture of electric current are rushing away, unused and lost in the rivers and waterfalls of the continent. Every drop of hydro-electric power that can be developed should be developed not only because it is cheaper to produce electric current that way, once the projects are built, but also because, by developing our water power, we

conserve our coal, oil, and gas.

We are rapidly exhausting our fuel resources. As they grow scarcer, the price goes up and it becomes easier for the private monopolies to control them. In time they will be gone altogether. But water is an inexhaustible resource; it can be used over and over again as it flows in the rivers to the sea, and even then is picked up by the sun and the winds and brought back to the mountains in the mist and snow to flow again to the sea.

So, then, the hydro-electric power resources of every river in the country should be developed to its utmost. But the rivers and waterways of the nation belong to the people. They are the last and the greatest of the natural resources that have not been given away. They can never safely be allowed to pass into the ownership and control of private monopolies to be exploited for private profit if the people remain a free people.

Conservation of Coal, Oil and Gas

Not only will the public ownership and control of the superpower system conserve our resources of coal, oil, and gas, but the full development and use of water power will still further conserve them by developing a better system of utilizing them. For example, whenever possible, great power plants will be located at or near the mines or fuel resources and the electric current manufactured there. So, instead of shipping the coal by the slow, laborious, and costly system of railroad freight, the current will be shipped by wire. This will give us more current at less cost and besides will

give us comparatively clean, smokeless cities.

Co-Ordination of Public Services: Public ownership is also necessary in order to co-ordinate the various public services that are involved. In a city, for example, the water works, which are almost universally public owned, should be combined with the electric light and power plant. They can thus be operated at a very great advantage and economy. So, too, ice should be manufactured by the electric power plant using the "off peak" load, as it is called. And, finally, if street cars are used, the power should be supplied by the same co-ordinated power system. In other words, the best service and greatest economy in the operation of the public utilities of a city can be secured by the unification and co-ordination of all of them, with the central power system. But no city can safely turn over to a private monopoly all of its public utilities for private exploitation.

When we enter the larger field of national services, the necessity of public ownership of power is still more essential. In the development of great waterways and water power systems such as those of Muscle Shoals, Boulder Canyon of the Colorado, or the St. Lawrence, three, and sometimes four, great public functions are involved. Dams are built to form storage reservoirs to secure flood control. The same development makes possible great irrigation projects. They also serve to make the river navigable. And, finally, the same project will develop electric power. No private corporation can ever be trusted to undertake the development of the great waterways of the nation, with all these public functions properly provided for. Moreover, the expenditures required are so vast that private enterprise is unequal to the task. In this field, at least, the necessity of public ownership should be obvious to all.

Service at Cost

In order that electric service may have the widest possible use and industrial, domestic and agricultural development, the greatest possible expansion and progress, it is necessary to reduce the rates charged for the current to the lowest possible point. To accomplish this, the power system should be operated on the basis of service at cost.

But no private company can operate on that basis; it must charge rates sufficient to yield a profit on the capital invested, to say nothing of paying dividends on watered stock. Public ownership alone can eliminate first the profit and finally the capital charges and dividends at actual cost.

Reduce the Cost: It is also necessary to have public ownership in the power field because it is the only way to reduce the cost to the lowest possible point. In the first place, it has been shown by the United States Census that it requires nearly twice as much capital to develop a water power plant by private corporations as it does by municipalities. It is also well known that the Government—municipal, State or Federal—can borrow money more cheaply than a private corporation.

This difference between public and private ownership, in the manner of handling the capital account, is enormous. It has been estimated by several high authorities that four-fifths of the cost of manufacturing electric current by water power is due to the capital charges. If that is true, the public ownership of a State-wide and ultimately a nationwide public super-power system would result in revolutionary reductions in rates. Electric current that today costs nine, ten, and twelve cents a kilowatt hour, would then cost around one, two and three cents; service that now costs \$2.50 per month would then cost 50 cents; power that costs \$15 per horsepower would then cost \$3. That some such rates as these are possible under public super-power is proven by the fact that in Ontario, where we have such a system, organized and conducted upon the very principles here set forth, the rates are already reduced to these points in some cases and are going down everywhere. (Details of the amazing results of this Ontario Electric Power System may be secured of the Public Ownership League, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.)

Democratic Control: Public ownership of power is essential in order to secure some degree of democratic control of the industrial life of the nation. In the electrical age into which we are just entering, control of power will carry with it the control of practically every phase of the common life: industry and transportation, mining, manufactures and agriculture, the municipality and State, as well as the home life of the people, all will be absolutely dependent upon electric power.

The struggle for public super-power is, therefore, one of the most vital and important matters before the people of the nation. I urge that the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated bodies and membership give the subject their immediate attention and serious consideration, and that everything possible be done to safeguard the interests of Labor and the general public in this critical situation.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS and the LEAGUE

By PAUL F. SIFTON

THE Socialist Party of France, who put Herriot in power and whose consent was necessary to the forming of the Painlevé Government, will ultimately consider revision of the Treaty of Versailles, Jean Longuet, prominent European Socialist and former Deputy, said in an interview with me in Paris recently.

The grandson of Karl Marx and son of an exile of the Commune refused to be retrospective about the last war, or as gloomy as most radicals are about "the next one." "The great thing that America could do—although I don't see much chance of it—would be to get into the League of Nations," he said during the talk. "American radicals ought to work for that."

Raps American Legion

"The European veterans of the last war are an almost certain guarantee against another one in the next few years," he said, adding: "It's too bad the American Legion didn't get in the war for a few years instead of a few months. It would know more about war and talk less about it."

"In a few years, when we have increased our representation to, let us say, 200 and our popular vote from approximately 1,800,000 to 2,500,000, we may form a Government that will be willing and able to take up the question of revising the treaty provisions concerning the Eastern frontiers, the German settlement, the Saar, the left bank of the Rhine and other details," M. Longuet predicted. "Of course, it is a bad treaty. Made at the time it was, with reaction and national-

French Party for Full Revision of Versailles Treaty—Longuet

ism in power, it could not have been otherwise."

French Radicals Weak on Imperialism

"Once the German people reject militarism and revenge," he continued, "the liberals and radicals of Europe can do something toward insuring peace. Opposition of French Socialists to the French policy of armed security, a standing army of 600,000 men, of supporting militarism in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia will be strengthened."

"French radicals have always been weak on foreign policy, from the internationalist's point of view. Clemenceau, who founded the French radical movement forty years ago, ended by being the greatest Jingo of them all. So with other leaders. The Socialist Party of France has gone on record three times since the war as being against the policy of imperialism and armed 'security,' but, to date, we have not been able to put our opposition into force to any great extent. Of course, Herriot, had he been the most enthusiastic opponent of the policy, did not have the backing to grasp it."

M. Longuet, who visited the United States two years ago to deliver a series of lectures, said that he admitted the soundness of the American talk against easing the French war debt while France is spending millions for armies.

"The United States is prepared to

admit that France bore the brunt of a common fight, losing 1,500,000 men as compared to 50,000 American dead, but you refuse to consider adjustment of the money loaned so long as we spend milliards of francs on our army and other war preparations.

"No one can tell how long peace in Europe will last under present conditions, but it is my belief that it will be long enough for Labor Governments to come into power in the principal countries and then peace would be saved."

Predicts a Socialist Europe

"Belgium has a strong Labor movement which may take power at any time, the English Labor party will come into power in its own right before a few years, and in France the Socialists will be in control before long. With Labor Governments in these countries, the League of Nations will be altogether different from what it was when it was created during the post-war period of reaction. And it is already changed much in this direction. The League can then be used to make a firm basis for a lasting peace. Russia and Germany will be members, necessarily."

"We believe that the League is the only instrument for securing a real peace. It is the League of Nations that must revise the Treaty of Versailles if it is to be revised without bloodshed."

"I know that American progres-

A Pilgrimage of Peace

"A WARLESS world in this generation" read the banner carried by twenty members of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace who sailed on the S. S. Belgenland on a peace pilgrimage through Europe. The group is being led by Thomas Q. Harrison and Brent Dow Allinson. The main purpose of the pilgrimage is to bring the spirit of Fellowship to the youth of Europe and to bring back a better understanding of our neighbors across the water.

While on tour the group will take in the Sherwood Eddy lectures in London; later they will attend the Edinburgh Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. From Edinburgh they will go to Germany, where they will continue attending the Sherwood Eddy lectures in Hamburg.

While in Germany, the Peace Pilgrims will go on long hikes with the various youth groups in Germany. Part of the group will hike through the Black Forest with the "Wandervogel."

From Germany the Peace Pilgrims will move on to Zurich, Interlaken, and then to Geneva, where

they will attend the special lectures given for them by Professor Zimmermann.

Paris will be their next move. Here they will get in touch with the French youth groups and will also hike about to the various points of interest.

The final stop will be in Holland, where they will attend the International Peace Conference for Youth, in Soesterberg. This conference is held under the auspices of the Young People's Action for Peace (a federation of twenty Dutch Youth Groups).

Early in September the Peace Pilgrims will return by way of Cherbourg and will arrive in time to speak at the Swarthmore conference of the F. Y. P. and the F. O. R. They will report on their success in exchanging peace and goodwill spirit with the youth of Europe.

Among the students may be found colored and white young men and women from all parts of the United States, also from Japan and Belgium. All of them happen to be either college students or college graduates. Their vocations and avocations run all the way from being "just an old-fashioned girl with an old-fashioned smile," to writers of movie scenarios, co-girles, preachers, lecturers, artists, writers, and secretaries.

They will attend the special lectures given for them by Professor Zimmermann.

Paris will be their next move. Here they will get in touch with the French youth groups and will also hike about to the various points of interest.

The final stop will be in Holland, where they will attend the International Peace Conference for Youth, in Soesterberg. This conference is held under the auspices of the Young People's Action for Peace (a federation of twenty Dutch Youth Groups).

Early in September the Peace Pilgrims will return by way of Cherbourg and will arrive in time to speak at the Swarthmore conference of the F. Y. P. and the F. O. R. They will report on their success in exchanging peace and goodwill spirit with the youth of Europe.

Among the students may be found colored and white young men and women from all parts of the United States, also from Japan and Belgium. All of them happen to be either college students or college graduates. Their vocations and avocations run all the way from being "just an old-fashioned girl with an old-fashioned smile," to writers of movie scenarios, co-girles, preachers, lecturers, artists, writers, and secretaries.

Even with that aid we may fail. But what is life but optimism?"

DEUTSCH BROS.

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

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

Harlem
Third Ave., cor. 123d St.

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

Brooklyn
Broadway, cor. Saratoga Ave.

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

Downtown
Avenue A, cor. Fourth St.

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE

CASH OR CREDIT

SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG

:-: A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES :-:

"As God Sees It"

TO GOD the world must look very funny if, as we used to think as children, He has a big spy-glass focussed on earth and a stenographer at His side jotting down the notes. This is what He saw one day this week, just before noon—and the stenographing Angel took it all down. Here are his notes:

1. Attempted violent entry into heaven. Woman in police court charged with attempted suicide. This woman, mother of eleven children, of whom five are living, is expecting another. Suddenly jumped through window. Told court she had had so many children did not know what to do with them and was in despair. Room very hot, children cross and irritable. The woman is never alone for one minute of the day or night. She never knows what it is to be free of strain. There is always a meal to be got, clothes to wash and mend, a child to keep in order. She has not had an hour's real rest for years. Magistrate told her that her children needed her, and thought her the finest woman in the world, and advised her not to do anything to change their opinion.

RECORDING ANGEL'S COMMENT.—If human beings are never alone they will hate their kind and themselves. If human beings have an unbearable burden they will try to shirk it. What they do not see is that the woman only wanted to be alone and go to sleep. But there was no place for her on earth, so she tried to come here. Sent her back for a while until her children need her less. In managing humanity we go on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number.

2. Girl waking up. Very beautiful; silver bed with rose petal coverlet. Rings bell. Maid appears with tea and letters, large bouquet of roses and box of chocolates. Girl glances at the card accompanying the roses, not at the roses at all. Tosses them aside. Very tired. Dancing till three o'clock in morning. Maid prepares bath for her, lays her clothes on the bed, brushes her hair. Telephone bell rings. Girl arranges for the races next day: theatre, dinner, opera, reception, more dancing. Complains to friend on telephone that she is bored stiff.

RECORDING ANGEL'S COMMENT.—Cannot trace one useful thing this girl has done. Daughter of landowner who is closing collieries because, he says, they do not pay him. He gives her \$100 a week allowance. Would remove her from earth but have no place for her. Too worthless for heaven, too negative for hell. Will test her with poverty to fit her for one or the other.

3. Cottage in town owned by girl's father. Woman ironing. Glances at clock. Nearly time for children to come home to dinner. Nothing for them. Father on dole; before committee today as dole is finished. Woman packs up man's shirt and boots, children's clothes just ironed; takes them to pawnshop and gets 50 cents. Buys dinner. Father comes in to say he is granted another month to find work. Sole of boy's boot has come off and he cannot go to school in afternoon.

RECORDING ANGEL'S COMMENT.—Said to God, "How long, O God, how long?" He said, "Until they realize that they have been cheated and will take the law into their own hands, claiming what is theirs by right." I asked Him if He meant revolution. "No, merely reinstatement. They have been defrauded, and those who defrauded have terrorized them and doped them so that they would not understand. Now they are beginning to understand and to demand a reckoning."

4. Governor of great hospital preparing report of year's work. Marvellous strides made in healing; cancer and consumption cures, over fifty thousand patients treated in various ways. Pauses and then writes: "We have a good year's work to look back on, but as long as people have to go back to slum homes all our scientific knowledge is practically valueless."

RECORDING ANGEL'S COMMENT.—But cannot he see that poverty is at the bottom of disease? People take consumption because they are herded together without fresh air and cleanliness. They get cancer because the body's resistance to disease is weakened by bad feeding, bad living. They get all the diseases drinking brings because their lives are so wretched that they must find some sort of anaesthetic. They get syphilis because, being herded on top of each other as they are, they can have no respect for each other's bodies. Asked God why He did not destroy the earth. "Because it must work out its own salvation," He said.

Heinrich Heine (1797-1856)

Heinrich Heine, great German lyric poet and prose writer, was in a true sense a "soldier in the liberation war of humanity." He bent all the energy of his many-sided genius to the task of freeing the human spirit from the grip of stale bourgeois ideas and old conservative institutions. His deep-biting wit, rich humor, and high seriousness were effective weapons in the battle. Brilliant and impudent, he satirized the old order mercilessly and tried to open up the dusty German mind to a fresh current of ideas. His writings cover the whole range of human activity, he sees everything with the clear, penetrating eye of the modern. He is the modern spirit incarnate. There is a volume of his poems in English, admirably translated by Louis Untermeyer.—M.

I know not if I deserve that a laurel-wreath should one day be laid on my coffin. Poetry, dearly as I have loved it, has always been to me but a divine plaything. I have never attached any great value to poetical fame. But lay on my coffin a sword; for I was a brave soldier in the Liberation War of humanity.

I am the Sword, I am the Flame, I have lit you through the darkness; and when the battle began I fought in the first rank and led you on. . . .

Round about me lie the bodies of my friends, but we have triumphed. We have triumphed—but round about me lie the bodies of my friends. Amid the jubilant songs of victory the dirge of the funeral is heard. But we have neither time for rejoicing nor for sorrow. The trumpets are sounding again—there shall be new and holier battles.—Heine.

HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST

No. 2.

MUSHA SAGBRAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Professor Musha Sagbrain, head of the scientific laboratories of the Wiggle-Gum factory, says there is no theory of government that will cure the existing causes of unrest. Prof. Sagbrain has made a special study of the principles of Socialism. He had them printed on litmus paper and after a chemical test they dissolved.

The Professor is convinced that "faith in scientific conclusions" alone points the way to a cure for world unrest.



The Utopian Socialists

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

A PRODUCT of the French Revolution: With the coming of the eighteenth century, our scene shifts from England to France, for it is here that the majority of the great utopians of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century—the school known as Utopian Socialists—had their being.

The French Utopian Socialists were a product of the forces that led to the French Revolution and its aftermath. The long reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715), with its unceasing wars of conquest, its profligate Court, its burdensome system of taxation, its bankrupt finances, its weakened economic system, and its impoverished peasantry, had caused bitter resentment against the monarchical system. Resentment increased under the dissolute rule of Louis' successor, XV (1715-1774), and was voiced by many Frenchmen, notably Voltaire and Rousseau. Voltaire (1694-1778) expressed his sympathy for the poor, but relied on freedom of thought and individual self-culture rather than on revolutionary change for social salvation. Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) followed with his criticisms of the palliatives of the intelligentsia and his advocacy of the total abolition of the reigning order. Private property, he contended, was plunder, and the Golden Age could be brought about only by its abolition and a return to nature.

These writings greatly influenced the revolutionary current of the day, and gave encouragement to those who would sweep away rather than patch up monarchical institutions. The sentiment for the overturn of French monarchy was increased by the stand taken by the ruling house against all reform measures. It was intensified by the American Revolution. That which America had done, the Frenchmen should do. The belief in the need of revolutionary change was also constantly encouraged by growing commercial and industrial forces of the day desirous of wresting political power from the aristocracy. These were joined by the peasants and city workers, whose misery was extreme, and who were led to believe that an upheaval would mean for them liberty, equality, fraternity.

Disillusionment of the Revolution: The revolution came. The bourgeoisie received the power formerly possessed by the titled classes. Men were made equal before the law, but the relation of property had not changed, and when the common man began to ask what the revolution had meant to him, he discovered that the chief causes of economic and social equality remained. The peasants and city workers were still the burden bearers of society. The lot of many had been made worse rather than better by the development of machine production, with its accompanying long hours, its low wages and unemployment. These conditions led many idealists to extreme pessimism; it turned the attention of others to constructive methods whereby equality, freedom and brotherhood might become a reality. Among the latter group were the Socialist Utopians.

The Utopian Socialists Appear: These writers and prophets differ in many ways from each other. Some pictured a future state of society in which the State would regulate in detail the life of industry and the lives of men. Others pinned their faith to a system of free and voluntary cooperation. All tried, however, to visualize an industrial society wherein equality of economic opportunity prevailed, and wherein no man was able to live off the labor of his fellows. In general they believed, with their predecessors, that the institution of private property was brought about by a contract made in remote ages after

the disappearance of the natural State and its communistic system of property. However, they argued, this social contract may be altered by the will of individual members at any time. It should be altered in such a manner that men—who are by nature good—shall be freed from vicious institutions that pull them down and be permitted to develop according to the laws of Nature. Their next question was: What social organizations can be devised which will give Nature's forces full play? It was in answer to this question that they elaborated their utopias which differed in concept so widely from each other.

In working out their utopias they worried but little as to whether the great industrial forces at work in society were ready for the contemplated change. They scarcely thought in terms of social evolution. All that was necessary to do, the majority of them believed, was to present a plan for social salvation, begin to experiment on a small scale, interest powerful men in its development, and extend it to the mass. Such trifles as the state of industry and the physical preparedness of the mass disturbed them not at all.

BABEUF

A Stormy Life: The first of the school of Utopian Socialists, and an extreme product of the revolutionary period, is Francis Noel Babeuf (1764-1797). Babeuf represented the old Communist conception of absolute equality rather than the Socialist ideal of equality of opportunity. He was one of the stormy petrels of the Revolution. Following a short career as land surveyor and administrator of the Department of the Seine, he entered the revolutionary movement, and founded the Tribune of the People, probably the first Communist newspaper ever published. Herein he launched violent attacks against the institutions of civilized society, and in particular opposed those who had terminated the Reign of Terror. For these activities he was arrested and imprisoned. On his release, he formed a secret organization with the object of overthrowing the Directory and of introducing the Communist millennium. Considerable success attended his efforts, and in April, 1796, it was said that 17,000 men were prepared to join the insurrection. One of the inner circle, however, informed on the "Equals," as they called themselves, and Babeuf was again arrested, and was subsequently sent to the guillotine (1797).

His Philosophy of Equality: The theoretical basis for Babeuf's Communism was drawn largely from Morelly's "Code de la Nature." His philosophy may be expressed in the phrase: "The aim of society is the happiness of all, and happiness consists in equality." "Nature," his followers asserted, in the first article of the official Declaration of Rights of the Secret Committee, "has given to every man an equal right in the enjoyment of all goods." All wrongs, oppressions and wars have their origin in man's disobedience to this natural law.

Gradual Nationalization: Babeuf, however, did not hope to obtain this state of absolute equality at once. It was to be established gradually. First, all of the property of corporations and institutions would be nationalized. That of individuals was to follow, on the death of each, for there was to be no inheritance. By the end of fifty years, all property would be in the hands of the nation. Production would then be carried on under officers elected by popular vote. These officers would decide on the needs of individuals and would divide the products of industry among the workers. They would receive the same reward as the ordinary workers, and rotation in office would prevent them from becoming habituated to a position of power.

Further Details: The country, under Babeuf's utopia, would be divided into various regions, and, on

orders of the Government, workers would go from one commune to another as required. The surplus products of a more prosperous region would likewise be sent to those districts in need. Only citizens performing labor considered useful by the Government could exercise any political rights, a provision not dissimilar from that afterwards adopted by the Russian Soviet Republic.

Teaching was regarded as useful only if undertaken by one who had declared his adherence to the principles of the community. Literature and fine arts were not included in the category of useful occupations. All must eat alike, be dressed alike—allowances being made only for one sex and age—and be educated in the practical sciences. Children were to be taken from the families at an early age, brought up together and taught the principle of Communism, so as to prevent the growth of inequality.

Conclusion: While all of Babeuf's proposals cannot be thrown into the discard, the modern idealist will find his utopia on the whole cheerless and uninteresting, a fitting product of the age of terror and materialism though which its proposer was then passing, and in which he played so active a part.

CABET

Cabet's Career: Babeuf was one of the two Frenchmen included under the general title of Utopian Socialists who aligned themselves definitely on the side of absolute equality. The second of this school, and a man of far more idealism and poetic imagination than Babeuf, is Etienne Cabet.

Cabet was born during the revolutionary period in 1788, received a good education, became a lawyer, was appointed in his early thirties Attorney-General of Corsica, which position he soon lost because of his opposition to the Government, and was shortly afterwards elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Subsequently he became editor of Le Populaire, a journal of moderate Communist principles, and was condemned to two years' imprisonment for an article appearing in this journal in opposition to the King. He escaped, however, to England, and while there became acquainted with Sir Thomas More's "Utopia." It was from this book that he drew the inspiration which resulted in the writing of his social romance, the "Voyage to Icaria."

Icaria: In this book, Cabet employs the familiar device of conversing with a traveler who had visited an ideal land. The traveler in this case was Lord William Carisdall, who had come across a second Promised Land, an Eden, an Elysium, a new terrestrial Paradise—Icaria, a land where peace and wisdom, joy and happiness, were universal. Lord William kept a journal of this Elysium.

According to the journal, Icaria is a well organized and imposing industrial machine on a national scale. The country is divided into 100 provinces, and each province into ten communes. The capital cities are in the center of each district. Everything is symmetric, and follows the decimal system. The City of Icaria contains straight and wide streets and contains beautiful gardens. Each block has precisely fifteen houses, all of uniform size and construction. The city sees to it that the citizens are supplied with every sanitary convenience. There were great dust collectors, and the sidewalks were covered with glass to protect the citizens against the rain.

Each citizen arises early for a six o'clock breakfast prepared according to scientific standards. The hours of work were seven in the summer and less in the winter. The State owns all of the large industries, sees to the cultivation of the land, to the building of the houses and all other production, and divides the product of industry equally among the workers. The inhabit-

(Continued on Page 6.)

Bed Time Stories for the Bourgeoisie

EVERY now and then, when we were working for the miners out in Illinois, Adam Coal-digger would come in, his eyes flaming behind his spectacles. He would fill his pipe, sit down by the window in the office of the Illinois Miner, and tell us of a vision that he had seen.

Unlike many visions, this of Adam's could easily come to life in no more romantic or impossible a place than the coal fields of Illinois.

For what he saw in his dreams was a miners' chataqua to which the coal-diggers for miles around would come, just as the farmers of the wheat-belt come to their chataquas, whole families of them in the slack months of summer when the mines are closed down.

And they would meet and mingle and talk over their common problems, and then they would go to hear some speaker who could talk their language and knew something of their hopes and difficulties, tell of the possible ways out of the predicament in which every coal-miner finds himself these days.

But most important of all, as Adam was careful to explain, there would be music—good music, not jazz, but music from the strings and horns of some great city orchestra that would melt these people with its harmony, give them release for a little from the cares and annoyances and tragedies of everyday life in the coal-fields, and create a spiritual brotherhood that would transcend all exhortations to "economic solidarity" and send them back refreshed and re-born.

Not knowing music, as does Adam who fell in love with all things musical back in the days when he was a happy-go-lucky art student in Munich, we did not see, as he did, the importance of the musical features of his program.

But we caught a hint of it the other night, sitting in the C. C. N. Y. Stadium under a starlit sky, listening with thousands of others to the noble sounds that Conductor Van Hoogstraten was evoking from his Philharmonic Orchestra.

All around us were silent men and women, Jew and Gentile, Negro and white, visionary and revisionary, Fundamentalist and Modernist, capitalist and proletarian, at one for the time being in their worship of harmony.

"When music and courtesy are better understood," said Confucius, "there will be no more war."

With the sheer sweetness of the Andante Cantabile ringing in their ears or the ecstatic grandeur of the Slavic March sending them up on wings of flame, these people all about us had become citizens of a new world. No petty passions had a place in that world, there was no mad scrambling for the husks of life there; it was a spacious domain, ruled by an aristocracy of emotion and intellect. There men and women came at length upright, to full stature, forever parted from the ways of the beast, guardians now of the divine fire within them.

We think too much of the ugliness of crowds, of the depressing sordidness of mankind in the mass. Crowds can be beautiful, too.

Swayed by the sort of music which the slim young conductor was drawing from his men, the homeliest about us took on a sort of supernatural charm. Soft lights shone down upon the listening forms of tired men and women, revealing unsuspected beauties, hitherto hidden graces. The great eyes of that Negro girl staring out into the night with who knows what memories of music played aeons ago under tropic skies, the tense pose of that little garment worker straining to catch every wistful note that came sighing up from the musicians' stand—these were the status moulded of human flesh and blood by the magic of Tschalkowsky's music.

Adam is right. Speeches and pamphlets, motion-pictures and radios and newspapers, all the paraphernalia of propaganda, fades into insignificance before the power of great music played before great audiences.

So I hope that, some day, someone who can sense the depths and saneness of Adam's philosophy will make it possible for him to have his miners' chataqua where the great musicians of the country will come to play for the worn workers who are at the mudsill of our civilization.

Let no one worry about such a project being too "high-brow." We know here in New York that the most reverent and appreciative of music-lovers come from the working masses. It is from the matrons of the middle-classes and their pale progeny that there rises the chatter which breaks the spell of our finest concerts. The girls and boys of our manual laborers have brought from overseas their passion for beauty and it is to them that we must always turn for flaming response to its expression.

What is true here is true out in the coal-fields. When I was in Marion, Illinois, in the heart of the "Egyptian" coal-belt, the people of that little mining-town stood in line for hours for a chance to hear Anna Case of the Metropolitan sing her lovely lyrics.

Until the Labor movement of America accepts the visions of Adam and the all too few idealists like him within its ranks, it will never be much more than an ineffective imitation of capitalist organizations and politics.

For our part, we are dead sick of the tight-lipped economists representing the intellectuals on the one side and the shifty-eyed ward heelers calling themselves Labor leaders on the other. Between them they have taken all the march and go out of the Labor movement and made it drier than the bones of Karl Marx.

Sentimentalism? Sure. And every one of you hard-boiled eggs who hurl that epithet at projects such as Adam's should spend one evening under Van Hoogstraten's waving baton up at the Stadium beneath a summer moon.

McAlister Coleman.

The Governing Classes

It is impossible to prove that the governing few have ever, in any generally valid sense, been the ablest men of their time. James I. governed Shakespeare: was he an abler man? Louis XV. and his mistresses governed Turgot: was it by their superiority in ability or character?—G. E. Shaw.

A HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL CRIMINALS

By STEPHEN A. DOYLE

A SHORT history of the nefarious practices of private detective agencies in industrial disputes is contained in a petition and affidavit which Mr. Doyle, president of the Bureau of Industrial Service of Chicago, presented to the Illinois Legislature. The petition was printed last week; the affidavit, tracing the bloody activity of these capitalist-bred thugs since 1875, follows:

Affidavit of Stephen A. Doyle

Stephen A. Doyle, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, that he is President of the Bureau of Industrial Service, Inc., with offices at 508 South Dearborn street, Chicago; that the business of said Bureau of Industrial Service is to expose the evils that have been perpetrated by private detective agencies during periods of industrial strife to the end that State and national legislation may be enacted to abolish by law the right of any person or persons to engage in the business of a private detective agency; that in support of the petition hereto annexed affiant has in his possession indisputable evidence to substantiate the following charges.

That in the year 1875 there was organized in Pennsylvania a Labor organization known as the "Mollie Maguires"; that, through certain representations of one Allen Pinkerton, who was the owner of a private detective agency in Chicago, employment was obtained with one Franklin B. Gowen, a lawyer who had organized the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, for a man by the name of James McParland, who was a private detective of the Pinkerton Private Detective Agency of Chicago, to become a member of the said "Mollie Maguires" for the purpose of obtaining inside information about them; that said McParland spent about two years in that organization, becoming president, thereof, and instead of making a straight report of actual conditions to Franklin B. Gowen of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, used his influence in urging the members of the said "Mollie Ma-

guires" to perpetrate atrocities of various kinds, including murder; that as a result of said McParland's activities these atrocities were committed, and on the evidence furnished by said McParland and his hirelings ten innocent men were hung and a score or more others were sentenced to jail for fourteen years.

The Homestead Strike Again

Affiant further says that about the year 1886 the same Pinkerton agency, through certain representations, obtained employment in connection with what is known as the Homestead Strike, in Homestead, Pennsylvania; that during said strike a boat load of private detective operatives was blown up on the Alleghany River and the men killed while on their way to a steel plant; that the blame for said murders was sought to be placed on the striking employees of the mills; that several of them were arrested and tried for the murders; that their defense was conducted by one William E. Lewain, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and George Argo, of Lamars, Iowa; that as a result of said trial it was shown that the atrocity was perpetrated by the operatives of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and the men on trial were ordered discharged; that as a result of the activities of the said Pinkerton Detective Agency the State of Pennsylvania abolished detective agencies by law.

Affiant further says that following the expulsion of the said Pinkerton Agency from Pennsylvania, the said McParland returned to Chicago, where he became closely associated with one Charles A. Siringo, who was later known under the alias of Burt Allison while in the capacity of President of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners, in Wardner, Idaho, and also a number of the aliases; that during their stay in Chicago at that time (1886) the Haymarket Riots occurred in which a dozen policemen were murdered by a bomb, for the throwing of which some innocent men were hung, and that immediately thereafter the said McParland left Chicago, followed later by the said Siringo, both of whom went to Denver and opened up a branch office of the Pinkerton International Detective Agency.

The Coeur D'Alene Disorders

Affiant further says that about the year 1892 industrial disorders commenced in the State of Idaho in the district known as the Coeur D'Alene; that during the said industrial troubles, in which a dozen or more mining companies were involved, the Thiel and Pinkerton agencies obtained employment to keep the mine owners informed of the movement of the miners' unions; that while the miners were on strike in said district secret operatives of said agencies perpetrated various atrocities, such as blowing up concentrators and damaging the mines generally, and continually sought to convince the mine owners that members of the Labor unions were responsible for the outrages; that said secret operatives used the mine owners to induce Governor Steuenberg of Idaho to bring United States troops into the troubled district, which the Governor steadfastly refused to do; that the companies then appealed to the President for troops and the troops were sent to said district over Governor Steuenberg's protest; that during the occupancy of said district by the troops a "bull pen" was erected into which men and

boys were indiscriminately thrown through the representations of said secret operatives, kept there for days exposed to the severest hardships, and were subjected to cruel persecution and third degree methods; that said McParland, together with one Captain Wilson S. Swain, manager of the Thiel Detective Agency, were the principal instigators in the commitment of said outrages and in the placing of the blame thereof upon innocent men, and that the said Siringo, heretofore mentioned, was at the same time equally active with said Swain and McParland in bringing about the commission of the crimes stated.

Affiant further says that the activities of said private detective agencies were later exposed to the mining officials and officers of the Government and that their services were at once dispensed with, and that peace has prevailed in the district ever since.

A Strike Started By Detectives

Affiant further says that in the year 1899 he was employed as a Captain of Police in the City of Duluth; that at the time the Thiel Detective Agency engineered and brought about a strike between the street-car union men and the Duluth Traction Company over the protest of the American Federation of Labor; that secret operatives of said Thiel Detective Agency were imported into Duluth for the purpose of breaking said strike; that in the course of their operations they placed dynamite upon the street car tracks and in the plant of the traction company, at the same time spreading reports that the dynamite had been placed there by the Labor union men; that there were general disturbances, including killing, during the period of the strike which were entirely due to the activities of the said Thiel Detective Agency; that affiant personally exposed the conspiracy of said Thiel secret operatives in the perpetration of said offenses to the management of the traction company, with the result that the services of said Thiel Detective

Agency were at once dispensed with and the strike quickly settled.

Affiant further states that Governor Steuenberg, of Idaho, was murdered by a bomb at Caldwell, Idaho, on the 30th of December, 1905, in the hands of one Harry Orchard, an inner circle man working under the direction of said Captain Wilson S. Swain, manager of the Thiel Detective Agency afore-said, and that the murder so committed was done at the instigation and direction of said Thiel Detective Agency and the blame therefore sought to be placed upon innocent men, to-wit, William D. Haywood, George A. Pittibone, and Charles H. Meyer, who were arrested and tried for the crime; that during said trial your affiant exposed the fact to the Governor of Idaho that said Harry Orchard had committed the murder at the instigation of said detective agency, and had confessed to the same to certain men known to your affiant, and that thereupon said Harry Orchard, when confronted with the charge, confessed to being a paid spy in the employ of said Thiel and Pinkerton Detective Agencies and had committed the murder under their direction; that thereupon said union officials were at once discharged, and the said Harry Orchard was tried, pleaded guilty, and sentenced for life in the penitentiary in Boise, Idaho, where he now is.

Some Recent Outrages

Affiant further states that in the year 1918 private detectives were employed in the Chicago Belt Line Railway, where eighteen of the largest lines in the United States discharge their freight; that they endeavored and were successful in creating trouble among the employees, utterly regardless of the fact that it was at a time when our country was plunged in war, and every exertion was being made to keep the roads running, so that our army in the front would be supplied with necessities of life; that, due to the operations of said private detective, that service of said Belt Line was disrupted time and again; that affiant was engaged to find out the trouble; that he quick-

ly located same, and cured the entire difficulty for the duration of the war by discharging within three hours twenty-four of said private detective operatives.

Affiant further states that in the year 1919 industrial troubles arose in Argo, Illinois; that some time prior thereto, due to the conspiracy of secret operatives of the Mooney & Boland Private Detective Agency, trouble had been brewing among the employees, which finally culminated in a strike; that many months prior to the outbreak of the strike your affiant notified the President of the Corn Products Refining Company, at New York City, of the conspiracy that was being hatched by said private detective agency, but that said President paid no attention to affiant's notification until one year thereafter; that during said strike, which was started on or about July 8, 1919, three soldiers returning from the war, while stepping from a street car at the corner of Joliet avenue and 63rd street, were shot dead by a private detective agency spy, and that his criminal associate shot and wounded fifty-eight other persons; that said private detective agency then sent their agents into the black belt of Chicago for the purpose of getting workers to take the places of the whites who had been locked out in Argo, and that the action of said private detective agency in recruiting colored help to take places of the whites in Argo was the means of creating the hatred and fighting that led to the race riots in Chicago, during which disorders untold lives were lost.

The Herrin Massacres

Affiant further states that in the year 1922 trouble broke out between the employers and employees of the mining district in Williamson County, Illinois, which said trouble has become familiarly known as the Herrin Massacre; that a month before said massacre affiant notified numerous public officials, as well as newspaper men, that if Edward J. Hargrave, of the Edward J. Hargrave Detective Agency, 145 N. Clark street, Chicago, were not prevented from breeding strife in Williamson County, through his secret operatives, that bloodshed would surely follow; that no attention was paid to affiant's warnings and there followed the fearful stain on the fair name of Illinois.

Affiant further states that said Hargrave is the man who is directly responsible for the murders committed in said massacre, and that he is the man who should be put on trial for said crimes.

Affiant further states that he filed with President Wilson on the 19th of January, 1920, an affidavit disclosing the fact that the so-called "red" agitators in the United States are but creatures of the Private Detective Agencies creation, done for the sole purpose of inducing fat contracts of hire to protect property and put down disorders that they themselves created, as in all other industrial disturbances, in order that they may be employed for the precise purpose of quelling what they created, and that the real "red" has no existence in 99 per cent of the alleged Communist Association, but has been organized and operated purely for the benefit of private detective agencies.

Affiant further says that in the early fall of 1918 a bomb was placed and exploded in the Chicago Post Office, killing two persons; that said crime was engineered and carried out by secret agents of private detectives, as was also the mysterious bomb outrage in Wall street, New York City, September 16, 1920, that killed forty-three persons and wounded a score of

others; that camouflage arrests have been made, extending from Warsaw, Russia, to the sanctuary of the Communist Labor party in the United States, which are owned by private detective agencies in New York for the purpose of deceiving the public and diverting attention from the actual facts in the case.

The Chicago Traction Strike

Affiant further states that in August of 1922, when a strike arose among the traction employees of Chicago where all the available employees of eighty-six private detective agencies in Chicago were hired to break the strike, that the said agency employees not being sufficiently numerous and strong to handle the situation, requests were made for additional private detective operatives from the Bergoff Bros. and the Waddell agencies of New York City; that a large number of operatives were brought into Chicago, were armed with guns and revolvers, and that on a certain night in said month of August these said secret operatives prepared to put some street cars into service; that this proposed action was made public by the daily press of Chicago; that on the night in question a number of friends of the strikers, also armed with rifles and revolvers, prepared to resist with bloodshed, if necessary, any attempt on the part of said private detective operatives to run the street cars, and that said operatives, seeing the opposition that confronted them, decided to, and did, withdraw from the scene without running any of said street cars.

(Signed) STEPHEN A. DOYLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the 27th of March, 1925. My commission expires June 21st, 1925.

NORMA D. SENN,
Notary Public.

Buy Direct From Manufacturer
O.W. WUERTZ & CO.
PLAYER-REPRODUCING
PIANOS
Standard of Quality Since 1895
RADIOS-PHONOGRAPHS-RECORDS
ON EASY TERMS
TWO 3RD AVE. COR. 85TH ST.
STORES 3RD AVE. COR. 152ND ST.

YALE ROSH
PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR
35 Hallock Street, New Haven, Conn.

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

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

Dentists
DR. E. LONDON
SURGEON DENTIST
240 W. 102d St. New York City
Phone Riverside 2240

Dr. L. SADOFF,
DENTIST
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.
Room 503. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Dr. Theodora Kutyn
Surgeon Dentist
Telephone: TRAFALGAR 2050
247 West 72d Street
MODERATE PRICES
Over 15 Years of Practice

M.J. Roth
INC.
Third Ave. at 84th St.
STATIONERY—TOYS
BOOKS & DOLLS—KODAKS
New \$2.50 Hawk-Eye \$1.98
Best Value Ever Put Out
By EASTMAN. Makes
Picture 2 1/4 x 3 1/4—FILM No. 120.

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

WHITE LILAC TEA
At All Grocers. 10c a Package

Lawyers
WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer
291 Broadway
Telephone
Worth 8246-8247

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney
118 Nassau Street,
Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street,
Brooklyn. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pel-
ham Bay Extension, to Zereza Avenue Sta.


UNION OFFICE SPACE TO LET
PEOPLE'S HOUSE—Two adjoining rooms,
particularly suitable for Labor union ex-
ecutive offices, for rent. Also single Office
Room available. Inspection invited. In-
quire, People's House Manager, 7 East 15th
Street, New York City.

Trusses
When your doctor
sends you to
a truss maker
for a truss
bandage or stock-
ing, go there and
see what you can buy for your money.
Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A
Bet 84th & 85th Sts. Bet 4th and 5th Sts.
(1st floor)
Open Even. 7:30 p.m. Open Even. 9 p.m.
SUNDAYS CLOSED
Special Ladies' Attendant

See That Your Milk Man Wears
the Emblem of
The Milk Drivers' Union
Local 584, I. B. of T.
Office
585 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets
on 3rd Thursday
of the month at
ANTONIA HALL
62 East 4th St.
Executive Board
meets on the 2nd and
4th Thursdays at the
FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East
Broadway, Room 5.
F. J. STERNBERG, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

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

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

WORKERS!
Eat Only in Restaurants
that Employ Union Workers!
Always Look **WAITERS &**
For This **Waitresses' Union**
LABEL

LOCAL 1
162 East 23rd St.
Tel. Gramercy 8813
J. LASHER, President.
WM. LEHMAN,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

BE CONSISTENT!
Smoke **UNION-MADE**
CIGARS
DEMAND THIS LABEL

If the Box does not have this
Label, the Cigars are
NOT Union-Made.
INSIST ON the
UNION LABEL

The Utopian Socialists

(Continued from Page 5.)

ants choose the officers, but these officers are given much power, and during their term of office there is something akin to a dictatorship of engineers.

Every man, alas! has to wear the same kind of clothes, and all women and children are dressed alike, although variety is allowed in colors. Marriage is monogamous, a preliminary courtship of six months being provided for. Education begins at five, and is continued until eighteen for boys and seventeen for girls. Thereafter both sexes are put to the work to which they are best fitted. All can retire at 65 years of age. Women are held in high esteem. There are no newspapers, and no way of crystallizing public sentiment, but there is the right of submitting proposals to public assemblies. Art and literature are encouraged, although books must be submitted to the State before publication. On the whole, while it contains more idealism than do Babeuf's proposals, the Utopia pictured by Cabet presents the same restrictions on freedom of individual action and the same monotonous uniformity which are so deadening to initiative and so contrary to the

modern Socialist conception of a future State.

His Means of Realization: Cabet felt that a State similar to Icaria was in the realm of possibility; indeed, that it could be realized by Society in the space of fifty years. In its realization, however, the teacher, not the gunman, should be employed. A beginning could be made by passing minimum wage laws, by training the children in the doctrines of Communism, and by progressively taxing the rich and leaving the poor free.

He believed, furthermore, that the establishment of a sample colony in some undeveloped region would help to convince doubting Thomases of the virtue of his scheme. He secured a grant of land in Texas, started his band of followers there, but, with the development of yellow fever, transferred his colony to Nauvoo, Illinois. There some 1,500 Icarians gathered. But Cabet was not a born leader! He dreamt of what he could do with 500,000, but failed to get his 1,500 to work in harmony. Dissension finally broke up the colony. Some of the branches continued for years, but had no great significance, and the world of his day failed to see his vision and follow it.

EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On This Label  When You Buy Bread

Never before have the Bakery Workers been more in danger of going back to slavery conditions. The employers are now making terrific onslaughts on their hard won gains after many years of struggle.

Now, as never before, the Bakery Workers need your moral support.

The best and only way that you can help is to insist on the above Union Label.

EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE and know that you are not doing so at the expense of Slavery to the BAKERY WORKERS.

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workmen's Fraternal Order in Existence
85,000 MEMBERS
\$3,200,000 ASSETS
750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100. to \$1,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$2 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200, or nine months in our new Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit. For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 8616-8617

Undertakers
ENGEL FRED'K W. F.
315 East 83rd Street
TELEPHONE LENOX 4051
Funeral Home
Undertaker for
Cremation Society, Branch 1, 2 and 27
Member of the Workmen's Sick Bene-
fit Society.
Undertaker for all Progressive Organizations
FUNERAL, INCLUDING CREMATION,
\$45.00 UP

UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Lexington 4180
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

DISTRICT COUNCIL
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET. Telephone Chelsea 2148
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOVITS, Manager.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers
Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4840
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Bklyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—18 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers'
Union Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union
Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 3 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1904
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephones: Stuyvesant 6500-1-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4
DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
709 Broadway, New York City. Telephones: Stuyvesant 4336, 9510, 9511
JOE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

New York Clothing Cutters' Union
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5586.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD
OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1351
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
NORRIS BLUMENKRECHT, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers
of Gr. N. Y. Loc. 10, Sec. A. C. W. A.
Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Driveway 8387
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX B. ROYALSKY, Chairman. M. LEVINE, Sec'y.
M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers
OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.
A. C. W. A. Section "B"
Office 555 Bushwick Av., Bkn. Stage 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
J. Bercowitz, Chairman. L. Foltstein, Sec'y.
J. Portez, Rec. Sec'y. J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION
GENERAL OFFICE:
11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084
JOHN ZEICHNER, Chairman. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. OSSIP WALINSKY, General Manager.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1200
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
LOUIS SMITH, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPER ANNA MUSICANT, Treasurer.
HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 410 Broadway. Phone Spring 4518
Uptown Office: 20 West 37th Street. Phone FITZGER 1808
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.
HYMAN LEDELMAN, Chairman. ALEX. ROSE, Recording Secretary. Secretary-Treasurer.
ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SPECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, L. GOODMAN

By EMRYS HUGHES

The following story of a Communist Congress held in Scotland is a delightful piece of working class journalism. It was inspired by lurid stories in the British press of the dreadful things that might happen if the Communists were permitted to meet. After giving an account of this press propaganda the writer proceeds to consider the actions of the conference.

As one looked round the hall it was hard to realize that this was the great Conference that had inspired such terror. Although Glasgow is "seething with revolution" and is apparently the stronghold of the Communist party there was barely a score of visitors in the gallery when the proceedings were opened, and whether (with the exception of Rev. Richard Lee) they were Scotland Yard detectives disguised as Fascisti or Fascisti disguised as Scotland Yard detectives it was impossible to say.

The "Præsidium" And the Rank and File

The first item on the agenda was the election of the Præsidium. The rank and file evidently did not elect the Præsidium, the body of seven who went on the platform and to whom the management of the Conference was entrusted. Four members of the Præsidium were members of the Executive Council, nominated by the Executive Council, and the other three were ordinary delegates, also nominated by the Executive

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, 301 E. 161st St. Bronx. Phone 7499
CARL GRABER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: FULTON 9738
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President. S. FINE, Vice-President. E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y. E. WENNERS, Fin. Sec'y. H. KATZ, Bus. Agent.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS' UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 5220.
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.
FRANK BARROSO, President. JAMES CARROSO, Secretary.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
1 E. 18th St. Stuyvesant 7618
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street.
Fryd Fasselebo, N. Ullman, President. J. Rosenberg, Recording Sec'y.
Henry Lutz, Vice-President. J. Rosenberg, Financial Sec'y.
Gus Levine, Bus. Agent. Chas. Marino, Treasurer.

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2256-3260
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 63
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President. ANDREW WENNERS, 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 22 East 22nd St.
A. SOIFER, Chairman. R. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 3
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
F. SOIFER, Chairman. R. SOIFER, Vice-Chairman. H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

The Amusing Antics of Britain's Communist Party in Convention

Council. The rank and file, however, were allowed to elect their own tellers.

There were about 150 delegates present when Comrade Pollitt began his, or the Præsidium's, presidential address. Comrade Pollitt is nothing like the desperate whiskered Bolshevik of the Daily Mail cartoons but could be passed off anywhere as an unemployed curate or a prosperous commercial traveller or a typical member of the bourgeoisie. He has a Cockney accent and his voice hardly carried to the back of the small hall.

Surely this desperado is "the mildest mannered man, That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

On the whole it was a more statesmanlike speech than that delivered last year by ex-President Macmanus when he announced his intention of capturing the leadership of the Labor party. Compared with the speeches criticising the Labor Government at the I. L. P. Conference it was exceedingly mild, and it was only when one saw it reported in cold print afterwards that one realised how desperate it was.

The Red Army

Next came fraternal delegates from the Young Communist League (membership, 10,000,000 roughly), the National Unemployed Committee, and the one fraternal who has succeeded in dodging Joynson Hicks (the Canadian delegate, Comrade Moriarty), who was cheered vociferously, Willie Gallacher leading the Conference in singing "The Internationale."

The next important item was the parade of the Greenock Battalion of the Red Army (Commander-in-Chief Geddes), a troop of pretty little boys and girls, dressed as boy scouts and girl guides, only with red scarves distinguishing them from the orthodox variety.

The leaders made speeches. The boy, natural boy that he was, couldn't remember the long rigmarole about Leninism and the slogan which he had learnt off, but succeeded in making the brightest speech of the Conference, and the little girl making an appeal to the Communist party in Parliament to draw attention to the fact that the Greenock magistrates had refused to permit them to parade the streets. Exit the Red Army, leaving Comrade Geddes to make a speech announcing that he had been in Russia reviewing the 7th Samara Cavalry and presenting them with a banner, in return for which the 7th Samaras (Cavalry) had given him a banner inscribed with the motto,

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET. Phone: Orchard 2646-1-2

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.

"Forward, under the Banner of Leninism," which he thereupon unfurled amidst more vociferous cheering, at the end of which Willie Gallacher again struck up "The Internationale." Thereafter Comrade Geddes pronounced the Communist Doxology and retired. (No collection was taken.)

A "Fluid" Membership

After that the Conference settled down to serious business. The agenda differed a great deal from that usually seen at Labor party or I. L. P. conferences. There were long theses which took the place of resolutions; and apparently there was no opportunity for branches of the Communist party discussing amendments. If any such method were adopted at Labor party conferences what a howl would go up from the Communist papers. There were a number of papers circulated, but these did not include and balance sheet. There was a report, however, of the party's activities during the past year. According to this report the membership of the Communist party is now about 5,000, 65 per cent, 3,250 are full members and the other 35 per cent, probationary members.

The party membership, it says, is a "very fluid membership, that is to say, a constant stream of workers coming into the party and a constant stream going out."

There is no return of affiliation fees given in the report. "Contributions are not coming in as they should," and "some of the local secretaries and treasurers," says the secretary in the current number of the Workers' Weekly, "appear to believe that there is a secret hoard somewhere at headquarters that obviates the necessity of paying national dues or settling their Workers' Weekly and literature accounts."

The Campbell Pamphlet

The crass silliness of the Morning Post's conception of the influence of the Communist party and the hypocrisy of the tremendous outcry made at the last election that the Communists had elaborate plans for corrupting the British Army, Navy and Air Force is clearly shown in the same statement made by the secretary that the sales of Communist party literature are "woefully below what we have a right to expect."

"Comrade Campbell's pamphlet," he continues, "on his case last autumn is an outstanding example of our shortcomings in this respect. A popular penny pamphlet, dealing with the incident which led to the fall of the Labor Government, written by the central figure in that incident, should have sold in its score of thousands. The fact is that we issued 10,000 copies and haven't yet sold them all."

We are told, too, that "experience since the last party Congress has shown that in several local internal troubles, over personalities have considerably weakened the party in those localities. The party requires to develop quite a new tone in the locals and to make them warm and attractive to the new recruits."

Any Capitalist journalist who read the reports presented to the Conference must have realized what ridiculous nonsense is talked about the strength of the Communist party, and that if the Communist party is the only menace to Capitalism, that Capitalism is safe.

"Practical" Conclusions

The next great task of the Communist party, we are told, is to "Bolshevise" itself. How that is

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 1944. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Room 14.
F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

NEW MANHATTAN CASINO

155th St. and Eighth Ave. Phone Edgcomb 2653

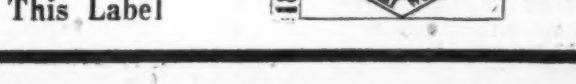
Capacity 5,000
Dance Floor 6,000 Sq. Feet
51 Balcony Boxes
Spacious Stage
Complete Theatre Equipment

Basket Ball Court
Boxing Club
Dressing Room
Private Grill Rooms
Lodge Rooms

This Strictly Union House Solicits the Patronage of Labor Organizations
Every Modern Convenience Can Now Be Found at the Entirely
REASONABLE RENT NEW MANHATTAN CASINO INSPECTION INVITED
(Holidays and Other Dates Available.)

WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always Look for This Label



to be done was explained in a long thesis, "What is Bolshevisation?"

The trouble with the British Communist party is that "the Leninist training of the party is very defective. Also some of the most important writings of Marx, Engels, and Kautsky are still unpublished in Great Britain, and (oh, horrors!) practically none of the writings of Lenin before 1917 exist in English."

All this has forced the party to what the thesis calls "practical" conclusions. The proletariat must get their backs into it. The urgent task must be attended to.

Immediate steps must be taken for the conversion of John Willie and Henry Dubb, which is to be done by securing "the publication of the unpublished Marxist classics and of at least a representative selection of Lenin's works with suitable annotations and commentaries, and completely revising and if necessary rewriting the Manual of Party Training, in accordance with the lines laid down by the Agitation Propaganda Department of the Comintern.

Groups are to be set up in the factories, and once the annotations and commentaries are completed and the Agitation Propaganda Department is in full swing the mass Communist party will commence the extermination of the "bourgeoisie."

And so on, and so on, yards of it. The I. L. P. and the Labor party, says the thesis are engaged in "undulterated efforts for the preservation of Capitalism."

If the production of long elaborate theses made up of phrases like "permanent antagonisms" and "temporary stabilisations" is going to win the British working classes to Socialism, then the Communist Party of Great Britain is first every time.

"Deadly Dull"

The Tory Press paid so much attention to the Conference simply because it thought it useful for keeping the anti-Russian kite flying. The press table had instructions to give a full report of the "strong stuff," and did the best it could. The Labor Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian told the truth bluntly when he summed up the Conference as having been "deadly dull, and has only exhibited the ineffectiveness of the Communist party."

If it had not been for the Greenock battalion of the Red Army and the appearance of the foreign delegates (here the Communist party won heavily over Joynson-Hicks on points) it would have been a fiasco of dullness (even Saklatvala went to sleep) that not even the Daily Mail special correspondent could have written up.

This, however, was not the fault of Willie Gallacher, who did his best to cheer it up by playing the part of Billy Sunday and on the slightest provocation repeatedly striking up the "Internationale" instead of the "Glory Song."

The Daily Mail announced that a special, copious report of the speeches at the Conference is being sent off to Moscow. Moscow should have sized up the British Communist party by now. It is a far bigger asset to the Daily Mail than it is to Moscow, and it will be a bad day for the Daily Mail when Moscow wipes it out as a bad debt.

Bakers Continue Strike Successfully

The strike which the Bakers' Union of New York have been carrying on for months are showing good results. Many of the strike-breakers have left the struck plants and some have even lined up as union members. For these a special branch of Local 100 was formed and a territory covering Long Island City and vicinity given to organize non-union shops. This work has already netted nine new union shops.

The strikes in the various sections are continued with renewed vigor. The union appeals for the moral support of the public by insisting on the International Union Label. The Public Baking Co., of 275 E. 2nd street, does not employ members of the International Bakers' Union.

AMALGAMATED STRIKERS HOLD FAST

THE walkout of 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America employed by the International Tailoring Company and J. L. Taylor & Company, in Chicago and New York, on June 26 and June 29, respectively, has developed into a strike in both cities, which recalls the days of the historic conflicts of clothing workers in 1910, 1913, and 1915, and the never-to-be-forgotten New York lockout months of 1920-1921.

The strike is equally effective in New York and Chicago; the workers are equally determined to stay out until the firm changes its attitude; the enthusiasm is equally high-pitched in both cities; the pickets are as persevering and loyal in the Western Metropolis as they are in New York; and in general, the two

Proof Accumulates of Scabbing by the United Garment Workers

walkouts have developed into what is actually one effective struggle against the large firm in both cities.

When the end of the strike comes it will mark the end of the walkout in both cities, and the return of the workers under an Amalgamated agreement, in the same united manner in which they walked out when the firm suddenly decided to operate its plant under non-Union conditions.

Meanwhile the question of the part played in the strike by the United Garment Workers has been forcefully brought to the fore by the Chicago Federation of Labor. That body, at its meeting last week, adopted a resolution condemning the attempts of the United Garment Workers to aid in breaking the

strike. It goes further and urges the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to immediately take up the question of admitting the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into the Federation.

Of the eagerness of the United Garment Workers to supply the International Tailoring and Taylor companies with scabs there can, unfortunately, be no doubt. Countless advertisements placed in the newspapers by the companies in New York and Chicago declare the companies are in agreement with the United Garment Workers. The officials of the latter organization freely admit that they are permitting their members to fill the places of strikers.

An example of the coercion by which the International and Taylor

companies are attempting to escape their responsibilities to their organized employees is the following—a copy of which the International Tailoring Company has sent to all its former employees:

July 3, 1925.
You are hereby notified that all of the employees of International Tailoring Company have entered into a written contract, as follows:

New York 1925.
TO INTERN'L TAILORING CO.:
IN CONSIDERATION of my employment by INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY I accept such employment with the express understanding that I am not a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America or any associated or affiliated Union, Board or Body, and I will not become so while I am an employee of or work for INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY, and I agree that while I am in the employ of and work for the said INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY, I will not make any effort among the employees of the INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY, to induce any employee to become a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America or any such associated or affiliated Union, Board or Body.

Witness
I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing to the signer before signature.

Accepted:
INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO.,
By _____
Yours truly,
INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO.,
By _____
Treasurer.

N. B. NO PERSON IS NOW OR WILL BE EMPLOYED BY INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY UNLESS HE OR SHE FIRST ENTERS INTO THE ABOVE CONTRACT.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-FOLIO 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 meetings every 2nd and 4th of the month.
H. F. WALWASSER, Secretary

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association
Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday.
243 East 84th Street, New York City
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President, Sec. Secretary
A. Fungit, Wm. Deitchbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
H. Vols, August Schrempf, Treasurer, Business Agent

United Hebrew Trades
175 East Broadway
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.
M. ABRAHAMSON, Chairman
M. and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M.
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

PAINTERS' UNION
LOCAL 802
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 5625
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
David Gulland, Clarence Barnes, President, Sec. Secretary
Peter Gold, J. J. Connelley, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS
Local 219, H. & R.E.I.A. & B.I.L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N.Y.
LEON 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Lowy, President, Sec. Secretary

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters 306 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 1 a. m. to 6 p. m.
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President, Sec. Secretary
M. McDONALD, G. F. BRENNER, Vice-President, Rec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, Seating Capacity 350.

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 409, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President, CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION
Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. 84th St., Orchard 5259
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL GRABAL, President, S. JACOB, Manager, Sec'y.

Structural Iron Workers
UNION, Local 301, Brooklyn
Office: 571 Pacific Street, Cumberland 0159
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. Caterer, President, Sec'y-Rep.

Any job paying a reasonable wage will be worth while. Address me as below.

Israel Chateauf.
357 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

Union Labels in Montana
Editor, The New Leader:

Delegates to the Montana Federation of Labor are required to have at least five union labels on their garments. At the recent convention of the Federation held at Missoula, the committee on union labels reported that the male delegates were well supplied with union labels, but not a single lady delegate had a union label on her garments. The lady delegates claimed that they could not buy ladies' or children's garments with the union label.

There is a law in Montana that all prison-made goods exposed for sale must be marked "Prison Made." This law is not enforced and the Convention of the Federation of Labor instructed its officers and affiliated unions to make an effort to enforce the law and compel merchants selling prison-made goods to label same "Prison Made."

It is now up to the members of the needle trades' unions to see to it that union labels are put on all ladies' and children's garments and give information concerning the union label on ladies' garments so that the campaign that we make against prison-made garments being sold in this State does not react to the benefit of non-union made goods.

James D. Graham.
Livingston, Mont.

We are informed by Secretary Baroff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that a label known as the "Prosnic Label" appears upon ladies' cloaks, suits, skirts and dresses made in union shops in New York City. The union hopes to eventually make the same arrangement with other union shops outside the city. Secretary Baroff will write Comrade Graham more in detail regarding this matter.—Editor.

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS
Union Local No. 230
Office and Meeting Room:
366 Eighth Avenue Phone Chelsea 5549
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Friday at 8 P. M.
GEO. B. HUYVEL, JAS. F. CONLON, President, Sec. Secretary
J. J. COOGAN, D. J. NAGLE, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary

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

LABOR LYCEUM
919 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3842.

Labor Temple 243-245 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1060.

Paperhangers' Union
LOCAL 490
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening
At LAUREL GARDENS, 75 E. 116th St.
Irving Heiderman, Meyer Cohen, President, Vice-President
E. J. Snyder, S. Matlin, Rec. Secretary, Fin. Secretary
Joseph Kasbaum, Treasurer

Amalgamated Lithographers
of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WATkins 7784
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Pat'k Hanlon, A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union
Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union
Office: 22 WEST 10th STREET
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at L. L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 2 W. 14th St.
PHILIP UNSTADTER, President
Edward Neway, John E. Donnelly, Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Sec'y-Treas. Bus. Agent Sgt.-at-Arms

press of this country should give some attention to this important matter. Any person of average education can read Ido almost at sight. The fundamentals of its grammar can be learned in a few hours. Bearing in mind that all verbs end in ar in the affirmative and ez in the imperative mood, in as in the present, in is in the past and in os in the future tense, the following can be understood without difficulty.

Estimata Kamaradi:
Lernez Ido. Ol helpos vi komunika kun kamaradi e stranjera populi en omna parti di la mondo. La linguo esas tre facila lernar. Laboristi di omna landi, unite! Vi havas nulo perdar kam via cheni; vi havas la mondo ganar.

Internaciona linguo helpos difuzar la internaciona penso, la internaciona deziro por paco inter la komuna populi, quo esas en la intereso di la tota homaro.

Kun fratrala saluti
Frere Kraft.
Ridgefield, N. J.

An Editor Available
Editor, The New Leader:

If you hear of a vacancy in the editorial department of any Socialist or Labor paper, you'll do me a great favor by letting me know about it. I have been editor of the Buffalo New Age for nearly two years, 1919 to 1921, and associate editor of St. Louis Labor for about seven years, 1916-1919 and 1921 to 1925, writing mostly editorials, but also other matters. You'll find my name in the "American Labor Who's Who."

Robert Steiner.
241 Loring ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Wilson's St. Louis Speech
Editor, The New Leader:

Can you tell me where I can secure a copy of the speech delivered by Woodrow Wilson in I believe, St. Louis after the war, pronouncing the World War a commercial strife? Thank you very much.
(Miss) Janet Adler.
Braddock, Pa.

The address in question was delivered in St. Louis on September 5, 1919. So far as we know it has not appeared in any collection of Wilson's speeches, although we may be mistaken about this. It is likely that by consulting some daily newspapers published in larger cities, date of September 6, the larger portion of the address may be found. John Kenneth Turner, in his book, "Shall It Be Again?" gives (p. 426) the following excerpt from this address: "Why, my fellow-citizens, is there any man here, or any woman—let me say, is there any child here—who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? . . . This war, in its inception, was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war."—Editor.

A Comrade Desires Work
Editor, The New Leader:

I have been a member of the Socialist Party for twenty-four years and of the trade unions for twenty-seven years, during which time I have given the best of my life to the two movements. I have served in many capacities for my party branch, on central committees, campaign committees, and have spoken at street and hall meetings for many years.

As a result of my activities I now find that I cannot get a job at my trade. I have reason to believe that no permanent position is available for me at my trade because I have been marked for my activity in the union. For the past two years I have been out of work except for four months and my position has become desperate in the extreme. I am disposing of my library of books on economics, science and sociology in the hope that this will tide me over for a few weeks.

What I ask now is that if any Comrade can help me to get a job his aid will be greatly appreciated. I am practically at the end of my resources in finding a position and must now ask help in getting one.

Editor, The New Leader:

Dear Comrade: Just thought I'd write you a few lines; not out of fear that you may not publish my article on the Amazon, but with the hope of doing for you what may possibly prove to be a good turn.

The first article I ever wrote, I offered to two different editors of the capitalist press. This was before I had ever heard of Socialism. It was refused. It was not what the editor wanted.

I heard of the Elizabeth issue, which was only about two weeks old at the time; I offered my article and it was thankfully accepted. Comrade Gus Theimer is still in Elizabeth and could tell you whether or not I exaggerate what I say, alluding to those capitalist editors. I think that by the time I was through with them I had opened their eyes and closed their mouths some. Here's what I wish to call your attention to: they will publish nothing only what the editor wants, forgetting that the editor doesn't intend to read all of his papers himself. I have asked some of them, What right have you to publish only what the editor wants and then offer your paper to the public for sale? Does the editor go into a shoe store and buy the shoes which the storekeeper says he should wear? or into a clothing store and buy the kind of clothes which the storekeeper says he needs? Not much.

Surely the Socialist press must contain Socialism, but nevertheless, if it can be made to attract the attention of those who are not Socialists it is a good thing, for if you attract their attention with one article the chances are they will read another. I hope you will not think that I am trying to run your business or anything of that sort, and if you do, you can always rejoice in the fact that you are not compelled to act according to my advice. Hoping that this will be of some benefit to you, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
Joseph W. Griffiths,
9512 Walker Ave.,

A Plea for Ido
Editor, The New Leader:
Everything of an international character necessarily attracts Socialists. The aim of bringing about a better understanding between the various peoples of the earth is hastened considerably through the medium of an international language which is easiest for the greatest number of people. Volapuk was such a creation which attracted world-wide attention, but its arbitrary construction was too burdensome for memorization, but its caused Esperanto to appear when the former began to lose ground. Although a decided improvement over Volapuk, it not only contained difficulties of pronunciation, but other objectionable features, which in turn discouraged many of its advocates; therefore some of the most eminent of these elected a committee of prominent philologists, which, after five years of labor, approved and perfected a system introduced under the name of Ido (ee-doh), by L. de Beaufort, a leading Esperantist, who, more than any other, had been responsible for the rapid spread of Esperanto.

About two years ago the undersigned became interested in the matter and began the study of Esperanto, but detected many objections, unconscious that many others shared these same views. This led him to Ido, which he found to be not only far superior to Esperanto, but surpassing it in popularity, so that it is being vehemently attacked by the Esperantists, the desperation so common among defenders of a dying cause. Ido lessons have already been broadcasted from Cleveland and Montreal, and lectures in Ido have been broadcasted in Europe. Besides numerous textbooks and dictionaries, periodicals printed entirely in that language are published, the official organ, Mondo (World), being issued from Sweden. The European press willingly publishes contributions from the followers of both systems, thus offering their readers an opportunity of judgment; therefore the Socialist

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL 34
Office: 220 EAST 84th STREET Telephone Lenox 4859
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CAHILL, President
EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS UNION
Local No. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, at 8 P. M.
WILLIAM WENGERT, President, CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President, JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.
THOMAS DALTON, President, CHAS. H. BAUNHEIM, Bus. Agent
HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y, JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America
LOCAL 385
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 5197.
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.
V. J. CASTELLI, President.
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary
N. VILACCI, Bus. Agent, CHARLES FISLER, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Local Union 286
4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dugman, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION No. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Wiloughby Avenue.
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Bleg 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HALKETT, President, SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary, HENRY COOK, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President, JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary, CHARLES FRIEDELL, Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION 1466, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.
Madison Square 4902.
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y, Ludwig Reuson
Christopher Gunderman, Charles Johnson, Sr., Roy Clark, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS
UNION, Local 65, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 12 St. Marks Place. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
DRY DOCK 6952.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JAMES MORAN, President.
DANIEL HUNT, PETER FINNERAN, JOHN MCPARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN
Vice-Pres. Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

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

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76
Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283
Meets Every 2d and 4th Wednesday, Brotherhood Hall, 210 East 5th St., 630 Sharp
RALPH LEVY, President
H. VALENTINE, Vice-President HERMAN ALPERT, Sec'y-Treasurer
PIERCE H. DEAMER, Bus. Agent S. BLOOM, Rec. Secretary

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

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 2141
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 H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
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, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
WILLIAM PIOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM MEHRTE, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES MEADANS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers
LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY
Office 2023 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 243 East 84th Street
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President, JOHN WALSH, Vice-President, TIMOTHY HOFKINS, Secretary.
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW, Business Agents

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
JOHN F. BURKE, President-Secretary, 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 183 Clement 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.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

Have you, as requested, sent to the National Office the names and addresses of Socialists you know of in unorganized towns anywhere in the United States? If not, kindly get busy. Have you sent to the National Office the names and addresses of ten to twenty-five persons whom you would like to invite to a meeting in your home or some other home to talk over the matter of reorganizing, naming the date, hour and place of meeting? We should like to help you. The National Office is really eager to cooperate with you; but it requires two to use a telephone. The National Office is unable to cooperate with you—if you do not want cooperation.

If you want news, help produce it. If you want Party progress, help produce it. If you want Party organization, help organize. If you mean business, please answer the following questions—with business-like promptness, won't you?

1. Do you want the services of a District Organizer in your community?

2. Can a District Organizer safely count upon receiving from your local membership any cooperation in services—in making calls, visiting lapsed party members and good prospects and in soliciting for party memberships?

3. Can the District Organizer, operating in your community, count upon cooperation in holding small-group, neighborhood meetings in private homes, offices and such places—for conferences, for planning, for drill and for organizing lapsed members and membership prospects ready or nearly ready for organization?

4. Will you within one week prepare a list of names and addresses of the best prospects in your community (lapsed Socialists as well as outsiders)—and rush it to the National Office?

5. The National Office needs the names and addresses of comrades in communities near yours who (you think) would be interested in organizing or reorganizing. Will you help?

American Appeal News

From a Comrade with a \$300 a month wage, down in Joplin, Missouri, comes this: "I am overjoyed to learn that Debs has gained sufficient health and strength to edit the American Appeal from the National Office. It should have millions of readers inside of six months. I'd love to take the field to boost the American Appeal. I shall be only too glad to assist you locally to the full extent of my ability and opportunity to rebuild the local and build up the American Appeal. . . . Boston sailed in just now with \$50 cash for 75 American Appeal cards, with the assurance. . . . This is only the beginning. The \$50 is our revolving fund to promote the American Appeal. We have planned to assign quotas to the branches and insist on systematic work all along the line, for we have our hearts set on furnishing 10,000 subscribers to the Appeal. . . . We need a popular paper with a fist in it."

Ever hear of Mart Heisler of Buffalo? He is 24-carat, 101 per cent hustler. "Here's \$25 for American Appeal cards," writes Martin. "I am busy with my 1,000 chickens out here on the farm, but I want the thrill known only to Socialists who are reading the news of what the comrades are doing all over the country with a keen-cutting newspaper which they enjoy distributing on Sunday mornings."

Local Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, sends in \$30 for Appeal cards. Local Rochester, New York, flashed in two days with \$15 for cards. These sums are to be used as revolving funds; that is, the same money will be repeatedly rushed back to the National Office as fast as the cards purchased by the locals are sold to individuals. Surely you can invest from \$1 to \$10 to be thus used. If every Party member would do his simple duty for two weeks, we would have a powerful paper with far more than 100,000 subscribers right from the start. Put a real Socialist back of your wishes and the thing is done. Help do what you want done.

CALIFORNIA

Emil Hegman, District Organizer, will immediately give special attention to the promotion of the first of the California demonstrations and conventions to be addressed by Comrade Debs—in Los Angeles. He is speaking en route at Modesto, Fresno and Bakersfield. His work in San Francisco was distinctly encouraging. He reports that the comrades of the California are unitedly urging and hustling for 1,000 new members at the Frisco Debs meeting. Just so they are busy in Southern California, planning a mighty uplift in Party membership.

MISSOURI

District Organizer W. R. Snow is busy in St. Louis, cooperating with the local organization in taking advantage of the good feeling, courage, and desire for increasing power and activity created by the convention and demonstration addressed by Comrade Debs on July 4 and 5. He has planned for a great Party meeting. Comrade Snow is an old hand at the business of organization and knows what to do and how to do it. All he asks is cooperation, without which no organizer can accomplish much in a great city—or elsewhere.

OHIO

District Organizer Viola is now in Youngstown, Canton proved an impossibly difficult place for reorganization. The movement there no longer has the tireless flaming spirit of Allan Cook. Comrade Cook is now laid low with a paralyzing illness. After two weeks more in Ohio, Comrade Viola will work in Michigan for several weeks.

Convention Gives St. Louis New Life

More Than 3,000 at Gathering—Los Angeles Convention is Next

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The scorching heat of July failed to dim the ardor of the Socialists of the Mississippi valley, who turned out in large numbers to attend the Debs mass meeting held here on the Fourth and to participate in the third Regional Convention held under the auspices of the national Socialist Party.

With the thermometer seeking to establish a heat record for the season, more than 3,000 men and women paid an admission fee to get into Triangle Park to hear Eugene V. Debs deliver a stirring address on Socialism on the afternoon of July 4. Long before the hour set for the meeting the crowd began to assemble, and when the veteran Labor leader and Socialist standard-bearer entered the park he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. At the gate awaiting his arrival were several hundred children dressed in white garments made for the occasion. They acted as a reception committee and escorted the speaker to the platform, and there, to the music of a band, sang songs that brought forth rounds of applause and deeply touched the heart of the old fighter, whose eyes shone as brightly with love as did those of his little friends.

With the inspiration of the fine reception accorded him and the en-

thusiasm of his audience, Debs was at his best. His clear, ringing message and his wonderful oratorical ability stirred the Socialists and others who heard him as they have not been stirred for years. Even though they had paid admission and had contributed to a collection for organization purposes, the arrival of the speaker, and the conclusion of his address hundreds of persons came forward and added hundreds of dollars to the organization fund for the rebuilding of the Socialist Party in St. Louis and vicinity.

In addition to this financial assistance many came forward and pledged their hearty cooperation and support in carrying on the organization campaign which the Party recently initiated. In every way they showed their sympathy with the cause and their loyalty to the Socialist Party, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who attended the meeting that it marked the beginning of a new era for the organization in the Middle West.

The active work of Party-building following the meeting will be in charge of William R. Snow, veteran Socialist organizer, who on

July 1 resigned as State Secretary of Illinois and Secretary of Cook County (Chicago), to take up field work in the general organization campaign. Across the river on the Illinois side, William Henry of Indianapolis will direct the Party-building activities.

At the Regional Convention held on Sunday at Triangle Hall, Socialists assembled representing Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Indiana. The conference convened at 10 a. m. and was presided over by Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the Party, who in his opening address stated the purpose of the Convention to be to devise ways and means of building up the strength of the Party in the district represented by the comrades present. He stated the topics for discussion to be organization, propaganda, finance and promotion of the American Appeal—the new Party-owned weekly propaganda paper which is to be started on January 1 with Comrade Debs as editor-in-chief.

A general discussion of the several topics occupied the attention of the Convention and was participated in by many comrades. A

mass meeting on the Central Green, Saturday evening, July 18, at 8 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Karl C. Jursk of Hamden, circulation manager of the Commonwealth. This will be the first open-air meeting of the summer campaign.

The circulation manager of the Commonwealth has sent sample copies to all members of the La Follette Progressive party (325 members) in New Haven.

The Commonwealth Banquet

Preparations are made for the picnic and banquet, which promises to be the biggest affair of its kind held in Connecticut for a number of years. Five-minute speeches will be made by the State Secretary, Plunkett, State Organizer McLevy and circulation manager Karl C. Jursk. The big speech of the day will be delivered by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City. We have a menu fit for a king. The banquet will be held at Carlson's Grove, Foxon, New Haven, Sunday, July 19. The eats will be ready at 3 p. m. sharp. Order tickets from Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont street, Whitehouse. Telephone Colony 1839-4. Lake Shore Line trolley at State and Chapel streets, New Haven.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Alfred Baker Lewis is now in Brockton rebuilding the Party there

International Backs Chinese—Christian Unions and the League—Fascisti Peeved—Victory for Danes—Czech Unions Gaining

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

International Backs Chinese

In connection with the sending of a cablegram congratulating the Chinese strikers upon their fight against international capitalism, the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions gave a brief summary of the general political and economic situation in the Far East which concluded by pointing out that the workers of Europe do not yet realize that Europe is now only a small part of the world; it is no longer the proud mistress of the world. The interests of Labor are the same all the world over: the exploitation of Chinese and Japanese will react upon European Labor for years past, indeed, capitalists have been setting up factories in China, because they could get cheap labor there, unrestrained by social legislation. So the exploitation of the child in the Shanghai silk mills will smooth the way to the re-introduction of child labor in Europe; for European textile mills are working short time while the Shanghai mills are working for fifteen, sixteen and seventeen hours per day. Simply stated, the problem for the European worker is: "Are his wages and working conditions to approximate the level in the oriental countries, or is an attempt to be made to raise the workers in those countries to the standards already attained by him?" It is not merely a question of slightly lower standards here, or a wage reduction there—the whole International movement is at stake; for if capitalism succeeds in its objective in India and China, it will be able to crush the movement elsewhere.

It was in the full realization of these facts that A. A. Purcell and J. W. Brown dispatched the following telegram on June 12 to the Chinese workers on strike in Shanghai:

"On behalf of the International Federation of Trade Unions, representing 16,000,000 trade unionists, we observe with utmost satisfaction the noble stand being made by Chinese workers against tremendous difficulties for improved industrial conditions. Organized Labor everywhere genuinely wishes Chinese workers success over all anti-Labor forces." (Signed) "A. A. Purcell, President." (Signed) "J. W. Brown, Secretary."

"Christian" Unions Turned Down When the Seventh Conference of the International Labor Organiza-

tion of the League of Nations came to the election of a new governing body last month at Geneva, composed of twelve representatives of Governments, six of employers and six of workers, for a three-year period, the Christian Trade Union International's proposal that it should receive seats on this body failed badly, its candidate polling only five out of a total of thirty-one votes cast in the Labor group.

The members of the Governing Body elected by the Labor group are: Jouhaux (France), Poulton (Great Britain), Muller (Germany), Moore (Canada), Thorberg (Sweden), and Oudegeest (Holland). The following were named as substitutes: Schuch (Switzerland), d'Aragnona (Italy), Hueber (Austria), Caballero (Spain), Zulawski (Poland), and Joshi (British India). With the exception of Leipart, who refused re-election, and whose place has been taken by Herman Muller, the Labor group is unaltered. Except for the Indian member, all the Labor members of the governing body are members of the I. F. T. U. The candidacy of Joshi was supported by the I. F. T. U. on the ground that it was desirable for overseas countries to be represented in the Labor group.

The membership of the unions affiliated with the Christian International is about 2,250,000, against some 16,000,000 in the I. F. T. U.

When Fascisti Are Peeved As has been reported in The New Leader, the delegates sent to the Geneva Conference by the Fascisti Labor organizations of Italy, who were seated by the votes of the bosses' and Governments' representatives over the protest of the Labor members, naturally received the cold shoulder from the genuine Labor delegates to the Conference and got no places on Labor committees. This peeved them so much that they sent the following telegram to Signor Farinacci, the "savage" Secretary of the Fascisti:

"On the initiative of the Socialist cliques of Italy, international anti-Fascisti demagogues are renewing their attacks on Fascism and the Italian Government. We reserve the right to propose the means most in harmony with Fascism for the defense of our convictions and our Fatherland. Fraternal greetings." (Signed) Rosconi, Cucini, Raza.

Farinacci tried to console and encourage his friends by the following

telegram:

"The detestable proceedings of the international Jewish plutocrat demagogues, aided by Italian traitors, only strengthen loyal Italians in looking for deliverance to ourselves alone. The protection of the National Government suffices for the whole of Australia. The delegates declared that the predominance of Labor Governments in Australia at the present time (only Victoria has a non-Labor Government) pointed to its being a suitable moment for the socialization of industries, and they considered the formation of a powerful federation. The immediate proposals under discussion were the appointment of a Supreme Labor Council, a Pan-Pacific Conference, the legal establishment of a 44-hour week and future international conferences.

There is no record of the "means" most in harmony with Fascism having been applied in Geneva with any success, presumably because of the vigilance of the Swiss police.

Victory for Danish Workers

The twelve-week lockout and strike in Denmark, involving some 130,000 workers, has been won and the men began returning to work on June 8, with a general wage increase of three per cent and in the case of the poorest paid labor a little more. The system of readjusting wages in accord with the index figure showing the cost of living was also retained, which will enable the Danish workers to continue maintaining their comparatively high standard of living. The solidarity of the Danish unionists, reinforced by the aid of workers in other countries and the possibility of compulsory arbitration under the Socialist Government, finally forced the bosses to recede from their originally intransigent position. A letter sent to the International Federation of Trade Unions by the Danish Federation of Labor concludes as follows:

"So this, the greatest fight we have ever had to wage, is now ended. We have won an honorable peace. Apart from the financial side, our unions come out of the battle without any loss of strength. The obstinacy of our resistance will no doubt protect us from any recurrence of such an attack for a long time to come. The moral and financial assistance sent to the Danish workers by their class comrades in other lands has contributed largely to the successful issue of the struggle. For this assistance we express our heartiest thanks. We repeat what we said before when we asked our foreign comrades to come to our aid, that the Danish workers and their organizations will never forget the assistance given and will take the earliest opportunity of reciprocating it. Long live international solidarity!"

To Unify Australian Labor

The Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. reports that a Trades and Labor Conference was recently held at Adelaide, in South Australia, the chief object of which was to link up the political and trade union bodies representing Australian Labor. This would make possible the formulation of a comprehensive policy embracing the whole of Australia. The delegates declared that the predominance of Labor Governments in Australia at the present time (only Victoria has a non-Labor Government) pointed to its being a suitable moment for the socialization of industries, and they considered the formation of a powerful federation. The immediate proposals under discussion were the appointment of a Supreme Labor Council, a Pan-Pacific Conference, the legal establishment of a 44-hour week and future international conferences.

Czech-Slovak Unions Growing

The latest report of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions shows that at the beginning of 1925 the membership of its forty-three unions was 330,000, against 324,189 in forty-two unions a year before. This indicates that the worst of the trouble due to the Communist split in the Labor movement in the Czechoslovak Republic is over and that the work of recapturing lost ground is well under way. The Federation's income during 1924 was 1,628,777 crowns (at about three cents apiece), of which 722,579 came in the form of dues. Expenditures totaled 1,654,764 crowns. As recent negotiations conducted by Jan Oudegeest, a Secretary of the I. F. T. U., have led to what practically amounts to consolidation of the German unions in Czechoslovakia, with a membership of about 225,000, with the Czechoslovak Federation of Labor, the united forces of Organized Labor are well beyond the half-million mark.

For Asiatic Labor Conference

While attending the Labor Conference at Geneva the Indian and Japanese Labor delegates decided to convene an Asiatic Labor Conference next year, which will probably be held at Shanghai. Bunji Suzuki, President of the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions, will be General Secretary of this Conference and will get in touch with all Labor organizations of the Asiatic countries.

sufficient remuneration. Altogether it was a happy and inspiring gathering.

NEW JERSEY

The State Committee met at State headquarters July 12. The Executive Secretary reported sending a communication to all branches appealing for contributions to the Organization and Maintenance Fund; requesting names of active members who will cooperate and of delinquent members who may be restored to activity, and that Hudson County is holding five street meetings each Saturday and the number will be increased. He advised that cards to obtain dues from delinquent members be printed. He urged subscriptions be obtained for the national party organ and suggested possibility of arranging a lecture for one of the British Laborites who will come this summer. Decided to print 1,000 Delinquent Cards, to inquire of the National Office when Arthur Henderson will be available, and to request Comrade Debs to speak at two banquets, one in Newark and the other in Camden. Comrade Goebel declined to consider the position of Organizer. The Treasurer's financial report showed a balance on hand June 14 of \$238.15; receipts to date, \$64.05; disbursements to date, \$48.66; balance on hand, \$253.54.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY

SATURDAY, July 18th

Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Bayonne—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker, Frank Crosswaith. West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker, May Harris Mainland.

Union City—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker, James Allman.

Union City—Bergenline avenue and Morgan street. Speaker, Charles Kruse.

Good weather favored the picnic held under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Educational Club of Hudson County last Sunday, July 12. It was well attended, enjoyed by all and netted a small but satisfactory profit.

The Finnish Branch of Newark also held a picnic last Sunday, in Montclair, which was the success we always expect of anything that is undertaken by our efficient Finnish comrades.

The 11th Ward Branch, of Camden, has arranged for an excursion on Sunday, July 19, on Comrade Frinck's yacht the Robert C.

PENNSYLVANIA TO PENNSYLVANIA READERS

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

Philadelphia Notes

Through the efforts of four loyal comrades, Local Philadelphia has secured from City Hall a complete list of the registered Socialists, Labor, Independent and Non-partisan voters in the city, as well as a record of the vote by divisions. This means first, an invaluable list for organization purposes; second, an opportunity to have Socialists and Labor Registrars appointed in many divisions throughout the City.

According to the election law the minority party must have one Registrar and may have two in each division for the three registration days preceding the coming Primary Election. These Registrars receive from the City \$10.00 for each day's work. As the Socialist and Labor Parties beat the Democrats in half of the divisions in the City last election they are entitled and have reason to believe that Socialists or Labor Registrars will be appointed in every division where we can name a Socialist or Labor man or woman for the job. This will mean increased prestige and power to the Socialist Party.

Already comrades have been appointed to take care of more than half the wards in the city. For further information apply to Local Philadelphia, 3rd floor, 1325 Arch street.

Y. P. S. L., of Philadelphia, is being reorganized. All interested persons between the ages of 17 and 25 years should immediately communicate with Bernard Levinson, 702 Pine street.

Headquarters are being repapered and repainted, and the book shelves have been remodeled. Drop in and look them over.

The Local is arranging a picnic for Maple Grove on Saturday, September 19. They are planning to have games, races by the Finnish Comrades, singing, dancing, and lots of good German eats. All comrades in Philadelphia or vicinity should keep this date open for this picnic.

NEW YORK

Rochester, New York, comrades are planning for an all-round, old-fashioned political campaign this fall. The local is calling for Organizer Stille, hustling for the American Appeal, and has sent for samples of all our leaflet literature and plans to make use of large quantities during the campaign.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Branch officers are to meet at the local office, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p. m., Room 505. At its last meeting, the Central Committee voted that all organizers and other branch officers meet with Organizer Schwartz to consider the advisability of calling a general (Continued on Page 11.)

DRAMA

The Coming Season

Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Shanghai Gesture"—
William Gillette Coming Back to Broadway—New
Plays by Michael Arlen, Owen Davis and Willard Mack

M. J. Nicholas is to produce "Mission Mary," by Ethelbert D. Hales. He was responsible for "Marjorie," seen here two seasons back. Hales, the author, will play one of the principal character parts. George Leonard is in the cast.

Gustav Blum will produce "Caught," by Kate L. McLaurin (author of "Whispering Wires"), in September. "My Son" will begin a road tour in Philadelphia, on Labor Day.

Katherine Alexander is to be the leading woman for Otto Kruger in the new Owen Davis comedy, "Easy Come, Easy Go," to be produced by Lewis and Gordon next season.

"These Charming People," written by Michael Arlen as a book, will be put in dramatic form by the author and produced by A. H. Woods, with Cyril Maude in the lead. Woods produced Arlen's "Green Hat," now playing in Chicago.

David Belasco will do two new plays next season. One is "Alias Santa Claus," by Willard Mack, and the other is "The Advocate," by George Middleton.

Rufus LeMaire's first production of the season is to be "Greenwich Village Scandals." It is due on Broadway within four weeks.

James Gleason will present his new play, "That Bimbo," written in collaboration with his wife, Lucille Webster Gleason, at a Broadway theatre with a stock company headed by Frank MacHugh of "The Fall Guy" cast.

George Gaul will begin rehearsals for "Black Tents," by Achmed Abdullah, in which he will be starred next season by Carl Reed.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will be seen in a new play next season, "The Shanghai Gesture," under the management of Sam H. Harris. John Colton is the author. Mr. Colton was one of the authors of "Rain."

"The Love Doctor," a new musical comedy, with book by George E. Stoddard and music and lyrics by Carlo and Sanders, will be offered early next season by Clark Ross.

Werner Janasen, musical director for Anne Nichols, has composed the music for a new musical comedy, "The Fatal Blonde." Book and lyrics are by George Marion, Jr. The piece will be given a try-out on the Pacific Coast in August.

"The Love Pirate," a new play by Fred Ballard, tried out in Milwaukee by the Guild Players, has been taken over by Frank Craven for production next season.

William Gillette, who has been in retirement for several years, is to appear in a play the coming season under the management of Walter C. Jordan. The play is a comedy, "Pomero's Past," by Clare Kummer.

A new play by Harry Wagstaff Gribble will be produced by Charles L. Wagner next season, with Sidney Blackmer in the leading role. This will follow Mr. Wagner's production of Sabatini's "The Carolinian."

"The Getaway," by Edward Childs Carpenter and C. K. Van Riper, will be the first production of the forthcoming season by the Dramatists Theatre, Inc.

The new Winchell Smith-George Abbott comedy, "A Straight Shooter," with a cast of forty players, was presented Monday night by John Golden at Patchogue. The play, under the title of "The Holy Terror," will come to Broadway in a few weeks.



LIONEL ATWILL

plays the philosophic Caesar in George Bernard Shaw's delightful satire, "Caesar and Cleopatra," at the Guild Theatre.



DOROTHY HALL

gives a sympathetic and interesting portrayal of the Middle Class secretary in "White Collars," at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

Socialism Invades English Stage

SOCIALISM has invaded the stage in England. Apparently realizing that there is no better medium for the dissemination of propaganda, the Independent Labor party in Great Britain, recently disclosed extensive plans for "developing the dramatic cultural sense of all Socialists in Britain." Miles Malleon, a prominent actor, probably will be put at the head of the movement, while George Bernard Shaw and Laurence Housman are among the leading dramatists who have agreed to help by permitting their plays to be given without fees. Those who have already volunteered their services as actors include Kyrle Bellew, Arthur Bourchier, Sybil Thorneike, Lewis Casson and Irene Rooke, and others are expected to follow.

The movement, continues an editorial in the Billboard, is the outcome of the members' love of the arts, which hasn't had an opportunity of expressing itself except in a few instances, according to Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Labor party. The Strand Theatre in London is to be the home of the venture and it is believed that there is enough talent in the ranks of Socialism to permit putting on plays with casts made up entirely of Socialists in the near future. Choirs and orchestras also will be taken to London from all parts of Great Britain and boys and girls will be brought into the movement in even the smallest hamlet. Dances will be arranged and amateur dramatic clubs organized for youth, and the proper moment for Socialist speech of two will be introduced in the clubs. Malleon's work will be to organize centers to bring out the "dramatic instincts" of Socialists.

There is something to think about in this. Not long ago the report got about that a certain radical party in this country was attempting a movement along somewhat similar lines—though not as openly. It is easy to see what these parties can accomplish through such an undertaking. But what will be the effect on the theatre? Can the theatre be diverted to such purposes without being injured in some way? And if not, what right has the Socialist or any other party to try to further its interests at such a great expense to the country?

Broadway Briefs

"Evolution," a phase of the Darwin theory, now playing at the Rivoli Theatre, has been booked by Hugo Riesenfeld for both the Rivoli and Rialto Theatres for next week.

Lee Shubert returned to New York Tuesday. While in London, he made arrangements for the presentation there of "Is Zat So?" "The Fall Guy," as well as "The Student Prince," "The Love Song" and "Artists and Models."

Marie Chambers, leading lady in "Is Zat So?" has been engaged by Paramount Pictures to play an important role in D. W. Griffith's first production for this company, "That Royle Girl."

The prize contest for the forthcoming "Greenwich Village Follies" has been extended to August 15. Jones and Green offer \$250 for the best comic sketch, \$150 for the best novelty, and \$100 for the best scenic design submitted.

"Alma of the South Seas," the tropical drama by John B. Hymer and LeRoy Clemens, is now in its fourth month at the Lyric Theatre.

Louis Wolheim, whose role in "What Price Glory," at the Plymouth Theatre has been played by Harold Satter for the past week, is now back in the cast.



TOM MOORE

heads the cast of players in the new film, "Under the Rouge" coming to the Moss Colony Theatre, Sunday.

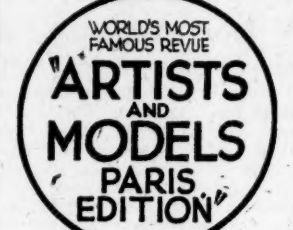
THEATRES

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

WINTER GARDEN

Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

Coollest Theatre in the World



A GREAT CAST
18 Gertrude Hoffmann Girls
—AND—
50 MODELS from the Studios

CHANNIN'S THEATRE
46TH ST. Just West of Broadway
—EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15—
7th MONTH of RECORD
BREAKING BUSINESS

IS ZAT SO?
The Laugh Sensation
By JAMES GLEASON
(Co-author of "Is Zat So?")
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

'Under the Rouge,' Crook Story, Coming to Colony, Sunday

B. S. Moss has selected as next week's attraction for the Colony Theatre, "Under the Rouge." Tom Moore is the featured player and the supporting cast includes Eileen Percy, Mary Alden, Chester Conklin, James Mason and Carmelita Geraghty. In story, "Under the Rouge" deals with the lives of a man and girl who manage to work their way out of the mire in which they are becoming engulfed. Lewis H. Moonaw directed the production. Other numbers on the program include pictorial, scenic and comedy reels. On the stage, several novel presentations will be offered.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
The vaudeville bill at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will include Ben Blue, assisted by Frank and Millie Britton and their Brown Derby Band; Eddie Cole and George Snyder; Haven MacQuarrie, assisted by Gladys Marion and Lucque Lorraine; the Three Wainwright Sisters; Morton Harvey; Sylvia and George Di Gaetano and other acts.

On the screen, "The Danger Signal," an adaptation of William Z. Doty's magazine story, will have its first New York showing. Jane Novak, Gaston Glass, Robert Edson, and Robert Gordon head the cast.

REGENT
Monday to Wednesday—Hall and Dexter; Frankie Kelcey and Company; Roderic and Maley, others. "Lying Wives" with C. K. Young and Madge Kennedy.
Thursday to Sunday—Ned Norworth and Company; Jed Dooley and Company, other acts. "Dangerous Innocence," with Eugene O'Brien and Laura La Plante.

FRANKLIN
Monday to Wednesday—Jim McWilliams; Margaret Romaine, other acts. "Lying Wives" with Richard Bennett and C. K. Young.
Thursday to Sunday—Laura La Plante and Eugene O'Brien in "Dangerous Innocence."

At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"The Danger Signal," from the story by William Z. Doty, with Jane Novak, Gaston Glass and Robert Edson.
CAMEO—"Down to the Sea in Ships."
CAPITOL—"A Slave of Fashion," by Samuel Shipman, with Norma Shearer, Lew Cody and Mary Carr.
COLONY—"Under the Rouge," with Tom Moore, Eileen Percy and Mary Alden.
RIALTO—Joseph C. Lincoln's "Rugged Water," with Lois Wilson, Noah Beery and Warner Baxter.
RIVOLI—"The Street of Forgotten Men," from George Kibbe Turner's story, with Percy Marmont, Neil Hamilton and Mary Brian.

CASINO

39th and Broadway
Evenings at 8:25.

MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

BIG MONTH OF THE
5th 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.

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

THE STUDENT PRINCE
in HEDERBERG

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Symphony Orchestra of 40
Singing Chorus of 100
Balcony (Reserved)
\$1.10, \$1.45, \$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

"Full of absurdities and acted with a whoop. It is the best of the series." Says the EVE WORLD.

ORCHESTRA \$2.00 BALCONY \$1.50

GARRICK

45 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.

"GARRICK GAETIES" SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street West of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Telephone: Columbus 8223

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 B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees: Wed. and Sat. at 2:40.

THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
THEY WHAT THEY WANTED
A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
with PAULINE LORD and LEO CARRILLO

EUGENE ONEILL'S GREATEST PLAY
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
WITH
WALTER HUSTON
GEO. M. COHAN
37th SENSATIONAL WEEK

B. S. MOSS' B'WAY at 41st
NOON TO 11:30 P. M.
BEGINNING SUNDAY

An Absorbing Drama of the
NEW YORK UNDERWORLD
"UNDER THE ROUGE"
A Chilling, Thrilling, Gripping
Story with
TOM MOORE
Eileen Percy — Mary Alden
Carmelita Geraghty
AND
Splendid Stage and Screen Program

MUSIC

Beethoven's "Ninth" With
Soloists and Chorus of 200
Feature of Stadium Program

Two performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with a chorus of 200 voices and soloists, and an all-Strauss program are features of the third week of the Stadium Concerts. The Ninth Symphony is scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday evenings, under the direction of Mr. Van Hoogstraten, with a chorus from the Oratorio Society and the Schola Cantorum. The soloists will be Ruth Rodgers, soprano; Irene Wilder, contralto; Charles Stratton, tenor; and Fraser Gange, baritone. The Symphony will be prefaced by Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture.

The Strauss program is to take place on Monday, and includes Salome's Dance, "Till Eulenspiegel," the Serenade for wind instruments, the Love Scene from "Feuersnot," and "Ein Heldeleben."

The program for the other nights follows: Sunday: "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven, Chopin's "Impression of Italy," overture to Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus," introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin." Wednesday: Brahms' Third Symphony, Tchaikovsky's Italian Caprice, Berlioz's "Dance of the Sylphs," Liszt's First Hungarian Rhapsody and the "Freischutz" overture of Weber. Friday: "A Victory Ball"; "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice"; "Benvenuto Cellini" overture of Berlioz; Tchaikovsky's Slavie March. Saturday evening: Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Caucasian Sketches; "Oberon" overture, Wagner's "Dreams"; Strauss' "Vienna Woods"; Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini"; Grieg's two Elegiac Melodies for Strings; Griffes' "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan."

Music Notes

A new musical centre has been created at Conneaut Lake in the north-west corner of Pennsylvania. The new auditorium is being dedicated with a music festival extending from July 11 to July 19. In August, the Aborn Comic Opera Company will begin a series of several weeks, presenting "The Mikado," "Robin Hood," "The Chimes of Normandy" and "Sweethearts."

The Goldman Band concerts at the New York University next week will include a Grand Opera program on Wednesday, and a Mendelssohn evening on Friday. Monday, Saturday and Sunday night, Edwin Franko Goldman will present a miscellaneous program.

Maurice Frank, director of the re-organized Municipal Opera Company, announced the following cast for the presentation of "Aida" at the Polo Grounds, Wednesday night. Mme. Dreda Aves, Aida; Carmela Ponselle, Amneris; Mario Valle, Amonasso; William Gustafson, the King, and Luigi della Cesaro, Messenger.

Music and Concerts

Stadium Concerts

N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN
Conductor

LEWISOHN STADIUM
Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street

EVERY EVENING AT 8:30

SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30

Beethoven "Eroica"

Wagner—Chapientier—J. Strauss

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mr. (Stainway)

PRICES, 25c, 50c, \$1.00

Capek Play in Japan

THE Capek comedy, "The World We Live In" (known here as the "Insect Comedy"), has recently been produced on the Japanese stage, says an item in the Christian Science Monitor. Its peculiarly fantastic atmosphere, and its satire on militarism and the mechanization of modern life, must make a certain appeal to the cultured classes of a small eastern nation whose eyes are turned westward.

The play was given in the Theatre Tsaukuji Sho Gekijō. This theatre, which holds less than 500 spectators, was built last year by Count Yoshi Hidshikata, who also finances and directs it. The translation was made by Mr. Kitamura, the dramatist, who made use of the English and German texts.

Judging by pictures of the production which have arrived in Prague, the scenery and costumes were designed from the European models. If anything, there is a greater simplicity in them.



DOROTHY PETERSON
with Ernest Truex in the Gleason-Abbott comedy, "The Fall Guy," at the Eltinge Theatre.

Lyle D. Andrews announces that the Thompson-Archer show, "My Girl," will close at the Vanderbilt Theatre on August 1. The musical comedy goes to Boston. A second company goes on tour August 17. The new Thompson-Archer show will go into rehearsal next week.

THE NEW PLAY

MONDAY

"WHAT WOMEN DO," a new play by Lila Longson, will open at the Bijou Theatre, Monday night, presented by Robert L. Macnabb. The cast includes Mona Kingsley, Irene Purcell, Egon Brecher, Ben Taggart, Henrietta Adams, Isabel West, William Shelley, James T. Ford, Milano Tilden, and Marty Helsey. The play was staged by Lawrence Marston.

A Galsworthy Play

A NEW play by John Galsworthy is always an event of interest here and abroad. But "The Show," his latest production to reach the London footlights, aroused more than the usual discussion in the English press. We quote the following from the London Herald:

"Mr. John Galsworthy had, as it were, the platform to himself the other night at the St. Martin's during his new play 'The Show.' For it is much more in the nature of an argument than anything else. There was very little plot, even very little characterization; all the impetus was supplied by Mr. Galsworthy's grievance against the organization of the law.

"It is fine to see Mr. Galsworthy still tilting at society, but in this instance his cause did not shine as crystal clear as usual. Three acts of an argument, all on one side, is trying. There is no provision in the theatre or the church for the point of view of the audience. The wise playwright, therefore, must temper discussion with drama and argument with action.

"The theme of Mr. Galsworthy's play is that the law and the press are too prying. A well-known major commits suicide. Prior to the inquest the police, in an endeavor to find a motive, rake up scandals on both sides of the family, only to find when it has all been made public that neither his wife's lover nor his own mistress was the cause of the suicide.

"There are dangers in Mr. Galsworthy's plea for privacy in these matters—possibilities of bribery, possibilities of miscarriage of justice, which outweigh an occasional loss of reputation to those concerned. The implication of the play is that infidelity matters very little unless it is made public; the terrible hardship to the people was that they should be the subjects of a scandal. They are hardly worth so much of Mr. Galsworthy's generous sympathy."

Samuel Shipman's
"A Slave of Fashion,"
At Capitol, Next Week

"A Slave of Fashion," the latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, will be shown at the Capitol Theatre, beginning Sunday. It has been adapted to the screen by Bess Meredith from an original story by Samuel Shipman. Norma Shearer is starred in this Hobart Henley production. Lew Cody is featured. Others in the cast include William Haines, Mary Carr, Vivia Ogden, James Corrigan, Estelle Clark and Sidney Bracy.

The Realm of Books

A Great Journalist

A Review by BENJAMIN STOLBERG

JOSEPH PULITZER: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS. By Don C. Seitz. Simon and Schuster.

TO Don Seitz this biography was a labor of love. And so he exuberantly but palpably exaggerates when he calls Joseph Pulitzer the Liberator of Journalism. Pulitzer did not liberate Journalism, for the good reason that of all the major intellectual professions in this country Journalism is still the least free. Our contemporary metropolitan press is probably more intelligent than it was in the last quarter of a century, but in that respect it expresses the heightened standing of educated life in this country in general. A formally better training goes into its making, editorial policy is increasingly more sophisticated, and—in the great press—the cheaper falsities are scorned not so much because they are untrue, but because they are cheap. The World is undoubtedly among our freest papers. But its freedom is a matter of high grade intelligence and not the result of a reformation. It refuses to stoop not merely to the falsification of news, to deliberate editorial misinterpretation, but it goes one step further and also refuses to stoop to reaction. It is intellectually too proud not to run with the times. But our times are becoming increasingly chaotic, which is bound to blur the vision and policy of a great liberal daily. If this be liberation, then Joseph Pulitzer is responsible or it.

Pulitzer was fiercely, neuroasthenically, energetic. And he was also thoroughly decent. The combination of these two qualities made him appear a crusader. But to be a truly liberating reformer, in the high sense in which alone one would speak of it in connection with a man of his caliber, one must identify one's self with a cause and then promptly forget number one. But Pulitzer was not essentially selfless. He loved not only power but also wealth, and so he never really attacked the foundations of the powers that be. In his case this meant personal compromise, for throughout the volume one gleams that he saw through and far beyond the mere mechanics of political corruption, economic in-

justice and social maladjustment. But these his keen intelligence, at once massive and restless, saw from every facet; and he indicated them capably, fiercely and, on the whole, fearlessly. His editorial page, which was his constant interest and self-education, was by far the best of his day; and his editorial excellence he bequeathed to the World of today. It still prints the ablest and most intelligent and most courageous editorial page in the great daily press of America. And the Labor press might well copy the leeway it usually gives to its writers.

Pulitzer was greater as a personality, however, than as a man of ability. He was not merely human, but "all too human." He never judged people, for he was not interested in anybody's morals; but he intensely disliked the fakers, whose number proportionately apparently never abates—a distinction which speaks volumes in his favor. He was a staunch friend. He was occasionally mean, as is every fundamentally human person from sheer impatience; but whenever he was it bothered him enormously, which is far more human than always to be good. He was hot-headed, ram-bunctious and given to abusing his pet hypocrites, yet he was so scared of libel suits that he lived in constant fear of his courage, which, none the less, usually, almost invariably, won out. He had the real defects of his great talents—and that is one of the secrets of a strong personality. And that he was a strong personality is nowhere more obvious than in his idiosyncracies, of which he had many, and which were never affected but genuinely ludicrous and now and then spiced with genius. All his contacts in the course of a condensed, somewhat willful, but extraordinarily rich life were of an intensity which were out not only himself but most of the people about him. And he missed greatness by a shot. He preferred adventure to danger. Had he lived dangerously he might have been the first of the liberators of our press. As it is, he merely created a great organ.

The first chapter of the book is one of the ablest biographical essays in recent literature. If the rest had equalled it, it would be among the best biographies of our times.

Two Labor Annuals

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

THE AMERICAN LABOR WHO'S WHO. Edited by Solon DeLeon. New York: Hanford Press, 7 East 15th Street.

AMERICAN LABOR PRESS DIRECTORY. By the Labor Research Department of the Rand School of Social Science. New York: 7 East 15th Street.

IN his introductory note to the "American Labor Who's Who," the Editor calls attention to the fact that "the person interested in the progress of American life in general, of women, of the medical profession, of the bar, of corporation directors, or of leaders in social life, could turn to the appropriate 'Who's Who' directory or register," but not so those who have contributed to the building of the economic and political organizations of the working class. Here and there may be found in "Who's Who in America" the names of a few conspicuous men in the movement, but others whose contributions to the Labor movement may be just as important find no place in this standard work.

In the "American Labor Who's Who" an attempt has been made to present important biographical data on the outstanding figures in trade unionism, Labor politics, workers' education, Labor defense, cooperation, progressive farmers' groups, and related movements throughout the nation. It may not be curious but it is interesting to note that some who are active in some phase of these movements withheld data because of fear that they might be responsible for a few not desiring a place in this volume simply emphasizes the fact that the boasted "democracy" of America has its perils for those who work the hardest for genuine democracy in all the institutions of society.

The book itself includes 343 pages, of which 249 are devoted to men and women in this country. The remaining section gives the data for the most conspicuous men and women in other countries. In its form of presenting information, this book will compare favorably with the other standard work mentioned above. No movement has been overlooked; all the shades, from the most conservative to the extreme Left, have been included. How often has not the editor, the organizer, or the executive wished that he might have at hand a volume that would give him something of the background in the life of some person in the Labor movement who for the moment has become conspicuous either in some controversy or in the daily news?

Well, here it is. It seems to us that this "Who's Who" is indispensable to the responsible officials of economic and political organizations of the workers. It is not only interesting because of the information it carries but it will become particularly useful most any moment to officials, editors, organizers and others holding responsible positions. Moreover, it seems to us that schools, libraries, newspapers and other periodicals will find it essential.

The American Labor Press is of more restricted scope but a handy manual for the same officials. As its name implies, it is a directory of the periodical publications of trade unions, farmer organizations, cooperatives, and political organizations of the workers in this and other countries. To this list has been added publications issued by the Government, religious organizations and those periodicals that from time to time give some attention to the problems and policies of the Labor movement.

This handy compendium will prove very useful and we can imagine some emergency arising in some organization whereby it desires to obtain wide publicity for some matter and be thankful that it has this directory to turn to for this purpose. In a way it also supplements the "Labor Who's Who."

who desire to take advantage of this opportunity for a 35-mile ride each way, and the pleasures of rowing, bathing and other sports, pay only \$2 each, which goes to the county office.

As the number of cars for this outing is not restricted, friends of Local Kings will have time to communicate with Dr. Louis Sadoff, who is in charge of the county office. Telephone number Pulaski 1899.

YIPSELDOM
The Rand School announces that a few Yipseles who intend to take up courses in the fall may earn their tuition fees and credit for textbooks by doing clerical work (addressing envelopes, copying lists, and so forth) in their free time during the next three weeks. Any who wish to take advantage of this offer should apply to the Educational Director at once.

A meeting will be held Sunday, July 19, at 7 p. m., at 420 Hindsdale street, Brownsville, to reorganize Circle 3. In addition to the reorganization program there will be good speakers and a musical program. Young and old in Brownsville are invited to attend and make this a rousing meeting.

Circle 6, Juniors, Brooklyn, will

Short Stories of Two Nations

A Review by CLEMENT WOOD

FLYING OSIP. Stories of New Russia. By Seifulina, Shishkev, and seven others. New York: International Publishers.

BRING! BRING! By Conrad Aiken. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

THESE two books are a reproach and an indictment of the cheap machine-made patterns of the American magazine short story. Many of the stories included are far from perfect; but at least they are not sugar-coated lies nor Booster Week propaganda. American fiction, taking its cue from England, once consisted of moral stories: the naughty girl died by act of God, the naughty boy grew up and was jailed or eaten by an alligator, while the good girl married and had thirteen children, and the good boy rose successively to being a millionaire, a President, and a Sunday School superintendent. Now American fiction has made its own cue, the two chief patterns being of the "Skinner's Dress Suit" type, where some accident or design makes the village dumbhead one of our sacrosanct financial nobility, or where, through misunderstandings and philanderings, the young wife and husband swing back to an affectionate reconciliation, and live happily in Leonia the rest of their days with two maids, three cars, and a weekly copy of the Saturday Evening Post. Neither of these patterns, Darwin's god be thanked, are observed in Soviet Russia or by Mr. Aiken.

"Flying Osip" is a volume of splendid stories, well told. The introduction, accurate or not, is highly interesting and interpretive of the material that follows. The samples of current Russian fiction that follow are the reverse of psychological, and bristle with action adequately told. And, for all my own addiction at times to the vice,

I suspect psychology: "the fact is the sweetest dream that man knows," to pervert Frost in one word. Thoughts, good or bad, sooner or later will be found to be in error: facts are of longer mortality and closer accuracy. The title story, of a Russian exile who sought vainly to throw his life away on the battle-front, out of his horror at the white annihilation of his family, is brilliant and memorable. "The Lawbreakers," by Lydia Seifulina, and the two sharp stories by Ivanov, are also of the first rank. The weakest thing in the book is the pseudo-fictional fragment called "Lenin." The two stories of most persisting illumination are "The Lawbreakers," in which bureaucratic stupidity and the viciousness of home raising for children are displayed, and the amazing dairy "Hunger."

As poet, Conrad Aiken, with his fatigued and perverted Pegasus, wears me; as short story writer, he is a scintillating success. Four of the stories are superb: "The Anniversary" of a man's fifteenth year of marriage; "The Last Visit," a study of youth and death with a brightly unmoored finale; "The Dark City," with the enslaved suburbanite kissing his chains and bloating up a maggot-vision worthy of Poe; and "Hey, Taxi," in its gem-like entirety, are great, as Lardner's harsh "The Champion" are great. Nothing falls entirely, although "The Disciple" sags lowest.

As we recall it, Aiken's stories are praised by Edward J. O'Brien; and this volume, if that fact is so, is another tribute to the excellence of that critic's discernment, and a reminder of his invaluable service to American literature, in refusing to follow the Bryan Rotary Club standards and in seeking to accede for us a literature worthy of the high word. Both books are well worth purchase and owning.

Napoleon in Egypt

A Review by DAVID P. BERENBERG

VICTORY. By Leonie Aminoff. New York: E. P. Dutton.

WRITING historical novels is a dangerous occupation. So easily the hero becomes a caricature. It is so easy to overstep the line between admiration and adulation, to mar the image by too realistic a use of the brush.

The book before me is, or purports to be, a record of Napoleon's Egyptian campaign. In its main outlines the story runs true to historical record. Whether the minutiae are well documented, or whether they spring from the author's imagination, I am not prepared to say. Certainly the Napoleon that rises from these pages is hardly the man who held Europe in his hands for close to twenty years.

The Egyptian Expedition is a striking incident. It would take a psycho-analyst, an historian, and a poet in one, to do justice to the theme. Why did Napoleon undertake the foolhardy expedition? What did he expect to gain? Did he gain what he hoped to win? Certainly to all outward seeming it looks now like a little boy's adventure, a belated exploit of Don Quixote. It is beside the point to say that there were incidental benefits; that without Napoleon the Rosetta Stone might not have been found; that here arises the modern sea-power of England. These things may be true—yet these are not what Napoleon wished. And the author ventures not even a guess.

She is content with the externals. Her eye is blinded with the glamor of war and pageantry, with intrigue and fine-sounding names. She belongs to that school of dabblers in history who find the explanation of great events in petticoat scandal and boudoir gossip. We hear of Josephine's love affairs and indiscretions, and hardly an echo of the great forces that were stirring the world; and we see Talleyrand pulling the strings behind the scenes so dextrously that the uneasy suspicion arises that the hero of the epics was the only Abbe, and that Bonaparte was only one more puppet on his stage. This is good romance, but poor history.

Nor is the body improved by the choppy, exclamatory style that Miss Aminoff seems to like. This, of course, is a matter of taste. Too many staccato sentences are not to mine.

meet every Sunday morning at 11 a. m., at 167 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

The first meeting of the Bronx Junior Circle was held Wednesday evening, at 1167 Boston road.

For the summer months, the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street, New York City, will be the official headquarters of the Junior Yipsele Central Committee. There are at present twenty-five members of the Central Committee who are directing all their efforts in forming Junior Circles throughout New York City.

Under Water

A Review by WILLIAM LEA

VOICES OF THE STONES. By A. E. New York: Macmillan. \$1.25.

THE stones, of all primal things, are alone unchanged; therefore A. E. calls their "voices" these poems, in which he tries to share what are to him the old, unchanging verities, the bases of Christian belief. We view the stones, therefore, through the deep waters of mysticism; they have, indeed, taken a mossy covering of traditional imagery and phrase—so that they are no shining pebbles to the hand, but overgrown and partially imbedded. That is the danger with the eternal verities; they are fixed, immobile: as A. E. himself remarks, only the stones have held through the eons unchanging—they are dead; it is the rolling stone that gathers no moss. Tennyson, mid-Victorian as he was, knew the danger "lest one good custom should corrupt the world." A. E. is more naive in his acceptance.

The poet achieves a few arresting moments, as in the comment "I am dream-betrayed," or in the poem "A Holy Hill," that ends:

Know that this granite height
May be a judgment throne;
Dread thou the immovable will,
The wrath of stone.

More often the ineptitude shadowed here in "immovable" breaks boldly forth; "A Lost Dream" begins with wisardry, then slumps to parlor conjuring:

There is not a flicker
In the candle of dream.
The warm east
Is at my feet.
In burning blue
Lagoon beyond lagoon
Faint shimmering,
All lotus besprinkled—
Rose lotuses!

It is fair to point out that A. E. rarely tries free verse; but his exclamation point is equally justified by such sonnet lines as:

How, if the heart to these frail
enemies
Yields, can it hope to scale the
heavenly hill. . . .

One might draw from almost every poem its tribute of trite idea, or image, or inept attitude. "Arctistry" tells us once more that some Being worked through ages "to bring this loveliness to be"; later we learn from "Magnificence" that "myriads toiled in dark and cold" to create "the marvel of a tiny flower." Fortunately, we may turn from "Its single star that is so shy" to other lines, to

Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

To Spenser and Milton for poetry that embodies faith—rather than faith that drafts verse to its uses; to the songs of Shakespeare, to Keats.

Modern Quarterly

THE current number of the Modern Quarterly begins a new series of essays by the editor, V. F. Calverton, entitled "Sex Expression in Literature," the first installment being largely an introduction to the theme which is very suggestive of what is to follow. The objective scientific approach is maintained as in his collection of essays, "The Newer Spirit," which has won so many favorable comments at the hands of the critics.

Having in the essays shown the influence of the material environment in shaping the evolution of literary standards and judgments, the present series is devoted to showing the influence of sex standards in literature. An excerpt from this first offering gives an idea of Mr. Calverton's point of view:

It was the rise of bourgeois culture, scarred with the ashes of asceticism, that brought to an abrupt and dismal conclusion the splendour of Elizabethan art. Treatises have been written trying to show how the decline of morality, the degeneracy of impulse, the vicious descent of esthetic taste, were the causes of the death of Elizabethan and Jacobean drama. . . . The real fact of the matter has been largely missed or neglected. The fall of the English drama marked the transient fall of a social class. The cause of its fall had been its conflict with another class: the bourgeois. Feudalism had begun to decay; and bend; the system was unable to support the aristocratic class in the fashion that earlier centuries had made possible, and this class came to depend more and more upon the rising bourgeois groups of the nation. . . . The sex attitudes, their freedom and liberty of utterance, . . . are manifestations of a class-psychology of aristocratic type, specifically expressing the economic conditions of England and Europe that gave this class its shape and tendency.

Mr. Walter Long contributes the second section of his series on "A Sociological Criticism of the American Drama," and he reminds us in a clever statement that, in the first few decades of the nineteenth century, "since the people were satisfied with art for London's sake, all native plays were automatically precluded." The persistence of the Puritan complex and its deadly influence in checking the development of the drama is suggested in the experience of P. T. Barnum, who, to avoid persecution, when opening a theatre in New York, named it a "Moral Lecture Room" and stored the lower floor with "antiquarian curiosities and biological freaks." Historians have pointed out that it was the unorthodox and restless West that overthrew the "Virginia Dynasty" in politics, that destroyed the caucus oligarchy which had selected Presidents, and that revolted against the aristocracy of the East with its pretentious dress, manners, customs, and aristocratic attitudes. Mr. Long reminds us that it was also this West that provided favorable social and economic conditions for the theatre. "The Middle West and North West," he writes, "were colonized largely by malcontents from the East, who would welcome any institution unfavorably received by the tyrannical bourgeois of New England, and by immigrants from Sweden, Germany, and Ireland, who had no religious antipathies to the drama."

Scott Nearing contributes an article on "Education and the Open Mind" and another translation of Plechanov's "The Monistic Conception of History" appears. Other contributions are, "The Decline of the Concept of Instinct," by J. B. Eggen; "The Negro Migrations," by Charles S. Johnson, and the Editor concludes his novel, "Adolf Moor."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Literature
FROM PRESIDENT TO PRISON. By Ferdinand A. Ossendowski. N. Y.: Dutton. \$3.
THIS OLD MAN. By Gertrude Bone. N. Y.: Macmillan.

Social Sciences
SHORT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE. C. D. Burns. N. Y.: Oxford Press.
CIVIC SOCIOLOGY. By Edward Alsworth Ross. N. Y.: World Book Company.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
Vol. VI. By Edward Channing. N. Y.: Macmillan.

STATE EXPERIMENTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. By William P. Reeves. 2 vols. N. Y.: Dutton.

FOUNDATIONS OF METHOD. By William H. Kilpatrick. N. Y.: Macmillan.

EFFECTIVE REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. By John Bauer. N. Y.: Macmillan.

THE LESSONS OF OCTOBER. By Leon Trotsky. London: Labor Publishing Company.

HISTORY OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY. By Edward R. Pease. London: Fabian Society.

PASSING OF THE PHANTOMS. By C. J. Patten. N. Y.: Dutton. \$1.

THE MIRACLE OF FLEET STREET. By George Lansbury. London: Labor Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous
JUNGLE DAYS. By William Beebe. N. Y.: Putnam.
THE VITAL PROBLEM. Charles Brandt. N. Y.: Benedict Lust.
THE CITIES OF ROMAGNA AND THE MARCHES. By Edward Rutten. N. Y.: Macmillan.
SURE. By William S. Sadler. N. Y.: Macmillan.

The Socialist Party at Work

(Continued from Page 9)

party meeting and taking other action regarding the local situation and the coming campaign.

Executive Committee
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m. 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

Upper West Side Branch
Tuesday, July 21, 8:30 p. m. 51 East 125th street. Marius Hansome, Rand School lecturer, will speak on "Human Nature and the New Social Order."

22nd-23rd A. D.
Wednesday, July 22, 8:30 p. m. 3785 Broadway, 157th street and Broadway. Dr. Simon Berlin will speak on "Ibsen's Dramas and Social Problems."
Saturday, July 25, 8:30 p. m. street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speaker, Alexander Tendler; Chairman, George Meyers.

14th-15th-16th A. D.
Thursday, July 23, 8:30 p. m. 227 East 84th street. William Karlin will speak on "Revolutionary Methods, Past and Present."
8th A. D.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m., at 10th street and 2nd avenue, street meeting. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan; Chairman, Lester Diamond.

17th-18th-20th A. D.
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, 114th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan.
Wednesday, July 22, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker, Leonard C. Kaye; Chairman, Samuel Gradstein.

3rd-5th-10th A. D.
Thursday, July 23, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, 24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers, Leonard C. Kaye and Ernest K. Hansen.

Finnish Branch
Tuesday, July 21, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 125th street and

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society
INCORPORATED

New York and vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States. Membership 44,000. Established 1872. Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559. Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Wiloughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

7th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan.

Jewish Harlem Branch
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 108th street and Madison avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan.

BRONX

The meetings held at 187th street and Cambrelling avenue, every Friday night, by the Italian Socialist Federation have acted as a stimulant. New recruits have joined the party and there is eagerness for work for the coming campaign. Comrades Valenti and Porri will speak this Friday night, and other speakers will soon be added to address the ever growing numbers at that corner.

Street meetings held through the county every night have awakened the people to the realization that the Socialist Party is not out for vote-catching. The educational talks have inspired the workers and they visit the headquarters every night, some joining and others rejoining. The eagerness displayed by the newcomers and the old-timers have encouraged the speakers and members to new efforts and plans are now in progress for a big drive and an old-time campaign.

Street meetings will be held this week, as follows:

FRIDAY, at Wilkins and Intervale. Speakers, Richard Boyajian and A. Kanasy.

SATURDAY, at 170th and Grant avenue. Speakers, S. Kauffman and R. Boyajian.

MONDAY, at 141st and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers, S. Herzberg and R. Boyajian.

TUESDAY, at 180th street and Daly avenue. Speakers, A. Kanasy and Richard Boyajian.

WEDNESDAY, at Tiffany and 163rd street. Speakers, R. Boyajian and S. Kauffman.

THURSDAY, at 163rd and Prospect avenue. Speakers, R. Boyajian and A. Kanasy.

The regular meeting of the Central branch will be held Tuesday, July 21, at its headquarters 1167 Boston Road. All members who do not receive their mail are urged to be present.

BROOKLYN

Auto Picnic

A fleet of automobiles will leave 225 Sackman street, Brooklyn, headquarters of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, next Sunday morning, July 19, at 8:30 o'clock, for Ardsley, in Westchester County, for an all-day picnic.

The novel plan under which this automobile picnic was arranged is as follows: Owners of automobiles have placed themselves and their cars at the disposal of the Socialist Party county organization. Those

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association.
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885

Editor JAMES ONEAL
Assistant Editor EDWARD LEVINSON
Manager U. SOLOMON

Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs Morris Hillquit
Victor L. Berger Algeron Lee
Abraham Cahan Norman Thomas
Harry W. Laidler Lem Morrow Lewis
Joseph E. Cohen Wm. M. Feigenbaum
Clement Wood G. A. Hoehn
John M. Work Cameron H. King
Joseph T. Shipley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | United States | |
|----------------------|---------------|--|
| One Year | \$2.00 | |
| Six Months | 1.25 | |
| Three Months | .75 | |
| Single Copy | .05 | |
| To Foreign Countries | | |
| One Year | \$3.00 | |
| Six Months | 1.50 | |
| Three Months | .75 | |

Saturday, July 18, 1925.

THE VIRTUOUS DAUGHTERY

WE did not have to wait for the rise of the new psychology to explain the woman who takes every opportunity to assert that she is virtuous. Continued assertion of purity is evidence of a defense mechanism erected in the hope of warding off suspicion of her illicit indulgences.

The principle applies to men as well. We have in mind the eminent Harry M. Daugherty, once Attorney General of the United States, when the "Ohio Gang" raised the pirate's flag in Washington. Daugherty has taken every opportunity to assure us all that he is a virtuous man and recently returned to this theme in a letter to the Ohio Bar Association.

In that statement Mr. Daugherty calls attention to two "outstanding acts" of his department, one the breaking of the shop crafts strike with an injunction and the other his refusal to surrender the files of the Government to the "Red-controlled, so-called Investigation Committee of the United States Senate." Wherefore, behold the virtuous man who with noble courage saved the nation when it was rocking from the assaults of the "Reds."

For our part we prefer the bandit of other days who made no pretense of virtue and who made his career picturesque. There was a charm about his daring, his frankness, his absence of hypocrisy and his stoic bearing when caught. But the whining tool of a vulgar gang of plunderers thrusting his smug face into our presence, talking of his purity and heroism—well, words fail us in attempting to express what honest men feel. Harry M. Daugherty and virtue? Faugh!

ousting COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

IN suspending 76 Communist local officers from holding office in the union for a number of years, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has taken the only course open to it. Every man and woman in a union has the right to urge any course or policy that may to them appear to be of benefit to the union, but no member can be permitted to organize cliques and act upon orders from an outside organization.

These offenders acted not as members of the union but as agents of the Communist or Workers' party. They owed allegiance to this party by accepting its instructions. What is more, they subscribed to a course of action in the union which the Workers' party outlined in a pamphlet written by Lenin and intended as instructions to all party members regarding their conduct in the unions. In this pamphlet they are ordered to resort to trickery, to lying, to concealment of the truth, in order to obtain control of the unions.

As though to justify this suspension from office, the Workers' party, of which these officials are members, announced the same week that Max Eastman was expelled from the party. His offense was not trickery and lying. He is merely charged with having attacked "the leaders of the Russian Communist party and the Communist International." If the Workers' party must expel a member for mere criticism then it forfeits any right whatever to object to the suspension of Communist officials of local unions who followed the "Leninist" tactics of deceit, plotting and lying. The Communists are hoisted by a halter of their own make and it is likely that their course will bring them the same results in other unions.

SOME OIL "ECONOMY"

ONE of our leading feudal oil-garchies, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has instituted the 8-hour day in its plants and has given an "increase" in wages to the men employed. Drillers who received \$1 an hour or \$12 a day will receive \$1.25 an hour or \$10 a day. Tool-handlers who received about 83 cents an hour or \$10 a day will receive \$1 an hour or \$8 a day. The company will have to employ about 500 additional men and the increased outlay in wages will be something like \$1,000,000 a year.

Wages and hours are reduced. When we consider the income tax returns reported in another column on this page it is evident that the industry could easily have assumed the "burden" of paying its workers the old wage for the lesser hours. The Rockefellers are among the few whose annual incomes are about \$5,000,000. If they alone bore the extra expense of paying the old wage for an 8-hour day they would still have a few millions left to squander each year. But the increase would be borne by all shareholders and not the Rockefellers alone.

There are no unions in the Rockefeller industry and the workers joined with the officials in accepting the new arrangement "unanimously." Will Mr. Coolidge kindly favor us with another sermon on the virtue of "economy"? The oil oligarchs appreciate the noble theme.

THE TARIFF ISSUE

WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, expects his party to win in the next congressional election, and he

foresees the tariff as the principal issue. If there is a swing from the Coolidge wing of capitalism to the Democratic wing this will be consistent with nearly all elections since 1876. Since that year American elections have impressed observers as two great herds in charge of drivers. Every two years a portion of one herd deserts to the other, and thus the two parties of capitalists have been able to exploit both.

In a majority of the campaigns the very issue which Oldfield forecasts next year is the one that has been used to attract the attention of the voting herds. On the whole it has been as effective as a war "to make the world safe for democracy," and it may serve next year.

But even the tariff is really no longer a question between Republicans and Democrats. Louisiana sugar is an "infant" that requires a Federal bottle and Louisiana Democrats have generally been able to get it for the sugar barons. In the old days, before the quarrel between Northern capitalism and the Southern slaveocracy, Louisiana sugar was tariff-nursed by the Whigs.

In addition to sugar there has grown up textiles and the steel industry in the South. In the Carolinas the textile industry has developed so rapidly that the Republican party has also acquired considerable voting strength while Democrats favor a tariff for the textile masters. Alabama has its claims for the iron and steel masters around Birmingham and good Democrats in Congress answer to the roll call of Steel.

Mr. Oldfield should be careful about this tariff issue. A growing capitalist class in the Democratic South may have to tell him where he gets off.

"A PRESS CORRESPONDENT"

OF course, everybody knows that the Associated Press is an absolutely non-partisan news gathering association devoted to the determination of truth, regardless of whom the facts may hit. Hasn't the A. P. solemnly affirmed and reaffirmed this at its annual meetings, and hasn't Melville Stone, its sort of President Emeritus, been decorated by all the despots from the Czar of Russia to Porfirio Diaz of Mexico for his faithfulness to the cause of truth? Consequently, it came as a shock the other day to read these headlines in the New York Times:

"Says Venezuela Is Prosperous. Associated Press Correspondent, in Business in Caracas, Describes Country's Progress. Praises President Gomez. He is a 'Wonderful Administrator,' Says Mr. Phelps—Oil Industry Gains."

And the story justified the heading. It appears that Mr. Phelps went to Venezuela about twenty-five years ago, settled down as correspondent for the late lamented New York Herald, then hired out to the A. P. fifteen years ago, and is still on the job. In the meantime he has acquired a chain of seven American stores in the country and a considerable fortune. Of course, Juan Vicente Gomez, the Venezuelan Dictator, is a wonderful administrator and all is well with the world.

The Marxian generals, Foster and Ruthenberg, announce that the Workers' party has expelled Max Eastman for "maliciously and attacking the leaders of the Russian Communist International." Fine! Now why object to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union expelling Communists for "malicious and attacking" its officials?

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Scopes Evolution Trial

Not in a generation has a trial provoked so widespread interest as the Scopes trial in Tennessee. Other trials have been as widely reported in this country, but this thing of Bryan "taking personal charge of God" has set all European nations laughing at us. Even Japan, China and Russia are crying for all the news that they can get of this backwoods struggle in Tennessee against modern science. From London comes the report that this trial is "the best joke of the century," and one big news agency finds it difficult to supply the demand for Dayton news received from many nations abroad. London forwarded one story to sixteen papers in China. The Paris *Soir* observes that the trial will decide whether "a monkey or Adam was the grandfather of Uncle Sam" and then goes on to hope that the monkey will not be saddled with the parentage of Uncle Sam. Meantime, an American scientist has found a Fundamental Baptist group meeting in a hollow near Dayton that cannot accept the heresy of Bryan. This group believes that the earth is as flat as Bryan's head and that the sun goes around it like a needle on a phonograph disc. The American Federation of Teachers, in a letter to young Scopes, expresses the opinion that the Tennessee law would make all scholars hypocrites; while Dean Rusby, of the College of Pharmacy, suggests that if Bryan wins, that the universities should ignore credentials from states having anti-evolution laws because the bearers could not meet the educational and scientific qualifications of the Evolution states. We also suggest that Europe may also find it necessary to raise a wall against recognition of credentials from such states on the ground that the bearers represent the child stage in the evolution of the human race.

Socialists Quit Bloc in France

After having stood by the Painlevé Government through thick and thin, even to the extent of a vote of confidence in the Premier's war policy in Morocco, the French Socialist Parliamentary Group has finally broken away from the Left Bloc and voted against the budget of 1925, thus regaining the political independence partly sacrificed in the interest of joint action with the near-Radical and semi-Socialist parties against the reactionary Poincaré Bloc. The break came early in the morning of July 13, when a Socialist amendment to the budget bill exempting retailers with three or fewer employees and food dealers from the sales tax was rejected by a vote of 325 to 245 in the Chamber of Deputies in order to get the bill through the Senate, which had repeatedly refused to accept the amendment. Then the bill as a whole was passed by the Chamber by a vote of 421 to 150, only the Communists and a few extreme Radicals joining the Socialists in opposing it. The Senate quickly O. K.'d the budget, which calls for the expenditure of 33,161,000,000 francs (at about 4½ cents apiece) and the collection of about 13,000,000 francs more, and Parliament adjourned for the summer holidays. During the last few weeks it has been apparent that unless the French Socialists quit supporting the Painlevé Government there would be serious trouble in the party, the rank and file of which, as represented by Paul Faure, General Secretary of the organization, and other veterans, was clamoring for fight, not collaboration. The dues-paying membership is reported to have passed the 90,000 mark and to be well on its way toward 100,000, and the active party workers, in contradistinction to Paul Boncour, Pierre Renaudel and some other Parliamentarians who are willing to compromise a great deal for the sake of trying to influence the bourgeois Government, feel confident in winning the ultimate victory by waging the class struggle vigorously all along the line.

Our Royal Incomes

Interesting figures of the revenue obtained by our royal princes, dukes, barons and lesser nobility are reported by Washington this week. Eighty-six persons paid taxes in 1923 on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000. Of these eighty-six persons the incomes of thirty-nine were \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, twelve paid taxes on incomes of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; the same number paid taxes on incomes of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; six reported incomes of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; one reported an income of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and four were listed as receiving incomes in excess of \$5,000,000. Among the big income taxpayers, according to the returns made public in 1924, covering the calendar year 1923, were the Rockefellers, father and son; Henry Ford, Andrew W. Mellon, Cyrus H. K. Curtis and Senator James Couzens of Michigan. The total income of the eighty-six men who contributed large sums to the Treasury in the form of taxes was more than \$152,000,000. The tax collected in these cases totaled \$35,788,475. The largest group paying taxes received salaries of \$1,000 to \$2,000. It includes 2,615,324 persons. The next largest received salaries of \$2,000 to \$3,000, numbering 2,470,970. A group receiving \$3,000 to \$4,000 numbered 1,125,562. The two preceding groups number almost 5,000,000 persons with salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Add these to the millions of workers whose wages are so low as to escape the tax list and we have some idea of the widespread want upon which is piled the magnificent plenty of our capitalist and financial nobility. Capitalism is refined robbery tempered by the sanctimonious sermons of Dr. Coolidge.

A Possible Mine Strike

A great necessity. The coal industry again reminds us of all the "virtues" that go with capitalist dominion of The Anthracite Operators' Association rejects the demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages and counters with a demand for a wage reduction and it is feared that there will be a strike on September 1. For 25 years the coal industry has been an example of all that is vicious in capitalism. The miners contend that anthracite wages are lower than the wages in the unionized bituminous fields and the anthracite dispute may eventually bring the bituminous miners into a strike. These miners face a program of the operators whereby they close mines and force the miners into non-union fields. There are 30 per cent more bituminous mines and the same percentage of excess miners in this field, so that the mine owners tend to undermine the union by this process of closing mine and throwing men out of work. As for wages, enough light has been thrown upon this aspect of the mining industry to show that the standard of living of miners is always low. A miner may earn six or more dollars a day, but owing to the many idle days in the year he and his family generally live on the edge of want. The present dispute revives the discussion of some form of public control or supervision of the mining industry, but in the hands of capitalist politicians in office this may be merely a jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

British Coal Dispute

Some 5,000,000 workers may be involved in a British mine strike if an agreement is not reached between the miners and the mine owners by August 1. The miners insist on a living wage and preserving the 7-hour-day. The owners want to go back to the 8-hour-day and adjust wages to the varying costs of living in the mining areas. This means that the owners want to keep the miners at a bare cost of living, reaping what advantage may come from low costs in any particular mining region. Secretary

The Demands of China

That the Chinese are determined to end the extra-territorial "rights" of the capitalist powers is evident from the reiteration of this demand above all others. Whether the overtures of President Coolidge are intended to frankly meet this demand of the Chinese remains to be seen. The British seem least inclined to consider it. In fact, Sir Reginald Stubbs, British Governor of Hongkong, has a remedy of his own that is characteristic of British imperialists in dealing with weak colonial peoples. He proposes the "flogging of strikers" in Shanghai and to use "prisoners for scavenger work" just to show the Chinese what a superior breed the noble Briton is. Meantime Kantao Yang, Secretary of the Paris group of the "Chinese Social Democratic Party in Europe," urges workers of all nations to oppose the imperialist governments' rule in China, adding that the Chinese struggle is not a race, but a class struggle. He went on to say: "Religious instruction and schools in the end serve the purpose of modeling skulls adapted to the slavery of capitalist imperialism. And the free University of the Far East, founded by the Bolshevik State, is merely a competitor of similar institutions where English, Americans, Belgians, et al., plan to train graduates for their advantage. The Chinese workers, who are beginning to organize themselves, despite persecutions, do not accept the doctrines of war professed in the name of Bolshevism, nor the practices of war that have come from Europe or elsewhere. Their aspirations are turning toward the Social Democracy. Together with the rest of their crushed people, they demand equality, justice and peace."

"Proclamations" Of Zinoviev

That consummate ass, Zinoviev, gets into the limelight again in the matters of China and Germany. That he has meddled in China goes without saying, but that he is responsible for the Chinese unrest, as the imperialist powers charge, is false. Zinoviev can spoil a promising situation for the workers but he cannot help them. In a recent "proclamation" he observed that the troubles in Morocco, China and Bulgaria, the election of Hindenburg in Germany, and unemployment in Great Britain—all these "speak of the march of the coming revolution, coming slowly but surely, in the capitalist world." That is, if it does not rain. He reminds us of the religious maniacs who from time to time got out their Ascension robes ready for a flight to heaven. German Communists also get a "proclamation" from the same source. They are told to give all their energies to "capturing the German trade unions," adding a program of the "united front" with Socialists with the view of knitting them at the first opportunity. However, the "proclamation" bears evidence of recognizing

THE Chatter-Box

More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

XXV.

Love is not tallied on a string of years
With history and stupid lives and debts;
Love lives its reckoning by throbs and tears,
In vaulting ecstasies and grim regrets.

The fragmentary touch of hand to hand
May run a cycle in bewildering bliss;
And who can sum the eras that are spanned
While timid lovers venture to a kiss?

Then when you ask me, dear, how long, how long
Our love will hold its fragrance and its fire,
I answer—by the measure of my song,
And through the sweet recurrence of desire...

When all my songs for you are done and said,
Then will you know that love and I are dead.

We are not particular on the subject of medicine, doctors and drug stores. They represent to us a world apart, undesirable and unmentionable. With all the disrespect and irreverence we can call to surface at this moment of our horribly healthy state of being, we rally forth, pennons flying, armor glistening, charger prancing, with heart and intent as pure as Sir Galahad, to bring back the heads of the Dragon named Three-Bucks-a-Visit, and the two lesser monsters—Fifty-Dollars-a-Minute Specialists and 1,000 per cent Profit-Prescription Pete.

It is only here in the land of the Minute Men (note, historical derivation of this term goes back to Barnum's famous aphorism of "one being born every minute") that full-fledged general practitioners in Materia Medica are made in a half dozen years of vacation, tennis and pinocchio playing, and semi-annual exams. It is only here in Lydia Pinkham's Tea Garden that specialists in eye, ear, throat, brain, lung, stomach and cartilaginous tissues secure their post-graduate endorsements by a Cook's Tour to Europe for six weeks. After viewing the Champs Elysees, London Bridge, the Berlin Rathskellers, and a few Vienna rolls, these medicine-men return to their gossiping neighborhoods and still gossip clients to tell them about the marvelous operations they had seen performed, the soul-stirring lectures they had attended, and the terrific amount of study they had done under Professor Hasen-fel-fer at the Medical Academy of Pretzel-stonger. Ears perk up, eyes glisten, tongues wag. An entire community buzzes. Mrs. Softpate, who has been suffering with hypochondriacal and highly imaginative ulcers at the usual \$3.00 per, now is happy to pay the newly arrived specialist \$50.00 a hand-shake. The same chalk and water bromides, the self-same diet, interspersed with a German phrase, and a look of more infinite wisdom—for \$47.00 more than quoted six weeks before. Of course, now that the specialist has ordered the medicine, Prescription Pete chalks up the calcium ingredients to something like \$100.00 a gram. Six weeks before, price of same medicine \$1.25; six weeks later, \$12.50. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the (propaganda)," sighs Pete.

It is about the general medicos, however, that our grouch is fiercest. Of all the most inadequately fitted personalities to wear the cloak and wield the scalpel of Hippocrates, our crop of American medical men take the raffle. Men who in the main never read a book, or delve into a brochure of any sort, literary or professional, who are as far removed from serious interest in the ethics, abstracts and theory of their work as Bryan is from sanity, whose entire lives are wrapped up in making financial marriages, swell fronts, and big business, who miss the influenza epidemics even as flowers miss the rain, who know real estate, tennis, cabarets, and pinocchio expertly, into the hands of these mostly life and health of our glitzed communities entrusted. Small wonder, then, that in spite of all that the great bacteriologists and honest laboratory workers have done to immunize a world from disease, three-quarters of our population pay weekly and monthly tithes at the shrines of medical incompetence and bunkum.

True, there are dozens of sincere and hard-working masters at the profession. Men like Dr. Lorenz and Jacobi are worth the income of the Rajahs for their skill and honesty. True, through the rural districts there are thousands of struggling yet competent doctors who make up with diligence what they lack in actual ability. But, on the whole, the medical profession under capitalism is as crazy a patchwork of quackery and outright greed as is the bucket-shop in Wall Street. The civilization of The Bronx, with its thousands of ailing babes, children and adults, and its thousands of money-mad physicians, is not a shame removed in bunk from the hordes of Hottentots in Africa and their grotesque medicine-men.

We just stopped for breath. Swatting three Gorgons around on one hot evening is too strenuous ever for a Knight of the Type Table.

To be continued—shortly.

S. A. DE WITT.

the hopeless situation of the German Communist movement, which has been steadily declining for many months, and the emphasis upon the "united front" appears to be the wiggle of a dying man seeking to obtain the blood of a healthy one in the hope of surviving a few weeks longer.