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# The New Leader

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of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

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## "Is America Civilized?"

### Tennessee Raises Doubt In Shaw's Mind— Making A Continent Ridiculous

By McALISTER COLEMAN

DAYTON, TENN.,

**F**LARE lights, hung from the limbs of the huckleberry trees, make shadows under the cheek-bones of the gaunt, black-eyed farm woman. She stands stiff and straight, her gnarled hands by her side, and gives "testimony" as to the healing power of the Holy Ghost. A beautiful little girl stands with her, and when the "testimony" is done, joins in the full-lunged singing of,

*The train that took my father home,  
Runs all night long.*

On the outskirts of the ring of Tennessee Holy Rollers of which the farm woman is a member, visitors, come out from Dayton to the meeting-place, snicker audibly as a great strapping, young tenant farmer sways to the thrilling rhythm of the song, claps his huge hands together and then is moved himself to testify shouting with a great voice, "Glory to the Lord!" "Bless the Lamb of God." He walks back and forth in front of the amen-ing congregation and then of a sudden leaps up into the air, snaps his heels together, and comes to the ground with a great thump.

#### Fundamentalists And Holy Rollers

The town folk of Dayton, all of them good Sunday schoolists, are literally the story of Jonah and the whale, Joshua halting the sun and the other Hebrew legends, profess to look down on these Holy Rollers and invite visitors from the big cities out to the Holy Rollers' grove "to see the big show."

But as you watch those poor folk finding escape from the deadly monotony of farm life in the South in the mystical ecstasies of religious orgies, you are not inclined to laugh. Save for that modernistic touch about the "father's train," and the overalls and gaiters, this group of worshippers out on the hills of Tennessee might well be early Christians on some pasture lot on the hills above Rome calling on their Christ to punish the infidels in the great city below them.

The Holy Rollers are poorest of the poor hereabouts, where poverty is the normal thing. They take up no collections at their meetings, live ascetic lives, and teach the religion of pure Communism, loving their neighbors and sharing their food and drink with them, scorning to lay up earthly treasures and abhorring war and force of any sort.

#### Another Picture Of Heaven

Lean, gray-faced, Joe Leffrey, their leader, a feudist before the Holy Ghost descended on him, just before the War, conscientious objector when the Draft Board came to get him and now flaming in his denunciation of men of violence, is pacing up and down in front of the brethren describing his idea of Heaven.

"There will be no lawyers there. Praise the Lord! There will be no doctors there. Praise His holy name! There will be no courts there. There will be no Presidents there. Praise the holy name of the Lord!"

Well, if I had to choose between Joe's religion and the religion professed by the tight-lipped, tired-eyed old man in a white pith helmet who sits on the porch of a comfortable house a few miles from Joe's grove, giving out asinine statements about Evolution, I am for Joe and Joe's people. They are poor and simple and most of them cannot read or write and they make no pretension to wisdom. But they have love for their fellow-men and they are sincere.

#### Bryan's Army Of Morons

On the other hand, the followers of the pith-helmeted Bryan are a smug, petty bourgeoisie rout of bigots representing the small-town morons of the country. The one thing they cannot abide is the curious mind. Through the developments in the trial of bashful, little Johnny Scopes the word "science" has become anathema hereabouts. The lawyers for the prosecution frankly stated in open court that they feared to allow

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### "THE BEST PAPER IN FORTY YEARS"

**S**INCE the beginnings of Labor journalism in the United States in 1828 the American working class has contributed its devoted soldiers in the field without whom no paper could survive. These men and women are the advance couriers of the New Emancipation. Conscious of the need of change, they know that a revolution must take place in the human mind before it can be affected in society. That intellectual revolution is based upon sound knowledge and information of the changing world in which we live.

Therefore, The New Leader is a weekly messenger heralding the need of the reorganization of capitalism for the welfare of the toiling masses. It is coming to be recognized as the most forceful and valuable paper of its kind that has been published in this country. It avoids the illusions of sentimentalists. It is adamant against inspired short cuts to a New Jerusalem. It believes that one item of sound knowledge is worth more than a hundred hysterical appeals. It has profound faith in the ultimate victory of the working class.

Many of our readers share this estimate of the purpose and the character of The New Leader. From Sarasota, Florida, comes a letter that shows that the Fundamentalist Belt is not hopeless. William Roberts renews his subscription for three years and writes: "You have a fine paper, the best published by the Socialist or Labor movement for forty years." He is evidently a veteran and has seen many papers come and go in the long struggle to make the United States safe for those whose labor sustains it.

Joseph Viola, former organizer of Brooklyn and now in the field for the National Office in Ohio and Michigan, sends us a list of twelve names and promises more. Then he adds a significant statement which we pass on to our readers: "I find The New Leader subscribers who are not Party members

are generally the best material to form a new Local with."

That is the best compliment that could be paid The New Leader. It indicates that our readers make good material for Party organization. He wants a list of The New Leader readers to help him organize the Party. Will he get it? He will.

From Bridgeport, Connecticut, comes another letter that we must pass on to our readers. Carl R. Johnson renews for a year and writes that "The New Leader, in my opinion, is a paper that no Socialist can be without." We think so, too. He goes on to add that it "will keep an active Socialist informed on the progress of the movement throughout the world and increase his knowledge and understanding as well as broadening his whole outlook." Not content with generalization he becomes specific: "The articles by Harry W. Laidler are very instructive in the history of the development of Socialist thought. Adam Coalidigger's column and McAlister Coleman's writings are without equal for originality and satire. Sam De Witt's Chatterbox is full of wit and humor and the editorials are to the point. In short, The New Leader should be read by every Socialist, not once, but twice every week."

We have tried to merit this praise and are happy to know that there are those who think we have earned it. Comrade Johnson has got the point that Socialists need not be repetitions of Gloomy Gus. We can laugh at capitalism and its votaries as well as organize to end it. The joy of battle is ours as well as its more serious responsibilities. Humor need not be divorced from science.

We shall have more to say next week. Many more names and addresses have reached us and we will tell you about it next week. Meantime, get that "sub." If you get two or more we shall not be offended and the subscribers will thank you. Shall we hear from YOU?

By BERNARD SHAW

**I**T is not often that a single State can make a whole Continent ridiculous, or a single man set Europe asking whether America has ever really been civilized. But Tennessee and Mr. Bryan have brought off the double event. We have always had our suspicions of American civilization on this side of the Atlantic. The statute books of the federated States are museums of freak legislation, defended by travelling Americans on the ground that nobody ever dreams of putting the freak laws into operation.

The public assemblies of America abound in monumental men who have every quality of an imposing statue (including the solidity of its head) except its silence. We have asked ourselves sometimes, are all Americans like that? If so, who keeps the place going? Is it run by Irish policemen, Chinese laundrymen, Scottish engineers, Jewish bankers, and Italians of every degree? For clearly, if it were run by Tennesseean legislators like Mr. John Washington Butler and remarkable men like Mr. Bryan, it would be in ruins in a week.

#### Tennessee Up Against an Idea

Tennessee and Mr. Butler have had a nasty fight. They have come up against a modern idea. Not a new idea, of course; only the idea of Evolution, which has attained the respectable age of 135 years. It came into modern thought in 1790, and is therefore a little older than the State of Tennessee. It got a set-back from Charles Darwin in the middle of the nineteenth century. Charles, or rather his followers, tried to make out that the changes attributed to Evolution were a mere chapter of accidents with no sort of sense in them. But that was only a soulless episode in the investigation of the facts. Charles Darwin did indeed, as Samuel Butler said, for a time "banish mind from the universe" (which perhaps accounts for Mr. Bryan, who was born thereabouts); but nobody under seventy now believes that life as we know it could have been produced by what Charles Darwin called Natural Selection. Evolution today means Creative Evolution, the operation of an aspiring and creative purpose which is sure to have the last word, for all that it proceeds by the method of trial and error.

#### "An Eternity Of Bryans"

Mr. Bryan, Mr. Butler, and the legislators of Tennessee do not believe in any sort of Evolution. They believe that God invented and constructed them once for all in the Garden of Eden, and that He looked on His work and saw that it was good; and they have ordered that the school children of Tennessee be taught to look forward to an eternity of incorrigible and unimprovable (because perfect) Bryans and Butlers leading and governing that happy State until the Day of Judgment. And they have decreed dreadful penalties against any teacher who shall suggest to the young that Mr. Bryan is any better than his fathers, or that he is any advance on a rattlesnake. God made a fancy assortment of creatures in the Garden, including a pair of rattlesnakes and a pair of Bryans, and endowed them with a strong reciprocal antipathy, giving the snake a poison bag to kill the Bryans and a rattle to warn them of its approach, and giving the male Bryan a stick-wielding hand to kill the snake, and a powerful voice and a copious supply of words to warn the snake when he is around.

For these wildly absurd proceedings Mr. Bryan and the law-givers of Tennessee claim the authority of the Bible. Europe stares half-incredulously, yet with a pleasant sense of superiority, and wonders how soon these American barbarians will begin to sacrifice their daughters, like Jephthah, or their sons, like Abraham, on the same authority. After all, that would be more poetic than witch-burning, which had a considerable vogue at one time even in Europe, because the Bible says

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## NATIONAL COAL STRIKE THREATENS

### Steel Trust Company Breaks Its Agreement

**T**HREAT of a nation-wide strike of hard and soft coal miners to resist attempts by West Virginia operators to break the Jacksonville (Ill.) agreement is contained in a wire sent to Secretary of Commerce Hoover by Van A. Bittner, chief representative in West Virginia of the United Mine Workers.

Bittner has sent an identical telegram to Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis denouncing the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Consolidation Coal Company for their violation of the Jacksonville agreement. He declares that "unless something is done to prevent this abrogation of wage agreements it will be necessary for the miners of the entire State of West Virginia to join with the United Mine Workers of America of the rest of the country in a general strike."

At the same time Bittner sent telegrams to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Samuel Untermyer, stating that eviction proceedings have been started against hundreds of miners and their families, and that armed guards have assaulted miners. Untermyer is appealed to because of his large interest in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in control of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation. Mr. Rockefeller is interested in the Consolidation Coal Company.

Here is the telegram sent by Mr. Bittner to Secretaries Hoover and Davis:

Several large coal companies in Northern West Virginia, among whom are the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Consolidation Coal Company, which is controlled by the Rockefeller and Watson interests, have abrogated their wage contracts with the United Mine Workers of America and are attempting to put into effect a wage reduction approximating 50 per cent.

Defenseless miners, their wives and little children are being evicted from their homes by these coal companies because the miners will not agree to violate and abrogate the terms of the wage agreement which is effective until March 31, 1927. Hundreds of armed gunmen are being employed to intimidate, coerce and force our people to accept this reduction in wages.

In the interest of the coal miners and all the people of our country the time has arrived when the Government of the United States should take a definite position

tion against abrogation of wage contracts by the coal operators of Northern West Virginia.

The miners do not propose to have their wage agreements broken down by this method of guerrilla warfare on the part of the Northern West Virginia operators, and unless something is done to prevent this abrogation of wage agreements it will be necessary for the miners of the entire State of West Virginia to join with the United Mine Workers of America of the rest of the country in a general strike.

The United Mine Workers of America are forced to take this position due to the action of the coal operators who have been so unfaithful to our wage agreements solemnly made to insure peace in the coal mining industry.

The following telegram was sent to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"I wrote you several days ago informing you that the statement made by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America

that your company in Northern West Virginia, the Consolidation Coal Company, had abrogated its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America was absolutely correct and the Consolidation Coal Company is using every means known to corporate greed to make effective a wage reduction of approximately 50 per cent, and thus abrogate the wage contract they have with the United Mine Workers of America.

"Eviction proceedings against hundreds of mine workers, women and children, have begun, armed guards are employed and members of the United Mine Workers of America are being assaulted by those armed guards simply because they will not become a party to abrogating their wage agreements.

"It seems to us that a man who occupies the high place in the industrial life of our nation that you do would not be a party to abrogating wage agreements made with your employees, and we are asking you to take the practical and sound

position that every American should take. That is, that wage contracts, once made, should be strictly observed by both parties thereto."

The telegram sent by Mr. Bittner to Samuel Untermyer was as follows:

"The Bethlehem Mines Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which you are one of the largest controlling factors, several months ago abrogated their wage agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. Many miners and their wives and children have been evicted from the houses of your company because they would not agree to this and accept a reduction of approximately 50 per cent.

"Many armed guards with all viciousness of the thug system are being employed, and the president of the local union having jurisdiction over the Barracksville mine of your company was assaulted and beaten nearly to death by these guards, who are employed by the Bethlehem Mines Corporation.

"The miners have always considered you a liberal-minded, public-spirited citizen, and we are asking you in the name of a square deal and strict compliance with the wage agreements to take a practical position in the councils of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and before the American people that will insure observance of the wage agreement which your company has with the United Mine Workers of America and is effective until March 31, 1927."

#### Labor's Dividends

**HARRISBURG, Pa.**—Four hundred and ninety-six deaths occurred in the mining of 87,277,499 net tons of anthracite in 1924, according to figures made public at the State Department of Mines.

Louis Ghicconi, an employee of the American Brick Company of Greenridge, suffered injuries from which he died when he touched a live wire on the roof of a shed on the company's property.

One man was killed and another narrowly escaped death when an 18-foot sewer trench caved in upon them shortly before noon, July 16, between Gun Hill Road and Arnow avenue, the Bronx.

Pasquale Vichechio, 35 years old, a laborer, who was in the bottom of the trench, was buried by falling earth and timber. Fellow workmen dragged him out, but he died a few minutes later of a fractured skull.

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# THE DEBT WE OWE TO SCIENCE

By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

THE other day I was in a beautiful motion picture palace. A vast auditorium decorated in exquisite taste with corridors and promenades of such beauty that up to years ago were found only in palaces and opera houses. A splendid orchestra playing beautiful music. And pictures of a technical production undreamed of a decade and a half ago. Surrounding the main picture there was a program of operatic music, songs and dances, all of which (with the exception of the picture and dancing) is broadcasted every Sunday to millions of people.

Only a few years ago, if you wanted to see moving pictures you had to go to a barn-like converted store, pay your nickel and see flickering films of such crudity that they seem in retrospect to be products of another century. For ten cents you could sit in the summer garden of a soda emporium on Broadway, Brooklyn, drink your soda and look at the early cinematographic atrocities depicting policemen chasing burglars, or old maids chasing men, or burglars chasing policemen. A few years before you could see "kinetoscope" pictures at the Eden Musee, advertised as a great mechanical novelty. Last March the movie houses showed motion pictures of the inauguration of the President, together with pictures of the inauguration of Harding, Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt and William McKinley. Sitting in the open carriage with McKinley you could see the robust figure of Grover Cleveland, then in the prime of life. That was twenty-eight years ago; comparing that crude picture with the super-films of today it seems more like ten times as long.

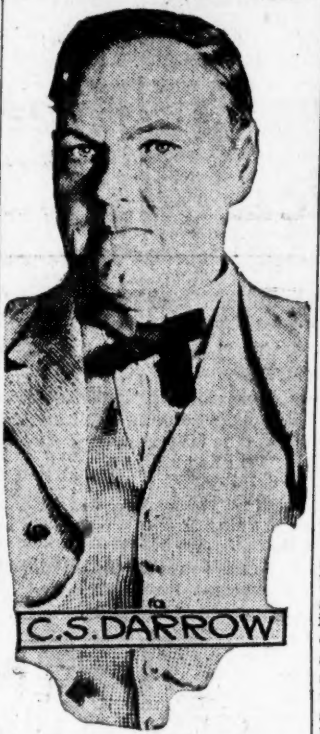
As a schoolboy of ten I saw a "horseless carriage" for the first time. I used to see thousands of little street rascals run after every motorcar yelling at the top of their voices, "Git a horse!" Today there are a few old type hansom cabs and open broughams and victorias on Fifth avenue, but riders in motor cars and on the roofs of the busses point them out and laugh at them with more sardonic amusement if less venom than the street boys used only a few years ago against each automobile.

A little more than a century ago all New York stood on the banks of the Hudson River prepared to laugh at what they called "Fulton's Folly"—and their laughter turned to amazement when the Claremont got up steam and puffed away and sailed up the Hudson. In May, 1819, the Savannah sailed across the Atlantic Ocean, the first steamer to perform that miracle, and as part of its cargo it carried books in which it was mathematically demonstrated that a voyage across the Atlantic would require more fuel than any ship could ever carry. Exactly 100 years later, in May, 1919, the Atlantic was crossed twice by heavier-than-air machines, and a few months later it was crossed twice by lighter-than-air machines.

And so on, ad lib. The list can be extended indefinitely of the things that "cranks" and "nuts" and "freaks" worked on while the big, brainy "practical" people stood around and sneered and said that it "wouldn't work" and that "there's no money in it." And the greatest work of all was not in mechanical inventions but rather in the fields of bacteriology, biology, exploration, etc.

While I was sitting in comfort—yes, and in luxury that would have been undreamed of by anyone save a king or an emperor a century ago—in that wonderful movie palace, pictures of the Scopes trial were thrown upon the screen. The hard, mean face of William Jennings Bryan glared at the audience. Then a picture of the defense—the boyish figure of Scopes, the smiling, genial Irish mug of Malone, and the peering face of Clarence Darrow. I applauded vehemently. So did a

few more people. The applause came from every part of the house, but it was scattered, and I doubt if one out of fifty took the trouble to show his admiration for the cour-



age of the crusader who dared to tell the bigots of Tennessee to their faces that they were leading a march back to the Middle Ages. Curious and amused glances were leveled at me for my temerity in cheering for Darrow. Not the hostility I feel when I vigorously applaud "Gene Debs or Ramsay MacDonald or other Socialists when they appear in the pictures, but just smiling contempt.

"Many of us," writes a contributor to the New York Herald-Tribune, "are wondering why so much importance is attached to the Evolution trial, that it is necessary for the press to give it so much front page prominence. The writer has yet to find any-

one vitally interested in the subject of the outcome of the trial. . . . Does not this expensive trial bring up the subject of tax reduction as persistently and properly urged by our esteemed President?"

"What of it if we are, or we are not, descended from monkeys?" a tradesman asked my wife. "Does it put any money in my pocket if Darrow can prove that we were monkeys once?"

And while people are busily engaged in enjoying rides in high-powered motor cars, the ancestors of which many of them pelted with decayed fruit when they were boys, while they listen to jazz concerts over the radio, while they give three cheers because Cal Coolidge wants to save money on battleships and develop instead the less expensive but infinitely more murderous airships, while they enjoy imperial luxury at 60 cents in the afternoon or 85 cents at night in the movie palaces, while they have within their reach the voices of the greatest singers and musicians whether living or dead, most of them sneer at such enthusiastic fools as myself for taking the Dayton trial seriously. "What will it get me?" they want to know.

A quarter of a century ago they sneered, a half century, all the way back into the jungle. "What will it get me?" has been the refrain during all the ages as men thoughtlessly enjoyed life—or suffered from hardships and sought to allay them—and sneered at those who eschewed the tangible things of life but rather sought to explore regions that brought them no particular financial return but that made life bearable for the children of those who sneered at them.

Those who sit in the movie palaces, who ride in motor-cars, who wear pretty clothes, who dance to jazz music shot through hundreds of miles of ether without even wires—every one of those would be in agony of discomfort if it had not been for Darwin and Edison and Morse and Fulton and Wright; those who have the benefit of medical science, whose lives are safe from epidemics, those who know that their wives need not risk their lives at every childbirth, who raise all their babies, not one out of three, have those ineffable advantages because of the selfless work of heroes in laboratories, of men and women who cared nothing

## "What Will the Scopes Trial Get Me?" Asks the Man in the Street—An Answer

is immediate. They are fighting, not against contaminating the lives of their youths, but to save their Heaven from being taken from them. They are fighting like mother tigers to save their young. They are fighting for the only thing that ever came into their lives that made their existence endurable.

That is the pathos of this business. And there is no hope for them except in emancipation from their miserable conditions. Only Socialism will free their lives, make it possible for their minds to be free as well.

But meanwhile we have the task of saving for ourselves the right to think, to pursue our thoughts wherever they lead us regardless of Tennessee laws and the sneering contempt of our sophisticated contemporaries who can't see that there is any money in it!

Let each one of us assert the tremendous truth that there is no freedom worth while except the freedom to think; that to gain that freedom in its entirety there is no way but to get Socialism; and that that freedom is the most priceless thing in the world.

Let us become cranks on the subject, if you don't mind. Let us make it our hobby. Let us plant the seed and have it spread. And who knows but that this shameful crusade of Mr. Bryan's may not after all be the jolt that will awaken our pleasure-mad age from its lethargy and give us the greatest intellectual awakening in all our history!



D.F. MALONE  
their faith and taking away their God and their religion, the reaction

for money or success or even of the danger of infection and death but who sacrificed everything that science might be advanced and other lives be made safe.

Our whole structure of modern life with all its ramifications is a monument to the quest after truth for its own sake.

Why, even in darkest Dayton, the comic opera judge and the menagerie of strutting "Generals" of the prosecution have their faces immortalized by science, have their lives safeguarded as a result of science, are able to know what is going on everywhere in the world, realize how the world laughs at them, as a result of mechanical devices that would have never been heard of were it not for the science they are trying to outlaw.

There would be no future for the human race today—there never would have been a future for the human race at any period in its history—if it were not for the inquiring minds of impish men and women who would refuse to be gagged by Inquisition and Pope and priest and mediaeval law.

And why is it that there is objection to such scientific inquiry? Why do the mountain folk of Tennessee fight to the death against the infidels and agnostics who are fighting for the right of man to use his own mind unhampered by laws passed by illiterate and cowardly legislatures?

A news story that came out of Dayton told why. While the hosts were gathering there was a prayer meeting on the lawn of the court house. Tired, thin-lipped, blea-faced, worn-out females stood on the lawn and sang of their faith. Their countenances lighted up with a holy joy as they poured out the information that they were marching on to the Beautiful City of Zion. Their miserable lives had been so starved, their toil-worn existence so bereft of beauty and happiness, that they had one outlet and one alone—a belief in a literal Heaven, as real as Chattanooga or Miami, a Heaven paved with gold and jasper and jade and onyx, a Heaven in which there would be no work for them, but only eternal, blissful rest.

What a picture! Not a picture of their religion so much as a picture of the poor, drear, starved lives of these mountain folk!

## Our HEAVEN-SENT REALTOR

By JAMES ONEAL

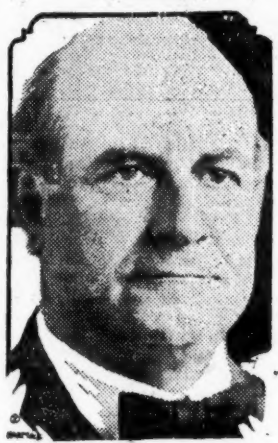
THE history of the United States and of other countries is being rewritten on a basis of scientific interpretation of the development of society and its institutions. Socialists were pioneers in this work by showing that changes in the methods of producing wealth brought about profound changes in politics, moral and ethical beliefs, changes in government and government policies.

But after admitting the force of economic change in altering institutions there still remained much to be explained in the conduct of human beings that could not be fully explained by economic motives. The new psychology has subjected the human animal and his conduct to the same scientific analysis which we have employed in getting a rational and intelligent conception of history. It is this new psychology that enables us to explain the conduct of men like William Jennings Bryan.

There is little doubt that Bryan suffers from what is called a "defeatist complex." Three times he was defeated as a candidate for President and last year he was howled down at the Democratic National Convention. That these experiences have had a profound influence in shaping the intellectual life of the "beerless leader" is certain.

In the meantime the man who voiced the interests of the business Babbitts in politics and who yelped against the great oligarchs who were gathering in the wealth of the nation has himself become a wealthy man. He is rated at over \$500,000. The oratory which made him a conspicuous figure in American life has eventually been sold to the real estate sharks of Florida at so much per speech. On the road to being a millionaire, an object of laughter in politics, hawking the art of oratory before gamblers in land, Bryan must seek compensation for his baffled ambitions and offer some justification for the prostitution of his art.

Now, as a recent writer on the new psychology has said, "It has only been since we have understood the mechanism of psychic compensation that we have known the scientific reason why excessive



and ostentatious piety is normally correlated with hypocrisy." Bryan is an example of this truth. The psychic compensation for his numerous political defeats and his descent to the plane of a Barker for real estate agents is a retreat to "ostentatious piety" which correlates with the man's hypocrisy. Impure in his own motives, he must profess an excess of purity, and this profession is a defense complex which he erects against justified criticism.

How often have we not seen men who have accumulated millions who have followed the same course? With the black history of the oil trust, is it any surprise that the Rockefellers exhibit an excess of religious piety? With the memory of the dead at Homestead and the broken lives of thousands

in his steel plants, was it not logical for Carnegie to seek compensation for a guilty conscience by distributing alms in the form of public libraries?

Daniel Drew, the illiterate millionaire spawned by the swindling capitalism after the Civil War, began life as a driver of cattle to New York. Before weighing them for sale he fed them salt and led them to water. This was the origin of the phrase, "watered stock." Drew became one of the most notorious of the financial and railroad bandits of his era and he also obtained a psychic compensation by becoming a "pillar" of the church. Pursuing his amazing swindles, Drew believed it impious to attend the theatre, play cards or gamble on horses.

Still another example was the boasted "chivalry" of the South. It is notorious that in the days of the slave regime the slave masters who boasted of southern ethics in relation to women, themselves followed a loose code in relation to Negro women. Many an owner of Negroes was the father of mulatto children. Thousands of owners and their sons had their kept octoroon women in New Orleans. As the same writer on the new psychology put it, "Was not southern chivalry a collective compensation for sexual looseness, racial intermixture and maltreatment of the Negro?"

Mr. Bryan's excess of religious piety provides an interesting study in the light of these facts and it is not difficult to place the servant of real estate interests in the niche which he will occupy in American history.

## QUEER CONSCIENCES

IT'S mighty queer the things in the Bible a man can and cannot reconcile with his conduct and belief.

Now here's our old friend, Bill Bryan, who can't reconcile the Bible with Evolution and sees morals and religion in ruin if Evolution prevails. But he can reconcile prohibition with the miracle of turning water into wine; and he can reconcile the teachings of Jesus with speculating in Florida real estate, bombarding Vera Cruz, occupying Haiti (he was Secretary of State when both these violent acts were done) and with war in general—despite his famous lecture on the Prince of Peace.

Then there's our friend, Bishop

Manning. He and more of his clerical brethren announce that nothing—not infidelity or brutality or the turning of love to hate—can justify divorce for the Christian. This they base on one saying of Jesus concerning the exact form of which there is dispute. But Bishop Manning long ago reconciled war with the Sermon on the Mount and Wall Street with the religion of the man who had harder things to say about richer and rich men than any modern Bolshevik. After the job of reconciling brothers Bryan and Manning have done, reconciling Christianity and Evolution or even Christianity and some forms of divorce is a child's pastime.

—League for Industrial Democracy.

## Keep Cool

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

Genuine Palm Beaches.

Farr's and Benn's Mohairs.

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# ABD-EL-KRIM

## WHAT HE IS FIGHTING FOR

(What manner of man is Abd-el-Krim? What are his ideals in his war against France and Spain? Daily reports tell of how his army of Rifians are driving the French before them. Little light has been shed on his aims. The letter which follows was sent by him to the Renovacion group of University students in Buenos Aires on the occasion of their celebration of their liberation from the Spanish yoke. From it much may be learned of the man Abd-el-Krim.)

My Dear Brothers:

Responding to the courteous invitation of the *Grupo Renovacion* of Buenos Aires, I address myself with a heart filled with joy to all Latin Americans at this glorious hour when they celebrate the feat of arms that won their independence and liberated them from a foreign yoke.

No right is more sacred and inalienable than that of every people to rule itself, to give itself the form of government best suited to its temperament and its aspirations. The observances commemorating the centennial of Ayacucho find an echo in the heart of every nation that is struggling for freedom, and I share your sentiments on that occasion with justifiable enthusiasm in my capacity as Provisional Regent of the Rif Republic.

### Won't Tolerate

#### European Domination

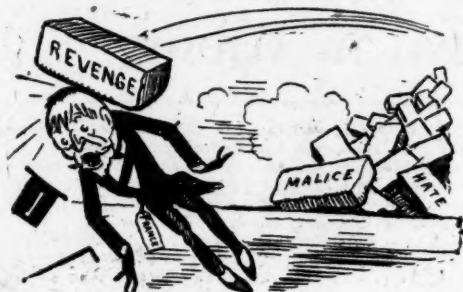
The heroic people of Morocco are fighting for the same ideals that Miranda, Moreno, Bolivar, and San Martin vindicated. I have always loved and admired these heroes of your nation, and only yesterday our hearts were thrilled by the glorious and heroic deeds of Maceo and Marti. We possess racial, cultural, and religious qualities that forbid our tolerating dependence on any European Power. In the same way that you a century ago fought to vindicate your national independence, we today are offering our lives and fortunes on the altar of our national liberty.

Europe, corrupted by a World War and filled with moral anarchy by the imperialist greed of its capitalist regime, has forfeited the right to impose its ideas and its will upon the people of other continents. We aspire to erect a civilization based on canons of peace and social justice. We peoples of Arab stock long to throw off the yoke of England, of France, of Italy, and of Spain. Our brothers in Egypt have struck the first blow, and I confidently hope that the world will soon witness the second blow here in Morocco. Then the hour will strike for Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, whose people are already preparing for the moment of their great delivery.

### Calls Spain

#### Decadent Land

Our cause is a just cause, exactly as was yours. We are not moved



Poor Old France

Too stupid to know that the bricks he has thrown will some day come back.

by hatred of Spain, which in the olden days was our fatherland and the cradle of our ancestors. All educated Spaniards know that in the golden age of their art a majority of their people were Arabs. And the fatal hour when a religious war caused our expulsion from a Peninsula embellished by our art and enriched by our industry was also the fatal hour that doomed that beloved land to the irreparable decadence in which it is now submerged.

The baneful chauvinism of a military and Catholic caste in Spain

has plunged her people into an insane and disastrous war, that has made Morocco the cemetery of her sons and a bottomless pit into which she has flung her wealth. Poor Spanish boys are sent here to die, just as they were sent 100 years ago to die in the fever swamps of Cuba.

We abhor such slaughter. We demand that the Spaniards desist from these futile heroics and evacuate Morocco as they evacuated your America, leaving us to resume the labors of peace, industry, and enlightenment that will make it possible for us to take our merited place

### An Ambassador of Friendship

AN ambassador of friendship to the people of the Philippine Islands has landed in Manila in the person of the Reverend Clarence A. Neff of Foochow, China. Mr. Neff is being sent to the Islands by the American Branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, whose office is at 383 Bible House, New York City, to convey to the people there the knowledge that there is in America a growing group which is in cordial sympathy with their aspirations for independence, and to enlist the cooperation of the peoples of the Philippines in the methods of peaceful understanding and team-work to which the Fellowship is committed.

The American group of the Fellowship of Reconciliation sees in the continued holding of the Philippine Islands by the United States a situation which will increasingly foster suspicion and hostility on the part of the Filipinos and repressive methods on our own part, both leading to possible ultimate conflict. Instead of waiting until that stage is reached and then protesting against war at a time when the forces of understanding and good will have been relegated to the background, the Fellowship desires now to unite the latent good will of Americans for the creation of a public opinion which will redeem the assurances of independence we have given to the Filipinos

and to encourage the latter to seek not only political freedom but that larger freedom which comes from a liberated life. The members of the Fellowship believe that if independence can be granted soon in a friendly spirit it will be of more value to the Islands than if granted in exasperation at a time when bitterness has come to dominate the situation. The membership has about 4,000 members in this country and a small group in the Philippine Islands. Similar groups are organized in eighteen different countries, including Japan and China.

Trade unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market, are the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their own interests under the system of competition. Strikes, therefore, and the trade societies which render strikes possible, are, for these various reasons, not a mischievous, but, on the contrary, a valuable part of the existing machinery of society.—John Stuart Mill.

An idle factory is the last word in futility, and a system which from time to time renders factories idle is the last word in a futile system.—Bertram Benedict.

in the fraternity of nations as you have done.

I address you as brothers because the Spanish blood that courses in your veins is largely Arab, as it was in the veins of all the Spaniards from the southern half of the Peninsula who sailed out of Palos, Seville, and Cadiz to carry to your America the Arab spirit that still stirs in your Gauchos and Llaneros, even though under the banner of a different faith.

### Links Future

#### With Egypt

My dear brothers, receive the prayers for your prosperity and happiness lifted to Allah by all citizens of this Rifian Republic; and at the same time I beg you to pray to your gods and to your saints that the day may come when our independence shall dawn, as yours has already dawned.

The glorious anniversary of Ayacucho is an inspiration for every oppressed people. We cherish its lesson in our hearts, and hold cheaply thousands upon thousands of our lives if they must be paid as the price of our own liberty.

We shall struggle on without ceasing until we have finished our task of redeeming all Arab peoples of the Mediterranean Coast and Eastern Asia. A free Morocco and a free Egypt shall be the two pillars from which shall spring the renaissance of a race that has honored humanity with three glorious civilizations.

My dear brothers, listen with sympathy to this message that the people of Morocco send you through my mouth with all the warmth of the blood that fills their hearts. I need not say that in appealing for your sympathy we do not ask you to become enemies of Spain, with whom you have become completely reconciled since she has brought herself to recognize your sacred right to independence.

We too, after our Ayacucho, which Allah and our valor will eventually win for us, shall see our right to independence at length recognized by Spain; and then we shall renew our friendship with her as with an old and beloved sister.

We regret that our state of war and the fact that we are not recognized by the imperialistic governments of Europe prevent our sending a special mission to the celebration of glorious Ayacucho. But be assured that we shall not wait for its next centennial to establish solid relations of friendship and fraternity with your governments, conceived in a spirit of sincerity very different from the conventional hypocrisy that characterizes the current diplomacy of capitalist imperialism.

My dear brothers, the people of Morocco address these words to you from battle-grounds that the enemy is abandoning day by day, and they join you in honoring the centennial of Ayacucho through your friend,

ABD-EL-KRIM,

Provisional Regent of Rif Republic.

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The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has prepared for a possible strike that may begin September 1st when its present agreement expires. A special meeting of all the shop chairmen, executive board and active members of the union was held Monday, July 20th, at 7 East 15th street, when definite plans for action were adopted. The Union is not making any new demands on the employers ex-

cept for some minor changes in the old agreement. David Gingold, manager of the union, pointed out that the employers are at the present time organizing an association through which they expect to compel a reduction in wages and take other concessions from the workers. The meeting decided to reject any such demands from the employers and, if necessary, call a general strike. An organization committee and a committee on action were elected to prepare for the strike.

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# IMPERIALISM AT THE POLE

By RALPH B. GUINNESS

THE United States has first claim to the stakes in the new era of Polar Imperialism arising in the Arctic Ocean. Her authority was established there by Peary. MacMillan is now seeking new lands on which our claim will rest more substantially. Once economic or political control is obtained over a land, usually supported by the military power, Imperialism is complete.

North American Imperialism early centered around the present United States and Canada. And yet, on account of meagre knowledge of the new world and on account of meagre communication and non-existence of the Industrial Revolution, the wars of Imperialism did not get under way on a large scale until 1701. We cannot say that another two hundred years' delay will follow Amundsen and MacMillan. Intensified life may make it less. Intensified education may make it impossible. It should.

### Stefansson's

#### Revealing Book

Imperialism can only be possible in the Arctic if there is land upon which people can live all the year and a climate suitable for such; if there are economic raw materials, food and minerals, if there is means to get there at any time. An affirmative answer is given by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in his book, "Northward Course of Empire." He does not necessarily predict wars, nor call the struggle to obtain advantages up there Imperialism.

This book is revolutionary from two standpoints: the facts which controvert the work of every explorer, except that of MacMillan, who corroborates him, and the viewpoint that we should be scientific in our learning. Stefansson says that after graduation from college we should go to a University of Un-learning. As regards the North, probably nine out of ten ideas each of us have are wrong. There is no

## Oil, Coal and Iron Replaces Icy Picture

frozen, barren, wilderness inaccessible to man. The Arctic is fruitful, friendly, liveable, with a hot summer climate and winters no colder than those of Lake Placid, New York or Havre, Montana.

There is the greatest grazing land of the world north of the Arctic Circle. From there will come our meat supply when the hot-house raised cattle of the Western prairies are too high-priced for us to buy and eat. We shall eat the meat of the reindeer, caribou and ovibos, which animal, the size of a buffalo, will give us wool.

### Coal, Iron Oil

#### Are Factors

But there are other important factors in this imperialistic venture: coal, iron and oil. Any lands lying out in the Arctic Ocean between Europe and Asia will be utilized for strategic military and commercial purposes in *Trans-Polar Aviation*. Such routes will cut the distance between London and Tokio in half. These facts are not known to the average person who probably thrills his children with tales of Amundsen and MacMillan, not knowing that the ground is being laid for a gullible Nationalism which will some day fight a war of balance of power in an imperialistic rivalry. The explorers may no more wish that than the proud parent; but they are exploring on the basis of independent competitive national advantage. They are helping to exploit the Arctic, not in the service of and for the profit-sharing of Humanity, but for Nationalism.

The World War holocaust has not taught us to purge ourselves of our psychology of competitive independence. We can not do that until we rid ourselves of our fears. That cannot go until we lose our hates and prejudices. We can't forego those, because we must be "prac-

tical" and compete for power and trade. We know that such shortsighted pursuit of self-interest in competition with each other at each other's expense is irrational, unethical and uneconomical, but we don't know how to begin to cooperate. If we try that we may be exploited and become subservient to another nation who will have exploited us out of fear that we might exploit it. So we still seek national advantage.

### The Lure

#### Of Oil

In addressing the guests at the farewell dinner to MacMillan, Governor Brewster, of Maine, said: "MacMillan has found oil oozing out of the hills of the North. That may account for the interest in his expedition."

Captain Dismukes, Commander of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, said: "If you find any land there plant a big Maine pine on it, nail on the flag and we will see that you keep it there."

The Government probably has no set policy for Imperialism in the North, though it may have for obtaining oil in other parts of the world. It went on record in 1924 by producing with Harry F. Sinclair, Inc., a motion picture entitled "World Struggle for Oil." The picture asked, "Where will possible new oil fields be developed and under what flag?" Following on the heels of that, the film closed with views of the "United States Navy Steaming Out To Sea."

Battleship probably will never be constructed to buck the ice of the Arctic, even in the summer-time, but submarines can sail under the ice at any time. It was done off Archangel during the World War. Nor need the war over the Arctic be one for land there, or resources. It could well be for power to control the routes to Asia,

Life has not fundamentally altered since the beginning of North American Imperialism in 1492, nor since the blood bath of 1914-1918. As long as nations are rivals for power, and trade war seems inevitable. Change that system, or the psychology of fear and exploitation and conceit of superiority, all of which demand national advantages, and we shall probably avoid war. But the time to begin cooperation is when men begin to open up the North. How can the nations cooperate in the service of humanity to avoid war, when life is fundamentally a struggle, mistakenly, to get profit over another by a manner akin to a horse trade?

### An Undertaking

#### For Teachers

There is an escape, of course: Education. We can teach the meaning of Imperialism and its fruits, and we can teach its possibilities in the North as revealed by Stefansson's book. But we can do no more than stem the flood temporarily unless and until we fundamentally rid our minds of our autocratic habit of judging others as inferiors, of exploiting them in "self-defense." That means we must forego disliking people. We all make mistakes. But competition breeds dislikes, which breed competition and a struggle for power among individuals which spreads its contagion among nations. Our school system must relieve itself of the punitive competitive education that mechanizes minds and estops thinking.

If each school child could read "The Northward Course of Empire" under intelligent instruction and in correlation with History, Economics and Ethics, we teachers could correct the damaging habits already acquired. The moral of the book is to be scientific in one's thinking. If one is, one will be ethical, for the possibility of right conduct depends upon right thinking, unless the "practicality" of the moment necessitates competition to preserve one's prestige, power, or daily bread. In that case the winner in the race between Education and Catastrophe would be the latter.

# WHAT MEXICO EXPECTS OF BUSINESS

By LUIS MORONES

Secretary of Labor and Commerce in the Mexican Republic

Pres. dispatches from Mexico City of June 20 reported that Luis Morones, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Calles, was the chief speaker at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce on June 19. This occasion gave Secretary Morones an opportunity to speak of the aims of the Labor Government and of the conditions that brought about the revolution. We are glad to be able to give some excerpts from this notable speech by the leading man in the Mexican Labor movement.

**SPEAKING** for the Department, of which I am the head, I have already had opportunity on other occasions to give its ideas on the subject of national and foreign commerce, to which subject I will refer again now. I will dwell for some moments on the moral equilibrium and the spiritual readjustment, which is a necessary environment of the activities of any commercial and industrial pursuit under normal conditions, conducting its work in conformity with the object it pursues. Whatever we may think about the methods to be used, we must agree that the evolution of commerce and industry depends on the confidence acquired from the daily personal contact established on a basis of mutual cooperation.

Mexico is a country of unlimited opportunities, a country whose natural wealth holds great prospects for the native and the foreigner. Its potentialities have sometimes been a puzzle, an enigma even to its own Governments, past and present.

## A Readjustment Of Moral Values

Have all those Governments, including the present one under General Calles, sincerely tried to make it possible for all elements to contribute to the progress of the nation? Most assuredly, yes. And the present Government is conscious that its responsibility in this direction is very great. The mission which it must fulfill with regard to the progress of industry and commerce it regards as one of its most essential duties.

It is necessary to bring about a readjustment of moral values. It has been considered indispensable to initiate such readjustments for the man, who like myself, occupies a post in the present administration of General Calles. It has been considered necessary to state just what the program of our Government aims to realize—this program conceived in sincerity, and homogeneity, proclaiming a frank and open policy of action, based on the cooperation of all those who loyally are interested in the evolution of our country.

And now we will analyze the reasons for the failure to obtain all the results hoped for on the matter of cooperation. First of all, there has been lack of confidence (let me speak in all frankness as I cannot speak in any other way). The business man reasoned in the following way:

The Government of General Calles is a Labor Government, a revolutionary Government, in which participate men like the speaker, whose origin is of the most humble, and I am proud to say, from the rank and file of the workers. Such men are dangerous to the stability of society, you may say. Such men will endeavor to apply a one-sided treatment, will seek to favor their own element, and conduct themselves in accordance with a false sentiment that will destroy industry. The problem of the land

## A Plea for Cooperation on a Basis of Full Justice for Mexican Labor

and other problems will be solved according to their own ideas, sentiments and passions, they will treat us without any consideration, they will obstinately favor only those elements to which they owe their origin.

### Harmony Between Government and Governed

Nothing is more erroneous, nothing more inconsistent or dangerous than to hold this point of view, and allow one's self to be possessed of such feats which logically and inevitably brings about doubt, lack of spiritual equilibrium and uncertainty. It is most necessary to have harmony between the Government and the governed.

Our Government will not change its goal, which it has deliberately assumed, because of the desires or influences of any group anxious to divert its activities into paths beneficial now for one party, now for another.

President Calles has on various occasions presented his principles and beliefs in a frank, loyal and energetic way. As far as he is concerned, everyone present knows exactly what to expect.

President Calles, in his policy of protection for the workers and the defenseless, feels a great sense of responsibility, and desires to maintain just equilibrium and indispensable harmony so as to enable the country to bring a solution to its internal problems.

His policy with regard to protection of agricultural and city workers, however, is definitely defined and limited by law, just as is his policy with regard to protection to the capitalist elements, who are required to act strictly within the law.

Then how can it be imagined that the existing Government, which is conscious of its duties and its limitations, does not fulfill or will not fulfill the requirements concerning those problems, of which we are speaking, for their solution justly and satisfactorily? How many times, to the Depart-

ment of which I am head, have come people, men who called themselves business men, expressing their desire to invest fabulous sums of money in Mexico. When they approached us they told us that they were ready to begin, that they have millions at their disposal to invest here. They asked us for data, for statistics, and the help of some of our employes in sizing up the situation clearly; and we on our side always responded with every facility to their needs. But how many, many times, some of those fantastic capitalists, after having seen what are our plans in the lines of endeavor we were discussing, immediately asked us to modify this or that decision, to give them an exemption of taxes, to partly subsidize their ventures, and in such elaborate manner stating what they thought we ought to do for them, that to have complied with their wishes would have meant that the Mexican Government should furnish them with money to enable them to start in business here.

Some of them, when they found that their requests could not be granted, that the Government would not grant their demands, returned to the countries whence they had come, and spread the rumor that it is impossible to invest capital in Mexico, because the Government does not provide facilities for such investment. More than one such case can be recited by the heads of other departments than my own.

### An Accurate Picture Of Mexico Impossible

In the face of such rumors and misinformation, it is possible for accurate judgments to be formed with reference to our problems? Can anyone in this way get any idea about the situation in Mexico? I don't believe this possible.

And while I am speaking about these small incidents which are causes of much wrong impression about the situation here, I may as

well add that we do not want to recognize the right of anyone to ask for special privileges in our country, a condition which has over and over again confronted us, and which is what brings difficulties to us. It is impossible for a Government which is conscious of its duties, and which wishes to preserve its dignity, to accept suggestions from foreigners in regard to her reforms, readjustments, decrees or laws, which are the result of the wishes of her own people and which are maintained as a sovereign right, which the nation has always possessed in the past, and which she will claim in the future, even as other nations conscious of their right to regulate their own public life in the manner they deem best exercise this right.

The Mexican Government is making every effort to show the sincerity of its actions. It invited all business men interested to come down here and size up the situation for themselves, and to those who accepted this invitation it gave every facility to get the knowledge they desired. It is impossible obviously to do more.

### A Revolutionary Government

Mexico is revolutionary, but please don't get scared. Some of you have already lived here for many years and you certainly ought to understand what this expression "revolutionary" means. But there are other persons here to whom this word may come as a shock, or as a cause for alarm.

A revolutionary Government has very great duties to fulfill. It is heir to a tradition to which it is very tenderly attached. And as a result of this attachment, it is closely bound to its people, not only as far as their material well-being is concerned, but also as far as their moral needs are concerned.

Not all of you are acquainted with the situation that existed in the past, and if you are acquainted, but ignore it, it is nevertheless a

fact that the peasants worked then from sunrise to sunset for ten or twelve cents a day, often for less, without any mercy coming from those who exploited them. They saw their families dying of starvation in their miserable huts in which they lived, with less attention given to them than to the animals at their sides with which they were cultivating the fields. This abominable situation, this exploitation inflicted on those people, many, many thousands of them, in both country and city, finally resulted in a program of redemption, finally brought about the inevitable revolution pregnant with injustice.

### The Mission Of Mexico

This revolution, it is true, sometimes expressed itself in terrific and violent ways, but even this can well be justified and accounted for by the fact that those participating in them had been living all their lives in an environment of unhappiness and gross injustice, and were possessed of outraged passions and sentiments, and if those who pass judgment use their hearts, even if they cannot grasp the significance of the "raison d'être" of the revolution itself, they might find a foundation for these acts.

The revolution brought about a material and moral readjustment which was indispensable. The mission of Mexico is certainly not to bring forth millions of men, women and children, who are starved, unhealthy and demoralized, because such a people could contribute nothing of any use to international civilization.

Mexico was bound to make a readjustment at the price of great sacrifices. She wanted to cooperate with the other countries of the world, by first improving the mental and material condition of her own people. This is our present mission and goal, this is the reason for our present actions and policies; and this why we demand that confidence be given us, and

opportunities with other peoples, by those whose duty it is to help us.

### The Rights and Duties of Foreigners

It is quite unfair to look at Mexico only as a propitious field in which to acquire wealth, without expecting to give anything in return.

The foreigners living in Mexico must not claim only the right to get rich here and to derive material benefit, but in return for the benefits which they receive they should be willing to contribute morally, mentally and spiritually to the progress and the evolution of the country.

Of course, it is quite clear that outside of Mexico it is difficult to understand our evolution and our attempt at reclamation. From far away these problems cannot be either seen or understood. Outside of our immediate environment, people who are living quietly and comfortably in other countries, to whom it is easily possible to work in a systematic and productive way, will always misunderstand the terrific aspects of Mexico in the past, and the vast amount of unhappiness which still, though slowly diminishing, can unfortunately be seen in our midst.

What is there to give alarm to those who wish to exploit this country industrially and commercially? Do they want by chance, that the Government, instead of dedicating its efforts to the reconstruction of the country, benefiting by the tradition of pacification and preparation brought about by General Obregon, should dedicate its efforts to the creation of special privileges? Nothing is more absurd.

### An Invitation To Cooperate

Mexico has the right, just as any other country in the world, to demand consideration and respect. Nations are great and respected not only on account of their material wealth and the means to defend themselves—they are great and respected because of a spirit of justice which they possess, a spirit which dictates their attitude towards the rest of the world.

You, who have lived in Mexico for many years; you, who have known the different stages of our revolutionary movements from their very beginnings, you have a duty, we believe, to tell the truth at all times. It is absolutely necessary to unite our efforts to bring an end to all the fables which arise from time to time, hurting our mutual, cordial relationships.

I am inviting you to this work of cooperation with the existing Labor Government. I would not like you to feel surprised that the existing Government is a Labor Government, that its program is to redeem the working class. I would not want you to be frightened because the land is being partitioned. Calles has said, and his word is to be respected, that the law, and only the law, will be the regulator of his conduct.

If we but consider the various incidents which have served as obstacles to an agreeable relationship between the United States and Mexico, we will find that each one of them has its origin in the consideration of some kind of special privilege, which, however, outwardly respectable it may be, does not hesitate to disturb the harmony and peace which is so necessary to everyone.

Our revolution was made to redeem the working people. If it has hurt capital, and if great sums of money were lost, these losses can be restored.

### Who Will Compensate The Mexicans?

But who will compensate for the blood lost by our country in its work to forge a better future? Where are the men, the Governments or the countries, which would willingly tell us that with some hundreds of thousands of dollars those sacrifices can be paid for? It is an inheritance paid for with blood of priceless value which our Government received from those who heroically gave their lives fighting for justice and liberty for our people. Their blood served to prepare the ground for realization of these principles of human redemption which ought to triumph in every land and under every banner. This inheritance which the dead left to the living is what inspires the man now in charge of the nation's destinies. This is what the Government meant in its declarations, and which it will continue to declare. This is why the President of the Republic, inspired by these considerations, encouraged us, who are so modestly collaborating with him, to express fearlessly our thoughts on the social and political acts of our Government, with the object in view of driving away all doubts which can be considered as obstacles to a united people.

Right here I invite you all to a frank and loyal cooperation with the existing Government of Mexico. I hope you will take these words of mine as an honest expression of what I think, stated simply, in language that all can understand, my only wish being to procure that tranquility which is indispensable to the fulfillment of those obligations to which we are dedicated.

# THE UNITY VILLAGE

By FANNIA M. COHN

Vice-President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

**THE** Unity House at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, vacation home of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers, originally the property of the Waist and Dressmakers' Locals 22 and 25, has this spring been bought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Tens of thousands of dollars have been invested in improvements by the International. The transfer of the vacation center was the occasion of a three days' celebration on June 12, 13 and 14. Additional significance was given the occasion by the presence of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The interest of all the membership of the union in this summer home, always very great, may be expected to be even greater in the future. The Unity House operates on a non-profit basis, and managed by their International, is made available to all our members at a rate of \$17 a week.

The Unity House is a source of inspiration to those who are devoting their lives to the Labor movement. Its grandeur can always be enjoyed, no matter how often one



A Scene at Unity House

may have visited the place. Unity Village is a place where our members, young and old, men and women, can come for renewal of courage and a strengthening of their faith in the achievement of the ultimate aims of the Labor movement.

As you approach the Village, you see before you a mountain, set in a well-nigh impenetrable forest that stretches for miles in every direction. In the dense trees a large tract of land has been cleared, and here there rises a number of proud looking cottages, which can accommodate about 600 members at a time, equipped with everything that civilization has prepared for the pleasure of the leisured rich, when they seek refuge on their country estates, from the welter of the working city.

Today these proud cottages are not set in this place for the rich. They are ours. At the registration desk, where many captains of industry registered their names and the names of their families and servants, the names of waist makers, dress makers, and cloak makers are being registered now.

Here are ample opportunities for seclusion or for sociability and gaiety. Here you can be alone or you can find pleasant companionship. The more one examines the thousand details of the Unity House, the more one is astonished. Here are the covered walks connecting all the cottages, so that when it rains one can reach the most distant building untouched by the downpour. You walk a distance down the hill and there stretches before you a wonderful, mirror-like lake, calling you to its cool, refreshing bosom.

It is amazing to see how quickly our members adapt themselves to the new environment; how our dress makers, embroidery workers, cloak makers and other members of the International fit easily and comfortably into these surroundings. The grounds and buildings are inspiring in their beauty and the care that their planning shows. In

the main building, we see the dining room, looking out on the cool lake. From the dining room, on the way to the front of the house, we pass the parlor, with its imposing fireplace, its many windows looking out on the porch, its walls hung with paintings, its floors covered with soft Turkish rugs. Opening out from the parlor is the writing room, and across the hall the library and reading room, with files of the leading papers, stacks of magazines, and books—about 2,500 of them, including the latest works, both on social and political questions as well as fiction. Further on are the concert room and dance hall. The general office, the kitchen, telephone booths, and post office are all in the main building. There are, in addition, a laundry, with most modern appliances, that turns out snow-white linen, and a hospital where our own nurses attend to our members.

The cottages contain the bedrooms, many of them with running hot and cold water, and all of them with fine snow-white bedding. The bath rooms have running water furnished by our own central water system. Many of the rooms have outside doors or French windows so that one can step out on one's balcony, and enjoy contact with the beautiful outdoors while reading or meditating, face to face with the cool and restful pine groves.

Even the thermometer has little effect on the spirit of the Unity House. Wet days or hot days do not disturb the joy of the vacationists. During the worst spells of heat, the lake becomes the refuge, and many make for the swimming pool.

This is the part of the seventy acre lake which has been walled off and lined with concrete in order to make it perfectly safe. A life saver watches over the safety of the swimmers. There are some seventy bath-houses hidden among the trees on the bank. On warm days, pleasure seekers sit in the small pavilions on

piers extending into the lake itself. The water is covered with canoes and boats. From the strong branches of the trees hang swings, in which the more indolent keep rocking and creating their own breeze. Some of them hide themselves in the tower overlooking the lake. Those who prefer their rest in solitude put up a hammock on their balcony, or saunter off in the woods with a book or magazine.

Recreation activities are under the supervision of a competent director. They are delightful, and crowds come to enjoy them. On the tennis courts, waist makers, dress makers, and cloak makers, who are used to an unhealthy indoor life, play outdoors under the direction of a physical training teacher. In the bowling alleys, the operators, instead of bending over their machines, throw the balls that tend to develop their bodies and keep alert their spirits. Others go on hikes through their 750 acre estate.

### Lectures Are Given

Lectures and discussions arranged by our Educational Department are given on the lawn. The audience, comfortably seated on the thick grass under the overhanging branches of the trees about, listen to lectures on and discuss Labor and social problems.

In the evening, the Unity Village glows with electric lights supplied by our own lighting system. The terrace is cool and shady enough during the day; in the evening it is still cooler. Ice cream is served in the open then-from our own ice cream parlor, which like the rest of the house, is run on a non-profit basis.

The evenings at Unity House are especially beautiful. The twilight plays upon the lake and the moon steals from behind the clouds, tinting everything with silver. The lake becomes a fairyland at this magic touch—a lovely scene, colored by the moonlit sky overhead, and the stretching grass underfoot massed all around and everywhere. At that hour I have twice seen the most beautiful scene enacted. The members and guests trooped down to the lake. They sat on the shore and built a fire on the beach. Someone started a melody on a mandolin, and soon their came songs in different languages, many improvised and dedicated to Unity. It is delightful to see how our people have learned to enjoy Nature and how, under its influence, they play and sing like carefree children. Visitors to our camp have often expressed the thought that workers who provide the well-to-do with all the comforts and beauty that art and science afford and who cannot provide for themselves more than ugly, unsanitary tenements and uninspiring surroundings, have at last, collectively, through the power of the modern trade union, found it possible to acquire some of this comfort and beauty for themselves.

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# :-: A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES :-:

## The Last Word in Evolution

ACCORDING to the Evolutionists, the first living critter on earth was a cell. This cell was a hollow space, surrounded by a skinny wall with an opening at each end. In the course of time this cell fell out with itself and started a left and right wing. Thus there were two cells. By and by the two cells split and there were four cells, and this process kept on until there was a cell cluster. A cell cluster looks like a strawberry but doesn't taste as good.

These cell clusters, having no other way of getting about in life except by rolling around, finally assumed the shape of macaroni. In this way the first worm came into existence. The worm is, therefore, an elongated cell cluster with an opening at each end.

For some reason, which I have forgotten, the worm got tired of rolling about and proceeded to perambulate lengthwise. In doing this it frequently butted into a boulder which was very painful to the front end of the worm. He therefore developed a private telephone system consisting of a tiny thread extending from the front end to the rear end. After that, when the front end hit a boulder, it telephoned to the rear end "Quit your pushing," whereupon the rear would phone back, "What's the matter?"

In the meantime, the front end has done some evolving on its own hook. The many bumps which it had received in butting up against boulders developed a hollow nut or knob in which the worm stored his experience. From then on, when the worm ran afoul of a boulder, he said to himself, "No use running your head against a stone wall. You can't bore through stone. Therefore, better turn around and start another track."

Needless to say, the worm was very proud of the arrangement, which allowed him to think before he bumped and also of the ability to inform his rear end of what was going on at the front end. He therefore devoted the next 10,000,000 years or so to surrounding his thinking apparatus and the line of communication to the rear end with a bony armor to give it special protection. In this manner the hollow knob in front, in which "What's the matter" was stored, developed into brain. The tiny string over which information gathered by the brain reached the rear end became the nervous system, and the flexible bone protector which housed the main line of communication developed into the backbone.

From then on, Evolution became as easy as rolling off a log. All the worm had to do was to develop more nerve, backbone, and brain, and his success in life was assured.

Unfortunately for most creatures which came and went in the course of many million years, they did not stick to the lines of development laid down by that worm. Among those who strayed from the steep and narrow path of seeking salvation through the development of nerve, backbone, and brain, was the Dinosaur family. To look at one of these critters, it seems almost incredible that they should have become extinct. Some of them could jump like kangaroos, swim like ducks, and fly like bats. Moreover, they were so terrible looking that the very sight of them was enough to scare folks to death. One of these things, called Triceratops, was covered with a heavy bone armor from snout to tail. He must have weighed not less than ten tons and was provided with three horrible looking horns, sticking straight out from his nose and eyebrows.

Well, Triceratops is dead and so are the rest of the dinosaur tribe. Of all the millions and billions who once upon a time inhabited this earth, there is not one of them left to tell the story of their extinction, and so it's up to me, as usual, to explain their disappearance.

The fatal error made by the dinosaur things was that they got the fool notion into their heads that size and bulk were all they needed to remain "the lords of creation" for all time to come. In other words, they subscribed to the doctrine that "Might makes right." In the pursuit of this policy they neglected one of the most important lines laid down by the original worm. They went in for backbone and nerve all right enough, but laid down on brains. It seems they had it in for high-brows. Their ideal of self-respecting dinosaur was a beast seventy feet long, with a brain tank at the front end about the size of a goose egg. Their thinkers would have been too small to navigate a thirty-pound monkey through life. And when we consider that this thinking apparatus had to cover more anatomical territory than ever was concealed in any other living creature, anyone but a dinosaur could see that they were fearfully handicapped in the struggle for existence. They did not have sense enough to change their minds. As the world changed about them, they stuck to the good old ways of their fathers. They saw no reason why they should adapt themselves to new environments, and when some young whipper-snapper of a dinosaur proposed to amend their constitution, they called him a Bolshevik or Radical and thought that settled the problem. But it did not.

As far as the oldest dinosaur could think back (which wasn't very far), they had always made their living by eating water plants or creatures who lived on water plants at the seashore. Then something happened to the seashore. It refused to stay put. Slowly but surely it moved upwards, and just as slowly and surely the water and water plants departed further and further, until the dinosaurs found themselves on top of the Rock Mountain, while their feeding ground developed into California real estate.

Now the only sensible thing for the dinosaurs to do under those circumstances was to move with their boarding house. However, they did not have any sense. Their thinker was too small to adapt itself to the changing conditions, and they hung around their old stamping grounds until the whole caboodle of them starved to death.

In the meantime, the advocates of the nerve, backbone, and brain system had developed into fish. Some of them finally got enough sense to get out of the wet and moved upon the land, where they exchanged gills for lungs, in about the same manner as pollywogs change their gills and lungs when they graduate into frogs. Still crawling around, these land fish grew legs out of the callouses on their bellies.

## HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST

No. 3

MARCUS COHNIGILT

New York, N. Y.—In an interview with Marcus Cohnigilt, motion picture magnate, this authority on public welfare says that social unrest can be cured by the presentation of wholesome movies. Mr. Cohnigilt's masterpiece is "Veda the Vamp," in five parts, a million-dollar revel with a thrill in every foot of film. The moral of which is "Seek not riches."

Mr. Cohnigilt says he hopes to make two million dollars out of this play, and is satisfied that it will influence the masses to be content with their humble savings.



## Saint Simon THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

**HIS YOUTH:** We now leave Babeuf and Cabot for St. Simon, and we find in him a utopian whose aim was the development of a social system wherein man would be rewarded according to his deeds, and equal opportunity, rather than a mechanical equality.

Comte Henri de Saint Simon was a personality unique in the history of social reformers. He was born in Paris in 1760, a younger brother in a noble family which traced its ancestry from Charlemagne. Losing an inheritance yielding an income of 500,000 francs, through a quarrel between his father and the Duke of Saint Simon, Comte Henri writes: "I have lost the fortune and the titles of the Duke of Saint Simon, but I have inherited his passion for glory." That he might not forget the glorious destiny in store for him, he commanded his valet to awaken him every morning with the words, "Arise, Monsieur le Comte, you have grand deeds to perform."

At nineteen he went to America, took part in the American revolution, received honorary recognition for his gallant conduct in the siege of Yorktown, and, on his return to France, was made colonel of the regiment at the age of twenty three.

**In the French Revolution:** During the French Revolution, he took the side of the revolutionists, became the president of a local commune, and proclaimed his intention to renounce the title of count, since he held "citizen" in far higher esteem than his own title. His designation "comte," however placed him under suspicion, and led to his imprisonment as a dangerous citizen.

**Becomes Student and Author:** As author and social reformer he began his career in 1803, at the age of forty-three, and devoted his energies to this task until death in 1825. His money gone, his health in deplorable condition, Saint Simon suffered much during these days.

For a while he eked out an existence by obtaining a position as copyist at \$200 a year. He copied nine hours a day and weakened his health by his attempt to work out a social system during hours that should have been given to sleep. His former valet then came to his aid, but died in 1810. Saint Simon continued with his labors, wrote two works, and appealed to scientists and other prominent men to aid in their publication.

**Urges Union of Knowledge and Industry:** In his various works, Saint Simon contended in substance as follows: The world is in need of some authority which will rule the inner life of man. The Catholic Church provided that authority up to the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Reformation, but its influence is waning and no agency has as yet taken its place. The present age is an age of destructive criticism. Its chief forces are disintegrating in their forces, as is shown by the French Revolution. This period was necessary, as old obstacles to progress had to be cleared away. The time is now ripe, however, for constructive plans for a

To these they added toes, which in the course of time became fingers, and when finally one branch of this outfit grew thumbs which allowed them to hold stones and clubs, they became the real masters of the creation.

Seeing what a howling success these humble worms had made, who stuck to the harmonious development of nerve, backbone, and brain, I can only advise my fellow workers to follow in their crawl track. It took a devil of a long time to evolve a worm into a creature like Edison, for instance. But there is not a thing under the sun that nerve, backbone, and brain can not accomplish if they stay long enough on the job.

Adam Coalidigger.

new social system based on universal association.

A transition to this system can be brought about only through an advance in knowledge accompanied by a development from the feudal and theological to the industrial and scientific system. In the past, industry and warfare were united. In the society of tomorrow war must be eliminated. In the past, belief and faith were all potent. In the future this must be supplanted by knowledge, and industry and knowledge must unite to govern the world.

**Peace and Cooperation:** In bringing about this marriage between knowledge and industry, the thinkers in society should first of all see that peace was guaranteed. In earlier times, the Catholic Church was able to act as mediator between nations. The hope today is a European parliament composed of real leaders whose function it is to arbitrate. Saint Simon's proposals along these lines had a considerable influence on later thought.

In the second place, there should be a united effort to establish universal association, which would guarantee labor for all and would see to it that Labor was rewarded according to its merits. A corollary to guaranteed work is that all should labor. The idler is a parasite, whether he is a rich idler or a poor beggar, and cannot be tolerated, for he eats that which others have produced and is thus no better than a thief.

**Dependence on Persuasion:** The future society should not practice the asceticism of early Christianity. The flesh is not evil. Both flesh and spirit should be united in an harmonious development. Reform should be brought about by persuasion, by the written and spoken word, not by means of violence.

To inaugurate this new order, Saint Simon, during most of his life, appealed to the classes rather than the masses, and even urged Louis XVIII to help in this transformation. He believed that the new State should be under the spiritual direction of the men of science. In his last days, however, as has been seen, he looked forward to the organization of Labor as a means to his new order.

**The New Christianity:** The Bible of Saint Simonism was the New Christianity. In it the author held that God had founded the Church, and that the Fathers of the Church should be honored: The only valid Christian principle, however, had been perverted, and this the new order would restore. "In the New Christianity," he declared, "all morality will be derived immediately from this principle: men ought to regard each other as brothers. This principle, which belongs to primitive Christianity, will receive a glorification, and in its new form will read: Religion must aid society in its chief purpose, which is the most rapid improvement in the lot of the poor."

The Saint Simonians were led to their Socialistic conclusions by observing the discrepancy between merit and reward under the present economic system. The few were surfeited with riches, while the many, who worked ceaselessly, lived in poverty.

**Socialist Proposals:** Their practical proposals included the transfer of industry from private to public ownership; the retention of private property in consumption of goods, and the insistence that each shall labor according to his capacity and receive a reward according to service rendered.

Production, under their proposed plan, would be organized in somewhat the same way as the army is administered, with a gradation of authority and of ranks. The directing authorities would decide the value of the service of each society and the reward which each should receive. Saint Simonians did not, however, make clear how these officers would be selected. The assumption seemed to be that the wise and the good would naturally gravitate to the top, and voluntarily

assume the positions for which their respective capacities fitted them, and that there would be no opposition to such an arrangement. Inheritance would be abolished, for it would interfere with the principle of reward according to merit. Their aim was, then, a cooperative commonwealth, ruled bureaucratically by an aristocracy of science. Their proposals for public ownership and their insistence on reward according to merit were distinctly in line with modern socialistic principles. On the other hand, their dependence on the classes rather than the masses to bring about the change and their plans for the bureaucratic administration of industry without proper democratic safeguards were greatly at variance with the ideals of the modern movement.

**Saint Simonians Deny a Communist Philosophy.**—Their philosophy was admirably summed up in their brochure published in 1830 in reply to an attack on them in the Chamber of Deputies on the alleged ground of advocating community of goods and of wives.

"Yes, without doubt, the Saint Simonians profess peculiar views regarding property and the future of women. . . . But these are different from those ascribed to them. The system of community of goods means a division among all the members of society, either of the means of production or of the fruits of the toil of all.

"The Saint Simonians reject this equal division of property, which would constitute in their eyes a more reprehensible act of violence than the present unequal division, which was effected in the first place by the force of arms, by conquest. For they believe in the natural inequality of men, and regard this inequality as the very basis of association, as the indispensable condition of social order.

"They reject the system of community of goods, for this would be a manifest violation of the first of all the moral laws which it is their mission to teach, viz., that in the future each one should rank according to his capacity and be rewarded according to his works.

"But in virtue of this law they demand the abolition of all privileges of birth, without exception, and consequently the destruction of inheritance, the chief of these privileges, which today comprehends all the others, and the effect of which is to leave to chance the distribution of social privileges among a small number, and to condemn the most numerous class to privation, to ignorance, to misery.

"They demand that land, capital, and all the instruments of Labor should become common property, to be so managed that each one's portion should correspond to his capacity and his reward to his labors. . . . Christianity has released woman from servitude but has condemned her to religious, political and civil inferiority. The Saint Simonians have announced her emancipation, but they have not abolished the sacred law of marriage, proclaimed by Christianity. On the contrary, they give a new sanctity to this law.

"Like the Christians, they demand that one man should be united to one woman, but they teach that the wife ought to be the equal of the husband, and that, in accordance with the particular grace given to her sex by God, she ought to be associated with him in the triple function of temple, State, and family, in such a manner that the social individual which has hitherto been man alone should hereafter be man and woman."

**The Followers of Saint Simon.**—The new faith gained a number of distinguished adherents, among them Buchez, President of the Constituent Assembly of 1830; DeLessepe, the famous engineer, and noted professors, authors, economists, lawyers, bankers, and members of other professions. The Ecole Polytechnique, (Continued on Page 7.)

## Bed Time Stories for the Bourgeoisie

DAYTON, Tenn.

WE have just come from a swim in the wash-hole of an abandoned coal-mine a mile out of Dayton, Tennessee, and for half an hour we have not heard a word about Evolution.

This is somewhat of a relief, as we have been in Dayton three days and during that time have discussed every theory as to the origin of man from the Genesis version to the latest modification of neo-Darwinism.

We have discussed these weighty matters with taxi-drivers, Fundamentalist store-keepers, dirt farmers, evangelists, Holy Rollers, Cincinnati newspapermen, Dudley Field Malone and John Scopes. . . . And as yet we have not definitely found out how this world ever got started.

The evangelist was about to clear things up for us when he was called away to meet a speaking date in the South Methodist Church.

His leaving was a serious disappointment to us. We felt like the unsuspecting reader of a story in the Saturday Evening Post who follows the hero clear to the edge of the cliff from which he is about to be chucked by the villain completely surrounded by ads about Halitosis and Pylorria and no escape in sight and then discovers to his horror that the story is to be continued in the next issue. The evangelist had told us all about how Jehovah, having looked forward to the time when this world should be blessed by having on it such creatures made after His image as William Jennings Bryan, decided to do a little clay-modelling. The way the evangelist told us, it was no more difficult than a "project" in an experimental school in Greenwich Village.

So Jehovah took some dust that was lying around loose and mixed it with some water and breathed on it, and that was that and there are the prospects of Hell fire and damnation in store for any person who doubts it.

This story was all right with us but we got curious about where the dust and water came from, and it was then that the evangelist had to leave and now we shall most likely never know unless we happen to meet up with him at some other Evolution trial, which Gott verlutte.

We are not coming back from Dayton entirely empty-handed, however.

A title has been conferred upon us and from now on we shall be pretty snooty to our friends who do not hail us as "Colonel" when they meet us. Everyone else hereabouts is General This and Colonel That and we didn't see any reason why we shouldn't get something out of the trial.

The Judge started in by calling Clarence Darrow "Colonel" much to the latter's amazement. At one time the Court elevated Malone to the rank of "General," but Dudley must have said something that hurt His Honor's feelings, for the next time Malone rose to say what he thought about Fundamentalism, Tennessee and Bryan he found himself demoted to "Colonel." Arthur Hayes is a Colonel too, he also having received his commission from the Court and all us military men are thinking of getting together somewhere and having maneuvers and hollering "Fours right" at each other or whatever they are hollering in the army these days, we not having been a soldier boy since the Great War which we fought at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, as latrine guard in the Engineers.

Aside from our title and all the inside stuff we have been getting on the origins of Man, it doesn't seem to us that we have gained much from our stay in Dayton.

To read about Dayton in some of the Northern papers, you would think that the natives of Tennessee swung to the sycamores by their tails and didn't have to stoop to scratch their ankles.

But outside of such colorful sects as the Holy Rollers the folks here are just as smug and soggy as folks anywhere. They remind you of the people in southern Illinois or Washington Heights or wherever you find the middle class psychology dominant. They have long since finished with education and that sort of nonsense. The big thing in life is to raise children and money. They want to be left alone in their beliefs and not be pestered by cantankerous individuals who are always running up and down the earth in search of that troublesome and obscure thing sometimes called truth and again called beauty.

I doubt if there could be found in all of Tennessee anyone who would go out and stand up and be shot for the sake of Fundamentalism, loudly as he might proclaim his undying faith in that amazing belief.

Even the fires of fanaticism burn low in these unheroic days.

"Let us alone" is becoming a National as well as a State slogan.

There is no color and march and go in Bryanism despite the attempts of the hard-driven correspondents to make it appear so.

Such fireworks as have been set off have come from the liberals, from the satirical Darrow, the eloquent Malone, the hard-hitting Hayes. Bryan's broadcasting machine that boomed so loudly across the country back in '96 has developed a bad case of static. It wheezes, squeaks and groans.

The old Inquisitors were impressive in their hoods. They did their stuff with dramatic enthusiasm. Stiff-bosomed, wilted linen shirts with protruding collar buttons fore and aft can never make up for the good old days when Fundamentalists sat in the Star Chamber instead of the Rhea County Court House.

Colonel McAlister Coleman.

## Giordano Bruno (1548-1600)

An Italian philosopher who combined the fiery temperament of a crusader with an active, keen, analytical mind, and who naturally enough found himself in disagreement with things as they were. His restless roaming about the world and daring inquiries into all things of the spirit added color to the awakening of the spirit of freer life which is known as the Era of Renaissance. That he was burnt at the stake by the agents of the Holy Inquisition was but natural under the circumstances. More remarkable was the fact that his searching mind has left a sufficient trace in the course of the human struggle for freedom to merit the interests of our age in his life and struggle hundreds of years back.—H.

# SHAW AND COLEMAN ON THE DAYTON TRIAL

By BERNARD SHAW

(Continued from Page 1.)

that we must not suffer a witch to live. Then there is Communism, which the Apostles enjoined so strongly on the authority of Christ that they struck Ananias and Sapphira dead for holding back their little private capital from the common stock. The Bible does not forbid the teaching of Evolution; but it prescribes fruit and seed bearing herbs as the proper food of man, and flatly forbids the eating of pork. As this interdiction is not raised anywhere in the New Testament, visions of a Holy War between Tennessee and Illinois arise. Which side would South Carolina take? South Carolina is Scriptural in the matter of divorce, on which both Tennessee and Illinois fly in the face of the Gospel. Is the Volstead Amendment consistent with the miracle of Cana in Galilee?

## Nobody Reads It, Everybody Knows It

I need not go through the elaborate codes of Leviticus and Deuteronomy, nor the polygamous institutions adopted by the American Latter-Day Saints on the authority of Solomon (and most unscripturally suppressed by the Federal authorities), nor the injunctions to mutilate ourselves rather than let our members sin, to make it as obvious in America as it is in Europe that no modern civilized State could exist if it substituted the Bible for its statute roll.

The real difficulty about the Bible in America is that, though nobody reads it, everybody imagines he knows what is in it. In Europe those who do not read it carefully attach no importance to it and claim no authority for it. Those who do attach importance to it know what it really says. But in America the Bible has become a figment of the American imagination. To Mr. Bryan and Mr. Butler it is a book by a single omniscient and infallible author who has written for us a straightforward narrative in which there is no inconsistencies, no contradictions, no repetitions, no ambiguities, and in which there is only one God, who is the author in question.

Let America look to it; and let the newspapers and pulpits of Tennessee rally to their duty lest their State become a mere Reservation of morons and moral

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## Bryan Raises Spectre of Religious Strife; Declares A War of Fundamentalism vs. Science

cowards. They can put a stop to this monstrous nonsense of Fundamentalism in a single Sunday if they have the courage of their professions; and no Sunday in America can ever be better spent.

By McALISTER COLEMAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

the experts, brought on by Darrow and Malone and Hays, to testify as to the meaning of Evolution.

When the spineless, smirking Fundamentalist judge had stumbled through his ruling barring all scientists from telling their stories to the jury, the whole community arose in applause. And this despite the fact that it meant the shortening of the trial and the exodus from this amazing town of a horde of equally amazing and profligate visitors.

With all the thousands of words that have been poured out from the telegraph keys in Dayton it is well-nigh impossible to convey to the Northern reader the feel of this astonishing Evolution trial. In the first place Fundamentalism means little or nothing to the average in-

dustrial worker. It has been mainly confined to the small-town church-people, the little merchants led by the professional folk, with huge reinforcements out on the farms.

## Fundamentalism Becomes an Issue

Now, through the efforts of Bryan, with his wealthy backers, it becomes overnight a national issue. Lifelong friends are separating all through this part of the country on the controversial subjects of the "innerrancy of Genesis," "mutations and variations," "Is a man a mammal?" etc., subjects that were as alien to them as extra-territoriality in China before that fatal day when in Robinson's drug-store next to Dayton's post-office Johnny Scopes, the high-school teacher, admitted that he had taught Evolution in defiance of the Tennessee statute.

At eleven-thirty last night, for example, an unheard-of hour for pre-evolutionary Dayton, two students from Antioch College in Ohio were stoutly holding their scientific ground against the onslaughts of Evangelist Montague Powers, "The Dynamo of Dixie," and a host of Fundamentalists. They had begun

the argument in front of Brother Robinson's soda-fountain at noon, taken it out to the benches under the sycamores on Main street by afternoon, and, with time out for supper, had resumed it at dark.

Only the unexpected explosion of the flash of a wandering New York photographer taking a picture of the disputative group brought an end to the debate.

## A Full Quota Of Celebrities

On the outskirts of the crowd wandered Haldemann-Julius and his wife; H. L. Mencken, who is liberally hated by what he calls every day in the Baltimore Sun the "Southern yokelry"; Judge James Harvey Ryckman, free thinker and defender of the California wobblers; Ed Wieck, coal-miner and one of the intellectuals of the Illinois Mine Workers, come all the way from Belleville to hear the trial; Doris Stevens, very proud of the way her husband, Dudley Field Malone, put Bryan on his oratorical back; Joseph Wood Krutch, of The Nation; Arthur Garfield Hays, of the counsel for Scopes—men and women whom you see in and about the Rand School

and the Civic Club, at conventions in Cleveland and Chicago—walking up and down the streets of this tiny Tennessee town, under signs that ask where you are going to spend eternity and if you have read your Bible today.

And experts! They are as thick as artists in Greenwich Village, and all of them are downcast because they have no chance to do their stuff. They swarm about the "Mansion," a great broken down shack of a house formerly occupied by a local coal operator and now the headquarters for the defense. They sit at the feet of Mr. Bryan, for he, too, has had his experts on hand ready to slide down the pole in case of a three-alarm. They hang around the room of the 200 correspondents with sly suggestions that their names might somehow be mentioned in the stories.

Some of them are real. The six whose affidavits have been chosen for entry in the record by the defense are undoubtedly men of reputation and authority. But when a little "go-getter" like Doc Rappeleya, the pal of young Scopes, whose bright idea it was to bring the trial to Day-

ton, begins gravely to expound his "expert" opinions as to the law of gravity and the Einstein theory, one wonders just what constitutes an "expert."

## The Time to Make Fundamentalist Hay

It is all over, this trial of an obscure, backwoods school-teacher for daring to inform his pupils that they come from a lower form of animals, whatever "lower" may imply. The Fundamentalists have won the first round, as everybody knew they would. Now they are girding up their loins for further victories. There is a telegram from a brother up in Maine promising his contribution to the sum of \$50,000 if \$1,000,000 can be raised to start a Fundamentalist university here. In many of the States, legislators with eyes on their farm and small-town constituencies, are preparing anti-Evolution bills similar to the one that went so well in Tennessee. Now is the time for the making of Fundamentalist hay, for the brethren realize that their attempt to force a State religion upon the people of this country will be thrown out when the appeal reaches the Supreme Court. But that may not be for a year or more.

In the meantime follow the pith helmet of Bryan, the Navarre of the Hosts of Ignorance! Make it as hot for the man who dares to think for himself along religious lines as you have made it for the economic heretic! Treat the Evolutionist, as in the past you have treated the Populist and Green-backer and as today you treat the progressive and Socialist.

Up and at them, boys; the new front is the religious front and there will be no peace until every last girl and boy in every last public school is taught to believe, with no mental equivocation, that the Fundamentalist whale swallowed a white, Nordic, Protestant Jonah.

## Pointed Paragraphs

It still remains unrecognized that to bring a child into existence without a fair prospect of being able not only to provide food for its body, but instruction and training for its mind, is a moral crime both against the unfortunate offspring and against society.—John Stuart Mill.

There should be no fire in any corner of the world capable of being fanned into a great flame which would involve the whole world in a new war.—Ramsay MacDonald.

Historians are privileged liars who lend their pen to popular beliefs.—Balzac.

Where liberty is not, there is my country.—Thomas Paine.

Labor does not accept the theory that industry must be carried on merely for the benefit of the capitalist, enabling that individual to amass a large fortune while the workers have only a bare existence.—E. G. Theodore.

It is a blessed thing that in every age some one has had individuality enough to stand by his own convictions—someone has had the grandeur to say his say.—Ingersoll.

## The New Leader Mail Bag.

### Medical Quacks

Editor, The New Leader:  
I read with interest Sam De Witt's column regarding the medical profession, and while it is written in a light vein it is possible that it may be misconstrued. I share in part the views he presented but I am sure that he did not intend to indict the whole profession. On the other hand, there are enough quacks and charlatans in the field to warrant protest. Indeed, competent and experienced members of the profession have for many years warned against the quacks and I am sure that they welcome any protests that may come from other quarters. The only danger in dealing with this question is the possibility of appearing to indict the majority of doctors, which would certainly be an injustice to them.

I know of one experience that is instructive. An aged woman became afflicted with a mental trouble and called in a doctor whose rates were exceptionally cheap. He prescribed for the woman and assured her family that as soon as her stomach had cleared of gases her mental trouble would disappear. He repeated this assurance for several weeks despite the fact that the patient became worse and had violent spells. Finally a specialist was called in, and after a short examination announced that the trouble was a hardening of the arteries due to old age. The experienced physician's diagnosis proved to be correct. It was made in the presence of the other physician who made no comment upon a diagnosis which proved him to be utterly incompetent to even understand such cases.

Now the working class are the chief sufferers from the presence of such men in the profession. The physician in question probably represents a small minority of such men in the profession, but even a few of them can do an immense amount of harm. Because of their cheap rates they attract a large number of sufferers whose small incomes induce them to go to the quack. The result is that the workers often suffer from inadequate treatment, spend their earnings

without getting desired results, and no doubt a certain percentage die because of their faith in the quack.

The capitalist class do not suffer from this evil. It is the workers alone who pay the price. My experience has been that the competent men in the profession, and they are the great majority, are honest, efficient and conscientious. It is the small minority who prey upon the masses who are to be condemned, and if we are always careful to make this distinction I am sure that publicity regarding this situation will do good.

Brooklyn.

H. J.

### A Suggestion to Socialists

Editor, The New Leader:  
Here is an item of news that might be of interest to other comrades reading the Socialist News Page of The Leader.

The Comrades of the 23rd A. D., Brownsville, have blazed a new path, whereby they have shown how it is possible to thoroughly enjoy one's self and extend much needed aid to the county in wiping out its deficit at the same time.

Leaving the Brownsville Labor Lyceum at 9:30, a fleet of 14 touring cars, owned by various comrades in the Brownsville Section, and a few outside of Brownsville, left for a day's outing at Woodland Park, Ardley on the Hudson. The cars were contributed by the comrades owning them and all other comrades attending this outing paid the sum of \$2, which, considering the long ride, the refreshments and bathing and all-around good time, was getting away pretty cheaply for a Sunday.

To make a long story short, \$10 was turned over to Conrade Louis Sadoff, in charge of the County Office, a by no means insignificant sum.

Plans are being made to run this auto outing on a larger scale, embracing the entire county, so that we may in one fell swoop annihilate the entire county deficit and start with a clean slate.

There is much food for thought for other sectors on the Socialist front who find themselves financially embarrassed.

Brooklyn. Joseph N. Cohen.

## Our "Practical" Capitalist System

By JAMES D. GRAHAM

IN Eastern Montana the Northern Pacific Railway is mining coal for use on the locomotives operating on the railroad. The mining is done by steam shovels, two massive excavators are at work, one with a capacity for moving seven cubic yards of coal from the vein in one operation and placing same in railroad cars ready for distribution; the other shovel takes eight tons of coal from the earth in one operation and dumps it into the cars.

Thirty men are employed in this mining, including the train crew who take the cars from the mine to the main line of the railroad. The thirty men, according to reports issued by the railway officials, mine 2,400 tons of coal in a day of eight

hours' work.

This means that there are ten tons of coal mined each hour for every man on the job, or a ton of coal mined and placed on the railway cars in six minutes for each and every man employed at the mine.

No practical miners are employed in this mine, the steam shovel engineers being the only skilled labor employed in the mining of the coal.

Thirty years ago this same coal was given a trial on the railroads of the West, special fire-boxes being constructed for the locomotives in an effort to create greater combustion, but the coal was a failure, it being impossible for the railroads to secure firemen with backs stout enough to fire the locomotives and maintain sufficient steam to pull a train of 600 tons twelve miles an hour.

Today the modern locomotive has a mechanical stoker. It is not fed coal by a fireman with a scoop shovel.

The coal that was useless thirty years ago on the railroads is a great success now. Recently, on the Northern Pacific Railway in Montana, a locomotive pulled a freight train of 4,650 tons, 100 miles in three hours and twenty minutes, making an average of thirty miles an hour, and upgrade all the way at that, traveling at a speed equal to any of the transcontinental passenger trains.

The great improvements in machinery of every description are gradually and rapidly bringing about an era of no-work-to-do.

Collective ownership of the powers of production would translate these great savings into shorter hours and larger incomes for the working class. Private ownership means more enslavement for the workers and greater incomes for the capitalist class.

Capitalism is practical for private owners but a scourge for those who produce the wealth of the world.

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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

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DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

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The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOVITS, Manager.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

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

Office, 231 E. 14th Street

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

Lexington 4549

SECTION MEETINGS

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

Brooklyn—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Thursday 8 P. M.

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

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ED. GOTTFREY, Sec'y-Treas.

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Manager

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Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.

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OF GREATER N. Y. Local 10, Sec. A, C. W. of A.

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A. LEVINE, Rec. Sec'y.

M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

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IRE SCHNEIDER, Chairman

KENNETH F. WARD, Sec'y-Treas.

ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

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Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

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## Strange Arguments for Private Interest

By NORMAN THOMAS

HOW hard it is to argue straight when you are a highly paid special pleader for private interests! That was our dominant sensation as we listened to Arthur Williams, Vice-President of the New York Edison Co., arguing against Morris Hillquit at the L. I. D. Conference in behalf of private as against public ownership of public utilities. Mr. Williams proved himself possessed of courage and courtesy by the way in which he presented his case in what was, for him, the enemy country.

Undoubtedly he believes in his own cause. But he used some strange arguments in his attempt to discredit all public ownership and especially the Ontario Hydro-Electric plan. For instance, he said that the per capita cost of street lighting was higher in Toronto with public ownership than in Montreal or New York City with private ownership. Now that proves precisely nothing about the superiority of private ownership. It merely shows that the citizens of Toronto like well-lighted streets and are willing to pay for them. Per capita cost of lighting depends less on rates than on the number of lights and the number of people. A young couple can reduce the per capita cost of lighting their house in half simply by having twins.

After hearing this per capita argument you may not be surprised to learn that Mr. Williams pretty well gave his own case away by admitting that public ownership may have been necessary in Ontario because of the reluctance of private capital to invest on sufficient scale. That is, after all's said and done, public ownership did the trick when private ownership wouldn't or couldn't.

Socialism will work out the redemption of the wage slave without a sanguinary conflict. It unfurls to the wind no battle banners except those inscribed with peace and good will to man.—Eugene Debs.

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# AN UNCLAIMED LEGACY

By SAMUEL CHUGERMAN

## Recognition and Neglect of Lester F. Ward

III.

GO into any library and take down the biographical dictionaries, the encyclopedias, and you will find a few halting lines about Lester F. Ward. Some describe him simply as a geologist and botanist, and never mention his life's work as a sociologist. Imagine Shakespeare described as a strolling player, without a word about his immortal verse and drama. We cannot find Ward mentioned in the company of Darwin, Haeckel, Huxley and Comte. And we look in vain for any explanation of the neglect of this genius. There is only one biography, published in 1923 by Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape, a modest little volume full of gold that will remain as the best biography that could be written of his personality, his character and his work, by one who knew him intimately and looked into the mind and soul of the man as no one else seems to have done. We are only elaborating on her work and hope she will accept us as a longer trail to a splendid and powerful life.

The lives of few real men assume neat and artistic patterns. There are always loose ends discovered, some lines are traced out and found to lead to nowhere in particular; anti-climaxes and paradoxes appear galore. We need not give this life the novelist's touch, the magical pat of fiction, in order to put the spark of life into the cold facts of a life's history. We can only judge a life by the thoughts, sometimes only by the acts, of the man. The effects of them cannot be estimated for a long time.

### Truth That Begat Fear

There is nothing in Ward's life to cause his name to go down to oblivion. The only reason, sad to relate, seems to be that he told the truth, and went to such lengths in doing so that men turn away from his thought with fear and consternation. For men's minds are first of all conservative and they want no questions, doubts or truths, only to be let alone. The mind-makers of all the ages have always been those who ask questions, the wonderers, the seers. The true pioneers and makers of history are the poets, the inventors, the artists and scientists, not the soldiers, priests, politicians or captains of industry. Once in a long while we come across a man who has a little of the ingredients that go to make the true discoverer and pathfinder and then we have an immortal.

European savants, at least, did not fail to recognize him. In America he is still confused not with any maker of dreams or Utopias, but with Ward, the baker of bread. Of course, the usual honors accorded to university professors who write books and special articles for scientific magazines were not wanting. When Ward declined membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at Brown University he was following in the footsteps of Spencer and Huxley. It was not medals or honorary degrees or memberships that he wanted, but it was cooperation to spread his system of thought. In 1910 he was elected President of the International Sociological Institute of France, and three years later was invited to act as chairman of its fifth international congress at the Sorbonne in Paris. Ward, who wrote his first love letters in French, there delivered the presidential address in French that was understood and appreciated by Frenchmen, and was the lion of the convention.

### Travelled Often Through Europe

Unlike other thinkers who roam the universe in spirit from the depths of a library chair, or who, like Kant, never travelled more than thirty miles away from his birthplace in which he lived for eighty years, Ward journeyed over the face of Europe several times. In 1911 he attended the Monist Congress called by the followers and disciples of the monistic philosophy of the great Haeckel, the author and, some say, the solver of the Riddle of the Universe. The master was to be the chief guest; but great men, even though they juggle with worlds and planets, have ankles that are brittle, and an accident kept Haeckel confined to his villa at Jena with a sprained ankle. So the convention came to him, and a torchlight procession more than a quarter of a mile long filed past his front porch. Funny folk, these European scientists and philosophers, who create riots over an opera, engage in duels over questions of literary style, and have torchlight parades in honor of a philosophy of life, over a Weltanschauung called monism. Haeckel addressed the paraders and spoke with great feeling of Ward's work, "Dynamic Sociology," which furthered Haeckel's work to such remarkable lengths.

Haeckel's famous series of monographs on evolution were reviewed by Ward in Haeckel's own language, German, and the great master of evolution and cosmology wrote to Ward thanking him for his brilliantly clear exposition of the monistic evolutionary philosophy and

asked for his photograph. Haeckel must have been amazed that young money-making America had found time to produce a man of Ward's intellect. They first met in 1894 and became fast friends and admirers. So did Spencer, Gumpowicz and many other scientists and philosophers of note, who came in contact with the modest genius who never blew his own horn or hired others to do it for him. Ward, practically unknown in America, was elected one of the honorary Vice-Presidents of the Monistic Congress and was almost as lionized there as Babe Ruth or Charlie Chaplin in this land of the brave and the home of the free.

### "Pure Sociology" Used As Text Book

In Europe and Asia, Ward's "Pure Sociology" and other works are used as text books in sociology. In America, we have a few remembrances of him and his work. In the sociology room in Kent Hall, at Columbia University, where he gave a course of lectures in the summer of 1911, hangs his picture among other great sociologists. In Brown University there is a Ward Room where are preserved his chair, desk, manuscripts and papers. The original manuscripts of his books are in the Congressional Library at Washington, waiting presumably for Maubaul's New Zealand to dig them up out of our culture. Over his desk there still hang the pictures of Spencer, Darwin, Comte, Huxley, Haeckel, Condorcet, and others with whom he had a sense of real companionship. But the spirit of Ward, like a refreshing breeze, seems to inspire the onlooker of these really great minds with new energy and nobler ideas to continue Ward's work of enlightenment and education, where the other masters of science and thought left off.

By and large, the so-called civilized, intellectual world has not accorded Ward any measure of fame, any true valuation of his labors. It has uniformly mistaken men in high office, noble only by the accident of birth or of inherited wealth, thrust upon them, victorious military leaders, demagogues, braggers and intellectual founders—it has most consistently taken these for its great men. It has heaped honors on pompous nonentities. It has erected the gibbet and the jail for thinkers and, what is more cruel, has consigned to neglect and oblivion the cleanest and noblest of souls, the thinkers and teachers of men, until one is tempted to accept that devilishly false and inhuman maxim, "Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne."

### The True Greatness

Ward knew, if the masses do not, that the great man is not he who appears to surmount his fellows. Fame and fortune did not bother Ward, nor did he bother about them. He had more important work to do. His life of hard work was sufficient compensation. The gratitude and reward given to some piffing politician or second-rate scribbler who wrote to order on the sands of his day, who shames all art and science with his so-called labors, or the transient glory granted to some patriotic butcher of the battlefield, did not discourage him for a single moment. His greatness was not that of some Gladstone, engulfed in a sea of his own verbosity, or of a Napoleon who sat grand, gloomy and peculiar, a sceptered hermit wrapped in the solitude of his own originality. There are more ways than one to achieve greatness. Maupassant's valet and Johnson's Boswell may dwell together in the eternal niches of immortality. Even Torregiano lives in history, because as a student of Michael Angelo he flattened his master's nose with a crushing blow with his student's mallet.

Some day men will grow tired of the false meaningless word "great" and will no longer stick a chosen one on a pedestal for a single merit or pull him down for lack of others. Ward's work will outlive much that is called great today, so his neglect need not make us pessimistic. There are so many others who are buried by the banal avalanches of everyday life, before they have even had a chance to rise and achieve the potentialities within them. And those few that dared to think or walk independently in new paths of thought and action had to fight a world of opposition.

### Greatest Recognition Still to Come

Every invention, every new thought, every effort that smacked of creative work, has always been hailed as an insult to some idol or God, denounced as an offence against morals or as a menace to the safety of the community or as a dire threat against some king or ruler. Is it any wonder that Ward has been dubbed a materialist, an Anarchist, a dangerous man, just as Haeckel and Spencer and Darwin are still denounced today? But if it took 2,500 years for man to

transcend the hunting pack, if it took millions of years to develop the one-toed horse, if it takes centuries for a country to recognize its poets, artists and philosophers, we may rest assured that Ward will in time be given his proper valuation; that the main idea running like a streak of gold through his entire philosophy, his one great and organizing thought, the belief in the efficacy of conscious effort, guided by intelligence, to conquer Nature and all our ills and errors, that this will in time be adopted by humanity, which will find that it must not only be intellectual but also intelligent and must use reason instead of passion. The ideas of a man who is a poet, a scientist and a humanitarian, who could encompass all history with an eye that was cosmic, cannot long remain dormant.

He is in good company with others of his own country whom it has passed by. Poe, Bierce, Salts, among writers, and Thomas Paine among thinkers, will suffice as examples. It has glorified the Elbert Hubbards and the Elinoir Glyns. To look into Paine's accomplishments is a study in "Americanism" that the super-patriots will do well to avoid. A partial list of what he did places Paine much above famous Americans who said a great deal about history and great men, above historians of the type of that famous police commissioner who became President, Theodore Roosevelt, who summed up Paine in a terse Rooseveltian phrase, "A filthy little Atheist." Of course, Paine was not an Atheist at all. He was a Deist of the finest type, a man whose religion was to do good, and whose country was the world. He was too big to be taken in the arms of a little fire-eating politician.

### The Case of Thomas Paine

Paine was one of the clearest cases of genius produced by the eighteenth century, the friend and adviser of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Madison. He was the secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in Congress and the Pennsylvania Assembly. By his writings he did more than any other person for the cause of American freedom. He first proposed American independence, first suggested the Federal Union of States, first proposed the abolition of Negro slavery, when Washington himself, first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was a large slaveholder. Paine started the movement for the protection of dumb animals, arbitration and international peace, and rights of women. He first pointed out the reality of human brotherhood, as well as the folly of hereditary succession and monarchical Government. He first proposed old-age pensions, international copyright, the education of the children of the poor at the public's expense (for this alone he would surely be ridden out of the country by the

Babbitts as a dangerous Bolshevik).

Paine first proposed a great republic of all the nations of the world, first proposed and first wrote the words "The United States of America." He was the founder of the first Ethical Society, first proposed the Louisiana Territory purchase, was the inventor of the first iron bridge, hollow candle, the principle of the modern central draught burner, etc. Yet this great and noble soul, intoxicated not with God or the unknowable but with the love of humanity, who dared to attack autocracy in Church and State, who fought despotism whether of people or politicians, is outlawed from the company of the fathers of his country because he dared to tell the truth. Little wonder it is, then, that Ward, with ideas decades ahead of his time, who traced back the history and origins of our social, religious and political problems to their sources, is still known only as a professor of sociology. Only an examination of his work will show us his wonderful mind, his nobility of ideas and ideals, and carry on the work that he bequeathed to humanity.

We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and fight wage-slavery. We seek peace and order and combat the murder of people, the class war, and the social anarchy.—William Liebknecht.

### 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 first Thursday of the month.  
B. KWALWASSER, Secretary

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

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday 243 East 44th Street, New York City  
President: H. Kramer, Sec'y: Frank Walker, Treas.: Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres.: A. Pugliese, Business Agent: H. Vols, August Schrempf

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

### PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 692  
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St., Tel. Regent 5225  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening  
David Callahan, Clarence Barnes, President and Vice-President  
Peter Goldie, J. J. Connell, Sec'y and Fin. Secretary

### WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 219, N. Y. & N.E.A. & R.I. of A.  
Office & Headquarters: 110 E. 30 St., N.Y.  
LEONIS 1874  
Regular Meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Levy, President and Sec'y

### PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters: 308 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5629  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
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CHAS. KOENIG, Sec'y

### HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
175 E. 7th St., Orchard 5236  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL. GRABAL, President  
S. JACOB, Sec'y

### Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn  
Office: Telephone Cumberland 0189  
371 Pacific Street  
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. K. Calvert, President and Sec'y-Rep.

### NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230  
Office and Headquarters: 166 Eighth Avenue, Phone Chelsea 9549  
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.  
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of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WATKINS 7164  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Thursday at AMALITHONE BLDG., 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President  
Pat'k Hanlon, A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Sec'y and Fin. Secretary

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

Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union  
Office: 22 WEST 10th STREET Phone: CHELSEA 10263-10263  
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 2 W. 16th St.  
PHILIP UNSTADTER, President  
Edward Neway, John E. Donnelly, Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Sec'y-Treas. and Bus. Agent

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET, LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4839  
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, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
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CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y  
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### 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  
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y  
CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
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### Carpenters and Joiners of America

67-69 Lexington Avenue, Local 385  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.  
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N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent  
WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary  
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### Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 366  
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Board of Trustees—Jas. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Gilew

### Carpenters and Joiners of America

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Local Union No. 808  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5114. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary HENRY COOK, Treasurer  
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### DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

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67-69 Lexington Avenue, Madison Square 4009.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.  
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### COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. O. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 12 St. Marks Place, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
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DANIEL HUNT, Vice-President PETER FINKERMAN, JOHN McARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN, 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, 242 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERIAN, President and Business Agent  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres.  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y JOHN LEAVY, JOSEPH LAMONTE, Business Agents

### Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283  
Meets Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Beethovens Hall, 210 East 5th St., 8:30 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-4100-5410. PHILIP ZAUNER, Secretary

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone: 53 East 106th Street, Lehigh 2141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 219 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Financial Secretary, Recording Treasurer

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

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 67 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.  
Phone Watkins 9183  
LEON H. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.  
Theodore F. Doucette, Organizer

### JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

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

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

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 2023 Fifth Avenue, Phone: Harlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 243 East 84th Street  
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FRED DEIGAN, General-Secretary  
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### International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
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### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

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

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## NATIONAL

If a serious Socialist can not sell one subscription to a fiery, fighting working class weekly paper every two weeks, he has just about petered out as a Socialist. The grand drama of the industrial-political revolution of the twentieth century, the greatest show on earth, the most sublime social transformation in the history of the human race, has become uninteresting to him, and in fact his unctious talk about his love of Socialism is a weak and whining wheeze, meaning nothing whatever except a verbal habit. Just think of the situation for a moment, Comrade, and remember the greatest thing on earth, the approaching revolution for the freedom of the working class—and do your plain duty.

### Follow These Examples

Comrade Max Dorn, Secretary of Local Seattle, recently met a Comrade with a rural route address and he did not let him get away until he had been made acquainted with the plans for rebuilding the Party. The result was a contribution of \$2 to the Organization Maintenance Fund. A few days later Comrade Dorn fired in a ten-spot and a rush order for subscription cards for the American Appeal, with a promise of more to follow.

Comrade Joseph C. Chamberlain (a new recruit) landed a high-up professor in the Stanford University as a paid subscriber of the American Appeal. He orders more cards and asks for advertising matter.

The Secretary of a live Kansas City Branch, Comrade N. Rasmussen, sent in \$5 for subs. That five will be turned over so many times it will get dizzy!

Comrade A. Sozzi, Springfield, Massachusetts, comes in for four, as does J. Sklar, Secretary of the 2-9-16th A. D. Branch of Brooklyn.

Youngtown, Ohio, comrades are rolling over a \$17 American Appeal card investment, and will keep it rolling indefinitely.

These, and hundreds of hustlers like them, will be on the Honor Roll when the first issue of the paper makes its appearance.

Those interested should address the American Appeal, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

## MINNESOTA

Comrade Murray King's report includes this item:

"At the last regular meeting of Local Minneapolis, sixteen new members were admitted. Among them were a number of effective Socialist speakers and organizers in the Minneapolis movement. . . . In order to hold the new members and stimulate this growth the program of the local meetings was considerably revised. Hereafter the regular business meeting of the local will be preceded by a propaganda session, consisting of speeches by well-known speakers and discussion by the audience, after which those who do not care to remain for the business will be free to leave the room when the business of the local is taken up. . . . A sufficient number have signed application cards in St. Paul to form a live local." District Organizer King and Comrade P. H. Phelps are visiting the old Socialists in the latter city and bringing them back into the movement.

## ILLINOIS

New locals were organized last week by District Organizer William Henry in Staunton, Mt. Olive, Carlinville, and a Jugo-Slav branch at Gillespie, Macoupin County, where Comrade Henry was working last week, in a mining territory. Work is slow, poverty is harsh, and organization work is difficult; but Henry "bucks the line" hard.

## NEW MEXICO

From Comrade W. F. Richardson, of Boswell, comes a suggestion: "The comrades have a supply of the best leaflets obtainable. These are used with great care, distributed to just those persons to whom they would be particularly interesting. Before being distributed, they are made still more effective by having a written notation made at the close, urging that the leaflet be carefully handed to a neighbor by the reader."

## CALIFORNIA

Comrade Emil Herman, district organizer, is now in Los Angeles working early and late and often with the local comrades in preparation for the regional convention to be held in that city on July 25 and 26. Hollywood Bowl has been engaged for the demonstration. There is a most interesting race on between the comrades of lower California and those in the upper part of the State, where a similar convention and celebration will be held on August 1 and 2. Each group is striving to have the greatest Socialist demonstration ever held in the State. Comrade Herman reports lively interest for organization in the towns he visited on his route. Comrade Debs leaves for California next week and will be accompanied by his brother, Theodore.

## MISSOURI

District Organizer William R. Snow is still at work in St. Louis. The weather has been cruelly hot there since the great demonstration on July 4, interfering greatly with the work. Comrade Snow reports old members and ex-members keenly interested in the matter of the revival of the party; and all are "dead sure that the powerful, national Socialist propaganda paper is the big thing needful for the great work."

## For Controller



CHARLES SOLOMON

Comrade Charles Solomon, of Brooklyn, has been nominated by the Party to make the race for Controller in New York City this fall. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch was originally nominated for the office, but owing to pressure of literary work in which she is now engaged, has had to regretfully decline to accept.

Comrade Solomon is a lawyer, associated in his practice with Comrade Louis Goldberg of Brooklyn. He has been an office worker, a journalist, publicity man, secretary to Socialist Congressman Meyer London, and executive secretary to the Socialist delegation in the Board of Aldermen. He is an excellent speaker and debater. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1919, ousted and re-elected in 1920 over the combined opposition of both old parties in the 23rd Assembly district, Brooklyn.

## VIRGINIA

While in the southern town of Dayton, Tennessee, Mr. Bryan is betting sixteen to one that he is the missing link for the chain of evidence showing that the symbol of the Democratic party was wisely selected, it is refreshing to have a wholesome letter from a student in the University of Virginia, saying that the local chapter of the

League for Industrial Democracy is eager to have as many as possible of the University students supplied with Socialist literature. The writer expresses a strong desire to learn of the work of the party. Of course no student is in danger from Socialist teachings.

## INDIANA

Muncie has organized a local with nine members. Comrade Max Matthews, the secretary, feels confident that the local will grow. The new organization plans to do some systematic propaganda work. The local that works will live and grow; but not otherwise.

Marion County will hold a basket picnic on Sunday, July 19, at Winston's Grove, in Indianapolis.

Comrade William H. Henry, organizer for District No. 6, will go at once into Indiana. Comrade Henry will organize or reorganize a local if there is any material for it in the community he visits.

## WISCONSIN

Socialists of Wisconsin are likely to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed the late Robert M. La Follette. The progressives are fatherless and torn by the jealousies of their leaders while the Democrats are shaken by Koo Koo and anti-Koo Koo factions. Victor L. Berger says that the "steward" or anti-La Follette Republicans "have money and President Coolidge. With the President's money and the press they control they will put up a good fight. The outlook for the Socialist Party is most excellent. As in France, Germany and England, the people look to the Socialist Party to provide leadership."

## OHIO

Dayton Socialists have accomplished a big job by placing their three candidates for City Commissioner on the primary ballot. Thanks to the work of devoted party members during very hot days the Socialist nomination papers were filed with 1,475 signatures. Street meetings and noon factory meetings are being held every week, while several wards have been covered with handbills. The Socialist candidates go upon the primary ballot together with candidates of capitalist interests and our candidates have a good chance to pull through for the final ballot. "This year we'll give them (the enemy candidates) a battle that will make them hunt some new tricks," says the Miami Valley Socialist.

## ILLINOIS

An Important Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Delegate Committee of Local Cook County of the Socialist Party, at its meeting of July 13:

"Whereas, The Socialist Party of Cook County cannot without taking notice pass over the action of the

United Garment Workers in trying to secure strike-breakers to take the places of striking members of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America; therefore be it Resolved: That the Socialist Party of Cook County condemn this act of disruption of the solidarity of the Labor movement as one that cannot be excused by any man or woman claiming the need of organization among the toiling masses of our country."

## MARYLAND

William A. Toole, State Organizer, desires to get in communication with all Socialists in Maryland, including Baltimore, who are interested in a sound organization for the State. Organizer Toole is speaking every night, weather permitting, in Baltimore. The attention of the Baltimore Socialists and sympathizers is directed to these meetings. Beginning Saturday, July 25, these meetings are as follows: Saturday, July 25, Baltimore and Holiday street; Monday, July 27, Baltimore and Carrollton avenue; Tuesday, July 28, Baltimore and Holiday street; Wednesday, July 29, 36th and Roland avenue, Hampden; Thursday, July 30, Baltimore and Holiday street; Friday, July 31, Eastern avenue and 3rd street, Highlandtown.

Socialists desiring meetings in other parts of Baltimore or anywhere in Maryland will address the Organizer, William A. Toole, 2134 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

## CONNECTICUT

New Haven Local New Haven held a very successful open-air rally Saturday, July 18, on the New Haven Central Green, which was addressed by K. C. Jursk of the State Executive Committee. The Communists were there in force and asked many questions concerning the MacDonald Government and about French Socialists' attitude toward the war in Africa; also about the Socialists' attitude toward the World War, and many other questions. Jursk was equal to the task and answered their questions to the satisfaction of the large audience.

## New Haven County

The Locals of New Haven County are planning a basket picnic (the date has not been set, but it will be held about the middle of August), which will be held in the State Park, between North Haven and Wallingford.

## The Commonwealth Banquet

The Commonwealth picnic and banquet, which was held in Foxon, Sunday, July 19, was a great success. Norman Thomas, candidate for Mayor of New York City, delivered a fine address on the need of a greater Socialist press. As the diners were about to sit down, George H. Goebel of New Jersey appeared. He was given a job, one at which he is an expert. He was successful in raising over \$100 for the sustaining fund of our paper.

Martin F. Plunkett was chairman.

## Candidate in Buffalo



ROBERT A. HOFFMAN

Robert A. Hoffman, candidate for Councilman in Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., educated in the public and high schools and New York University. He has been an active Socialist Party member for years. In 1919 he was Campaign Manager for the Party in the election which resulted in the election of Frank C. Perkins to the Buffalo City Council and John H. Gibbons as Mayor of Lackawanna. In 1923 he was employed by the National Office as an advance man on the Debs Tour and afterwards spent some time in the National Office. Last year he was Secretary of the La Follette Campaign Committee for Erie County. At present he is Recording Secretary of Local Buffalo, Socialist Party.

Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, State Organizer, spoke a few minutes for Party organization. Karl C. Jursk, circulation manager of the Commonwealth, asked for a larger circulation of the paper, and a number of subs. were secured.

There were a number of old party members present who had not attended an affair of the Party in years, and they agreed that they had a good time.

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

District Organizer Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis reports that he has reorganized Local Brockton and that it now has a membership of seventeen. This Local has engaged the services of Comrade August Claessens for two speaking engagements—Wednesday August 5, and Thursday, August 6.

Comrade Lewis spoke to a large audience in Rockland, Saturday, July 18. The members of the newly organized local in Rockland are enthusiastically preparing for the

## GREECE

### Socialists Gaining Ground

In the midst of more or less revolutionary shifts in Greek Government the influence of the Greek Socialist Party continues to grow, according to statements made by N. Yannios, secretary of that organization, to the Prague Socialist Party, while attending the Balkan Conference. Comrade Yannios, who is editor of the official Greek Socialist paper, Kinonia, said:

"The Greek Socialist Party received 8,000 votes in the election of 1923. Nearly all these voters read the Kinonia. As the party has always stood for strictly Socialist revolutionary tactics, its policy enjoys great sympathy in the nation. The party has always participated in the struggles against the monarchist Constitution of the country and thus has won the approval of the Greek democratic public. The Republican party always pays attention to the decisions of the Socialist Party, which are transmitted to Parliament in the form of resolutions. The party wants the complete democratization of Greece, especially in its official machinery. Lack of social reforms constantly affords occasion to criticize the ruling regime. The party also does educational work and is bringing clarity about the essentials of democracy to the people."

According to occasional reports from Greece, there is a fairly active Communist Party there and the trade unions are divided in their allegiance.

## IRELAND

Striking Labor successes from all over Southern Ireland are indicated by the returns for the Free State local government elections, which have just been concluded. A noted instance was the middle-class district of Rathmines, Dublin, where two Labor men and one Labor woman, Mrs. Johnson, the wife of Mr. Tom Johnson, the Labor party leader in the Dail, were all returned with substantial polls.

Another of the successful candidates was Mr. W. Norton, secretary of the Postal Workers' Union. Pembroke, an ultra-fashionable Dublin suburb, returned three Labor men.

Five Labor men were returned to the Wexford County Council, and among the most remarkable victories were those in Kildare, where no less than 13 workers' nominees received seats on the County Council out of a total of 29.

Claessens' meeting to be held Saturday, August 8.

Comrade Lewis has now started work in Somerville. That means that there will be an application for a charter from there in a few days.

The District Secretary, Comrade Warren Edward Fitzgerald, spoke in Lowell, Saturday, July 18. A fairly good sized collection was taken.

## NEW JERSEY

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, July 25

HOBOKEN—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker, Charles Kruse.

BAYONNE—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan.

UNION CITY—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker, May Harris Mainland.

UNION CITY—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker, Ross Brown.

WEST NEW YORK—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker, Frank Crosswaithe.

## NEW YORK STATE

The short organizing campaign, just completed by National and State Organizer Stille at Glen Falls and vicinity resulted in 32 out of 40 enrolled Socialist voters or Socialist sympathizers visiting joining the local. Stille will return to Glen Falls around the first of August and "round up" a few more prospects. The Local will put a ticket in the field for the fall elections.

A conference with Organizer Stille was held at the State Office, Albany, last week, Friday evening. Capitol District members of State Executive Committee, State Committee, Organizing Fund contributors and active comrades being present. It was the sense of the meeting that the district requires at least six weeks to be devoted to the City of Albany. Comrade Stille began work at Albany last Monday.

The State Secretary is arranging a schedule of August speaking dates for Esther Friedman, beginning with Poughkeepsie August 5 and continuing at Albany, Glens Falls and Schenectady on the 6th, 7th and 8th. Local Kenwood-Sherrill has accepted for a meeting at Oneida. Rochester and Buffalo have agreed to engage Comrade Friedman for a week each, but the schedule for the western part of the State has not yet been definitely announced.

## LOCAL NEW YORK

CENTRAL COMMITTEE Tuesday, July 28, at 8:30 p. m. 247 East 84th street.

1st-2nd A. D. Friday, July 31, at 8:30 p. m. 204 East Broadway. James Oneal will speak on "The Promise of Socialism."

3rd-5th-10th A. D. Monday, July 27, at 8:30 p. m. 7 East 15th street, Room 402.

Thursday, July 30, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers, Leonard C. Kaye, and Sam Gradstein, Chairman.

17th-18th-20th A. D. Monday, July 27, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 114th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

Wednesday, July 29, at 8:30 p. m. Corner 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker, Leonard C. Kaye. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

22nd-23rd A. D. Saturday, August 1, 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers, Alexander Tendler and George Meyers.

8th A. D. Wednesday, July 29, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, corner 14th street and Irving place. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, Lester Diamond.

Friday, July 31, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 10th street and 2nd avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, Lester Diamond.

Finnish Branch Tuesday, July 28, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 125th street and 7th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, A. D. Steadman.

21st A. D. Meetings MONDAY: 133rd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Ross D. Brown, Frank Crosswaithe, Butler, and Gaspar, chairman.

TUESDAY: 142nd street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Comrades Brown, Crosswaithe and Gaspar.

WEDNESDAY: 139th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Comrades Brown and Butler.

THURSDAY: 139th street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Comrades Brown, Crosswaithe and Gaspar.

FRIDAY: 138th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Comrades Brown, Crosswaithe, Butler and Gaspar.

SATURDAY: 142nd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Comrades Brown and Butler.

## BRONX

A special Branch meeting will be held Thursday, July 23, at the 7th A. D. headquarters. All members are requested to be present. Very important matters are awaiting your approval.

The petitions for primary elections are ready for signatures. Enrolled Socialist voters and Party members are requested to walk to 1167 Boston Road, Local Headquarters, and sign.

From all parts of the county news come of a great revival. Speakers report large crowds and much enthusiasm. Committees report the question hurled at them most frequently is: When do we start the real campaign? Old-timers and new members clamor for work and more educational meetings. Speakers returning from their one or two weeks' vacation in the country are cheered to the echo as they visit headquarters. Encouraged by this enthusiasm, speakers express readiness to mount the platform and

(Continued on Page 11.)

## On The International Front

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

## THE INTERNATIONAL

### Bulgarian Socialists Upheld

As the result of the conference of the Socialist parties of the Balkan States held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on June 12-14, under the auspices of the Socialist and Labor International, the International Commission, made up of Louis de Broekere, Tom Shaw and Frederick Adler, has issued a report on the Bulgarian situation reading, in part, as follows:

"The Commission is not in a position to deal in detail with the accusations made against the extremist parties and the Tsankof Government. There is, however, no doubt at all that Bulgaria is now the victim of a two-fold plague. On one side there are the acts of the violent Communist and Agrarian elements which are responsible for repeated murder and robbery; on the other side there is the fact that the Government of Tsankof has established the white terror. In the present condition of affairs, in which different witnesses are very contradictory, it does not seem to be possible, to fix individual responsibilities with certainty. We must content ourselves by stating the growth of the evil and the energetic will of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party to continue the combat against both the criminal parties of violence between which they are placed."

The report draws attention to the declaration which the Bulgarian Social Democrats made at the First Balkan Conference in March, 1924, and continues:

"The Bulgarian delegates gave to the Conference a report of the action they had taken in the spirit of this declaration. Their opposition in Parliament was clearly shown when they refused to vote for the Budget and when they alone had the courage to vote against the establishment of martial law during the dangerous state of mind caused by the bomb outrage in the Cathedral. Owing to their action three amnesty measures were promulgated and they are still working for a broader amnesty which will extend to other cases."

"The efforts of the Bulgarian Social Democrats have brought distinct results since the first Balkan Conference. The party has become stronger, and the local elections which took place as a result of its demand have brought it important successes. But there remains much to be done to realize fully the program of March, 1924. The Bulgarian Social Democrats are working to complete their difficult task. They are still decided to press for

the quickest possible consultation of the people in new elections.

"At the same time it is necessary to prepare conditions which will guarantee the freedom of the people to vote, which is quite impossible in the present state of siege and terror. That is the direction in which the efforts of the Bulgarian Social Democrats are now concentrated. The party has drawn up a program in this direction which forms the basis of its Parliamentary action. To realize this program, however, a method must be found to restore normal conditions, the lack of which weighs so heavily on the people and to put an end to dictatorship and violence. The Bulgarian Social Democrats believe that the power to realize this normal condition of affairs can only be found in the grouping of all the forces which are really democratic. They see in this combination the first and essential step to any future progress."

"The Commission invites all parties affiliated with the S. L. I. to support the Bulgarian Social Democrats in their fight and says:

"Experience has taught that dictatorial and Fascist Governments are sensitive to the expression of public opinion. It is, therefore, necessary that all parties, in and out of Parliament, should make every effort to draw attention to the Bulgarian problem. It is not enough, however, merely to draw attention to misdeeds. It must not be forgotten, that if the Bulgarian situation is so critical today, Europe must bear a considerable part of the responsibility."

In this connection the report especially refers to the problems of refugees and draws the attention of the Commission appointed by the Executive of the S. L. I. to study the questions of minorities, to the pressing problem of minorities in the Balkans.

At the Prague conference Bulgaria was represented by Comrades Sakasof, Pastukhof and Neikof; Yugoslavia by Topalovitch and Krun and Greece by Yannios. Present as guests were Comrades Nemes and Soukup from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, Czech and Jilibrand from the German Social Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia; Buchler from the Hungarian Social Democratic Party; Niedzialkowsky from the Polish Socialist Party, Stalin-sky from the Russian Social Revolutionary Party and Bezpalko from the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party. Emil Vandervelde, who was scheduled to form part of the International Commission, could not at-

tend, as he was busy with the internal crisis in Belgium which resulted in his taking the post of Foreign Minister in the Coalition Cabinet and automatically leaving his place on the Executive Committee of the S. L. I. in accord with its rules.

Notwithstanding the decided opposition shown by the Bulgarian Socialists and the International to the bloody Tsankof regime, the Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued one of its well known "Up and Down" pronouncements damning the London and Amsterdam Internationals and the Amsterdam Social Democratic Party and demanding to know what these organizations have done to check the flow of blood in Bulgaria.

## YUGOSLAVIA

Comrade Topalovitch Optimistic Intervened while attending the Balkan Conference in Prague by Pravo Lidu, the main Czechoslovak Socialist paper, Dr. Zivko Topalovitch, Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Yugoslavia, expressed himself as full of confidence in the future of the Socialist movement in his country, despite the fact that at the elections of last February, Government chicanery had caused his party to lose its two seats in the Skupshtina. Comrade Topalovitch said he considered the capitulation to the Pashitch Government by Stephen Raditch, leader of the Croatian Republican Peasants' Party, complete. He declared the Centralists had a majority in the nation over the Federalists and that the liquidation of the strife among the various tribes and races was a necessary preliminary to the eventual waging of the class struggle. He continued:

"The Communist movement in Yugoslavia is in a state of complete dissolution. Without Russian money it would collapse at once. The results of Communist activity are terrible. The Labor organizations, Social Democratic as well as Communist, have been smashed. The working masses are indifferent. Now the Socialist workers have no representation in Parliament. But already an improvement is in sight. The Social Democrats observed May Day in combination with the independent right wing of the Communists. The trade unions are getting together again and are attacking the Communist dissolution policy. Today the Social Democrats already count for more than the Communists. The Social Democratic Party is again marching ahead in the cities and is about to begin agitation in the country districts."

# D R A M A

## Psychology in the Movies

A CERTAIN manufacturer of motion pictures has just made a special pilgrimage from New York to Vienna to call upon Professor Sigmund Freud. He wanted Freud badly. He was prepared to pack a grip for him and take him right away in his pocket, to put some psychological punch in the movies. It is some years now since the same live gentleman, needing a little dramatic punch, came over to fetch Mr. Bernard Shaw. "And we might have agreed," said Mr. Shaw blandly, "if he hadn't believed in making pictures for art while I believe in making them for money." Perhaps Professor Freud is of the same mind.

There is no psychology, except Chaplin's, in the American cinema. There is no psychology in the British cinema. There is little psychology in the French and none in the Italian cinema. There is one predominant psychology in the German cinema—the psychology of a madman.

It is a much abused word, this psychology, which has been stretched to include all sorts of qualities which are not by nature its own; twisted to stand for perversions of thought, pulled into a pseudonym for observation, narrowed to be nothing more than a flowery name for horse sense. Even its dictionary meaning, a scientific knowledge of mental phenomena, has been misread. For to regard "phenomena" in its secondary sense of "unusual happenings" is to build up, in place of a true psychology, a psychology of hallucination. The finer European producers, Wiene and Lang and a few others, have made themselves masters of the psychology of the ordinary. But only once has a producer shown on the screen a complete psychological study of the norm—Karl Grune in that cosmopolitan film, that film of no one age, "The Street."

The only way to justify the absence of psychology from the cinema is to transform that cinema into a thing of fantasy and fairy tale. Here there is no norm, no science, no knowledge. There is no cause and effect, only effect. Or, if the thought is there,

it is extra-human, and we have not yet learned to chart the mental phenomena of fairies. In many moods I have determined that such a transformation is the best thing that could happen to the cinema. But until, or unless, such a cinema arrives, for so long as producers are concerned with the lives and emotions of human beings and the movements of a world of milk-cans and no magic, the need for psychology will persist.

The very tendency of the newer cinema towards suggestion, rather than statement, creates a psychological want. In the old days of representation and pastiche—an era which lingers long in American studios—psychology was certainly of less account. We looked at surfaces then, and did not inquire too closely whether they represented a living thought within. But the more the arts turn through impressionism towards expressionism—we may like it or not, but it is the impetus of the times—the more they present instead of represent, the more urgent is the need for a psychological ally.

How can a man present the impression of, let us say, sleeping in a haunted house if he does not know the factors of that impression? How can a producer invite us to see life through the eyes of one man if those eyes are to him blank windows, shuttered?

In a cinema such as ours today, just as in the modern theatre, it is so much waste money to comb the industry for a "character actor." Clever though he may be in building up a personality, the producer will defeat him in the end. The author, too, may have sketched in such-and-such a man; the producer, zealous to finish the portrait, will unwittingly paint him into quite another. In all sorts of odd little ways the false psychology shows, not alone in the reaction of character to circumstance, a man's behavior in the teeth of crisis. It is no more destructive of character for a man to show emotions that are alien to him than to wear a suit which he would naturally have detested. It is no more out of drawing for a nice heroine to clutch at her heart and sob against the door panels when she hears a bit of bad news than to entertain with a lavish vulgarity which would offend her very instinct of good taste.

On the whole, perhaps it is just as well for America that Professor Freud has not come to put that psychological punch into pictures. For the punch might have knocked out the pictures by mistake.

## The Coming Season

Provincetown Playhouse to Continue Experimental Policy—Channing Pollock's "The Enemy"—Henry Miller Back This Fall—Arthur Hopkins to do Barry's "The Happy Man."

The Provincetown Playhouse, the coming season, will continue and carry on its policy of experiment. James Light, Cleon Throckmorton and M. Eleanor Fitzgerald, who as director, technical director, and manager, respectively, will hold the reins on Macdougall street, plan to bring this policy of experimentation into both the choice of plays and the manner of production. Among the plays at present under consideration are: "The Man Who Never Died," by Charles Webster; "The Black Masters," by Leonid Andreyev; "Adam Solitaire," by Emjo Bosche; "The Dream Play," by August Strindberg; a Greek tragedy, and "The Book of Revelations," by Eugene O'Neill.

Fay Bainter is now under contract to Crosby Gaige for two years. Her performance in the troupe of Channing Pollock's "The Enemy" at New Haven last month caused Miss Bainter to sign with Gaige. The play is due on Broadway in September.

Sam H. Harris has placed in rehearsal a new farce, "Cradle Snatchers," by Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell. The cast includes Mary Boland, Margaret Dale, Edna May Oliver, Edward Fielding, Homer Barton and Florence Peterson.

Hassard Short, in association with Charlotte Greenwood, will produce a comedy based on Fulton Oursler's story, "Sandalwood." Mr. Short is also planning to stage Reynold Hahn's light opera, "Ciboulette."

Clarence Buddington Kelland's "A Woman's Faith," Opens at B. S. Moss' Colony, Sunday

"A Woman's Faith," with Alma Rubens and Percy Marmont as the principal players, will be the photoplay attraction next week at B. S. Moss' Colony Theatre. It is a screen adaptation of Clarence Buddington Kelland's story, "Miracle," which ran in serial form in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The photoplay was produced under the direction of Edward Laemmle. The players include Jean Hersholt, Hughie Mack, Andre de Beranger, Zasu Pitts, Casare Gravina, Rose Rosanova, William H. Turner and Calvin Roberts.

Dr. Edward Kilenyi has arranged an appropriate musical score for the occasion, which will be interpreted by the Colony Melody Masters with E. Charles Egget co-conducting. On the stage several new presentations will be presented.

"The Gorilla," Ralph Spence's satire on the mystery play, celebrated its 100th performance at the Selwyn Theatre, Wednesday night.

## THE NEW PLAY

MONDAY

"THE MORNING AFTER," a new comedy by Len D. Hollister and Leona Stephens, will be presented at the Hudson Theatre, Monday night, by L. M. Simmons. The play, during a recent try-out period, was known as "Trouble Island." Among those in the cast are Donald Foster, Kay Johnson, A. H. Van Buren, Anne Morrison, Arthur Aylsworth and Gypsy O'Brien.

Oscar Straus, composer of "The Last Waltz" and "The Chocolate Soldier," will have his new operetta "Riquette" presented here by the Shuberts. It is now running at the Deutsches Kunstlertheater in Berlin. London will see it in September. The book is by the authors of "Maytime." Henry B. Smith will prepare the American version.

"June Days," with Elizabeth Hines, Roy Royston and Jay C. Flippen featured, will open at the Astor Theatre, August 3, under the management of the Shuberts. Others in the cast include Gladys Walton, Winifred Harris and Lee Kohlmar.

Henry Miller will appear in "Embers," adapted by E. A. Thomas from the French of Pierre Wolf and Henri Duvernois. The play is due on Broadway in October.

"The Happy Man," by Philip Barry, will be produced by Arthur Hopkins next season.

John Cort has accepted Dorothy Quick's drama of the Far East, "The Pool," for early fall production.

Rachel Crothers is at work upon a musical adaptation of "39 East," which she will produce next season in association with Mary Kirkpatrick. The musical version will be called "Concerning Spring," with Miss Crothers supplying the book and lyrics.



WILLIE HOWARD in his own musical show, "Sky High," at the Casino Theatre.



DOROTHY GISH in Edgar Selwyn's "Night Life of New York," coming to the Cameo, Sunday.

## Prize Play Censored By Hays

Arlen's "The Green Hat" And "The Firebrand," Also "Unfit" for the Movies

SIDNEY HOWARD'S "They Knew What They Wanted," Pulitzer Prize play which has been running eight months at the Klaw Theatre, has been barred by the moving pictures as unfit material for the screen.

This decision was admitted yesterday at the offices of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, which Will H. Hays heads. According to the Theatre Guild, producers of the stage version, Metro-Goldwyn had an option on the play and Sidney Howard, its author, had made a special screen version in which incidents which might not meet the rigid restrictions of motion picture censorship were altered to fit these requirements. This version was also rejected. The definite reason for this is not recorded, though an unofficial rumor hinted that Mr. Hays feared the reputation of the play as a frank and sophisticated study might react unfavorably on the sensibilities of the cinema public.

Mr. Howard's screen version is said to have been as innocuous as any of the films now shown on Broadway, including even a change of title. This is in direct contrast to the screen treatment of Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy" which married off the chief characters in the first reel, the title to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is also a report, unconfirmed by the Hays office, that Michael Arlen's stage version of "The Green Hat" has been barred from the films. This is vehemently denied by A. H. Woods, producer of the play, which has been immensely successful on the road but has not yet opened on Broadway.

"Mr. Hays condemned the book but not the play," Mr. Woods insists, "and the play differs from the book in many particulars which might influence the movie producers."

Another play mentioned as being unfit for moving pictures is "The Firebrand," by Edwin Justus Mayer.

Eugene O'Neill's Latest Play, "The Fountain," Will Be Presented Here in October

The production plans of A. L. Jones and Morris Green for the coming season were announced yesterday. Firstly, in the late fall they will present the seventh annual edition of the "Greenwich Village Follies." Last season's production will go on tour in September, playing the principal cities, including Chicago. A special "Greenwich Village Follies" will tour the South and West.

In association with Eugene O'Neill, Kenneth MacGowan and Robert Edmund Jones, O'Neill's "The Fountain" will be presented at the Greenwich Village Theatre. "The Fountain" concerns the quest of Ponce De Leon for the fabled fountain of eternal youth. Two companies of "Desire Under the Elms" will tour the principal cities, as will a company of Congreve's comedy, "Love for Love."

In August, in conjunction with Thomas Wilkes, they will produce "Playthings," a domestic comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hutton, at the Orange Grove Theatre in Los Angeles. "Gentlemen of the Jury," a modern comedy by Benjamin M. Kaye, will also see fall production, as will a new comedy from the pen of Arthur Caesar. On August 1, Jones and Green will assume the management of the 48th Street Theatre.



MARY CARR plays an important role in "The Fighting Cub," a newspaper film story due at the Broadway, Monday.

# T H E A T R E S

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

## WINTER GARDEN

Even. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Coolest Theatre in the World

Now, as Always, the World's Most Famous Revue

A GREAT CAST 18 Gertrude Hoffmann Girls One Year in Paris and London and 50 MODELS FROM THE STUDIOS

## CHANNING'S 46TH ST. THEATRE

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 "The Fall Guy") and RICHARD TABER

## ELTINGE THEATRE

42nd Street, West of Broadway. Evenings Only at 8:30

THE COMEDY TRIUMPH!

THE FALL GUY

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

## CAMEO

42nd St. | Noon to 11:30 P. M. BEGINNING SUNDAY

ALLAN DWAN'S ROARING TALE OF THE ROARING FORTIES

NIGHT LIFE of NEW YORK

— WITH —

ROD LA ROCQUE DOROTHY GISH ERNEST TORRENCE George Hackathorne

FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA

## Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will show a new picture, "The Fighting Cub," and a program of vaudeville headed by Ethel Parker and Eugene Costello and their Philippine Sextette. Dolly Kay, assisted by Phil Phillips; Charles Crafts and Jack Sheehan; Bobby Randall and Juggeland, with Fred and Anna Henning, and the De Kos Brothers.

"The Fighting Cub" is a story of newspaper life. The cast includes Pat O'Malley, Wesley Barry, Mildred Harris, George Fawcett, Walter Long, Stuart Holmes and Mary Carr.

FRANKLIN Monday to Wednesday—Bill Robinson; Johnson and Baker, others, "The Mad Whirl," with Myrtle Stedman and George Fawcett.

Thursday to Sunday—Harry Breen; Jerry and Baby Granda, others, "The Heart of a Siren," with Barbara La Marr and Conway Tearle.

## Rothafel to Leave Capitol

Will Direct Group of Moving Picture Theatres

It was announced yesterday from the Capitol Theatre that Major Edward Bowes, managing director, had released S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy") from his contract as presentation manager. The release becomes effective on July 25, and is made at the request of Mr. Rothafel. It was recently announced that the latter is making arrangements to direct a chain of half a dozen big picture houses in New York.

No successor to Mr. Rothafel will be appointed, it is announced. Major Bowes assuming charge of all details of operation, including the presentation programs and radio broadcasting.

## At the Cinemas

B'WAY—"The Fighting Cub," with Pat O'Malley, Wesley Barry, Mildred Harris and Walter Long.

CAMEO—"Night Life of New York," with Rod La Rocque, Dorothy Gish and Ernest Torrence.

CAPITOL—"Never the Twain Shall Meet," with Anita Stewart and Huntley Gordon.

COLONY—"A Woman's Faith," with Percy Marmont, Alma Rubens and Zasu Pitts.

RIALTO—"The Ranger of the Big Pines," with Kenneth Hughes, Helene Costello and Eulalie Jensen.

RIVOLI—"Not So Long Ago," with Ricardo Cortez and Betty Bronson.

## CASINO

39th and Broadway Evenings at 8:25. MATS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

5th BIG MONTH OF THE MUSICAL HIT

WILLIE HOWARD "SKY HIGH"

A STAR CAST and THE GREATEST DANCING GIRLS in THE WORLD

## JOLSON'S THEATRE

59th Street and Seventh Avenue. Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1:30

THE STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIDELBERG

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

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

The Grand Street Follies of 1925

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

ORCHESTRA \$2.00 BALCONY \$1.50

## THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

GARRICK 65 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:40. Matinees, Thursday & Saturday, 2:40.

"GARRICK GAETIES" SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

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

THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD with PAULINE LORD LEO CARRILLO

"WILL RUN FOR MANY MONTHS." —Percy Hammond

38th SENSATIONAL WEEK

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS

WITH WALTER HUSTON

GEO. M. COHAN THEA. Bway & 43rd. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

38th SENSATIONAL WEEK

B. S. MOSS' B'WAY

NOON TO 11:30 P. M. Hotter the Weather—Cooler the Colony

BEGINNING SUNDAY

A Woman's Faith

A Stirring Story of a Man's Betrayal and a New Found Love

WITH PERCY MARMONT AND ALMA RUBENS

Splendid Stage and Screen Program

ALL NEXT WEEK

Pat O'MALLEY Wesley BARRY Mildred Harris — Walter Long — WITH —

The Fighting Cub

A Comedy Drama of Newspaper Life AND World's Best Vaudeville

— MUSIC —

Sokoloff to Conduct Fourth Week of Stadium Concerts —Wagner Program Thursday

Willem Van Hoogstraten concludes his first three weeks as conductor of the Stadium Concerts Sunday night, with a program which includes Honnegger's "Pacific 231," Brahms' Fourth Symphony, Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and Beethoven's "Egmont" overture.

Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, will be guest conductor of the Stadium Concerts for one week, beginning Monday. His opening program includes "Scherzade," Strauss' "Don Juan," Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture, the "Ride of the Valkyries," and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Program for balance of week: Tuesday: Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony; Loeffler's Poem for Orchestra; "Freischuetz" Overture of Weber and Berlioz's Rakoczy March.

Wednesday: Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

Thursday—Wagner Program: "Flying Dutchman" Overture; Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal"; Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey; Siegfried's Death from "Gotterdammerung" and "Tannhauser" Overture.

Friday: Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy"; Borodin's "Steppes of Middle Asia"; Franck's D Minor Symphony; Brahms' Academic Festival Overture.

Saturday: Introduction and March from "Coe d'Or"; finale of Tchaikovsky's Third Suite; Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody, Second Symphony of Brahms.

Wagner Festival at Bayreuth

Bayreuth began July 22 and continues until August 20. "The Meistersinger" will be performed July 22. "Parsifal" will be sung July 23 and August 1, 4, 8, 10 and 20.

"The Ring of the Niebelung" consisting of "The Rheingold," "The Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," will be given from July 26 to July 29 and from August 13 to August 17.

The third of the series of concerts which Max Bendix is conducting in Central Park will take place Friday evening, July 24. He will present his "Oriental Ballet" fantasy, "Phedra Overture" of Massenet; Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite and Liszt's "Praeludes."



NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF. Conductor of the Cleveland Symphony orchestra, will wield the baton next week as Guest Conductor of the Stadium Concerts.

## Music and Concerts

## Stadium Concerts

N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN Conductor

LEWISohn Stadium Street

Amsterdam Avenue and 108th

EVERY EVENING AT 8:30

SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30

Brahms' Symphony No. 4

"Pacific 231" - Beethoven - Wagner

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Stainway) PRICES, 25c, 50c, \$1.00

# The Realm of Books

## The Root of Civilization

A Review by WILLIAM LEA

**THE PEASANTS: Volume III, SPRING; Volume IV, SUMMER.** By Ladislav Reymont. New York: Knopf. \$2.50 each.

AFTER the first two volumes so much was said of the greatness of "The Peasants" that we may well take its exceptional value for granted, and with the last two volumes attempt analysis rather than bestow praise. There runs, through the four volumes, a definite thread of plot, more closely knit than in the epic "Growth of the Soil," even though "The Peasants" is itself an epic of far wider sweep. For as that deep self-concern which makes each of us the hero of his own life-tale renders us no less insignificant beside the group—nor any less significant a part of the group-story—so is this family in all its problems revealed as one incidental aspect of the swarming life of Lipka and the countryside surrounding. Antek in prison or at work afield; Hanka, his faithful wife, taking his place in his absence, serving submissively when he is home; Yagna, his beautiful incestuous stepmother, tied to a death-bed, but making the most of her long chain, seeking forever to fuse in the fire of her passion—these figures move on their indomitable ways amid the unceasing urgent activities of the other peasants, no more than their part of the village life.

The true hero of the story is the peasantry, the men, and perhaps more especially the women, upon whom, in "Spring," the chief burden falls, and who, throughout the last two volumes, exert a steady influence upon their husbands and sons. During spring ploughing-time all the men are in jail, held witnesses of Antek's slaying. Heroically the women carry on, and unselfishly they lend aid to one another, until neighboring villagers come to turn their ground, and at length the farmers are set free to assume control, yet ever the power of the wife is felt, or the restraining hand of the mother. Indeed, the struggle of Simon against his mother, and his winning to manhood's prerogatives, stand brilliantly out as the significant episode of "Summer."

However, if the women are the blessing of Lipka, they are no less its bane. The constant bickering, more acrimonious through the incessant gossip, rises mainly from their rivalry and envy; the volumes are rich in dialogue, and almost every sentence that is not a peasant proverb is vituperation or laying of curse. A woman, too, stirs in many of these men sharp jealousy and lust; the beauty and desire of a Yagna may wipe hate across a peaceful countryside; and the or-

gic frenzy which the women rouse to drive the sinner forth is a tremendous climax of peasant solidarity and peasant will, less startling perhaps, but more representative, than their stand against the invading German farmers or their vain battle against the tax for the farical Russian school. The spirit of Poland is in these pages, and in capturing it Reymont depicts the peasant everywhere, narrow, superstitious, subjected, yet solid, unyielding, tenacious of his soil.

The style of "Spring" and "Summer" is perhaps less pretentious in the original, for in English it is marred by the sentimentality and mawkishness of pseudo-poetic raptures. "Oh, how the spring was coming forth, like a bright lady clad in sunbeams. . . . And oh, how she caressed and fondled all those poor, lowly tumbledown cottages!" Such pious phrases recur; the pages are overlaid with similes, many of them complex or far-fetched. On the first page of "Spring" the similes occupy nine lines, telling us among other things that the sky began to "look like a sheet of wringing wet bluish canvas." In the more simply narrative passage these excesses are largely lopped off, but, despite the surge of the scenes of action, there floats over the volumes a turgid afterglow, there seems a search of the purple passage no seeker finds. One might picture the author (or the translator, professor though he be) as a peasant aping the gentry, as a plain man endeavoring to achieve the grand style, and, as is always the case, becoming grandiose instead of grand. We repeat that the fault is probably the translator's, for sincere expression should be the natural—if it be not the inevitable—concomitant of so powerful, so searching, so sweeping a study of the peasantry.

Deep-set in the volumes, standing out no more than the rest, but soundly in its place, we find the attempted stand of the peasants against their many oppressors: the far-off government, with its close-at-hand gendarmes; the needy squire, all smiles over hatred—and fear; the very officials the peasants elect, in selfish league with their selfish superiors; and the more ambitious or wealthier of the peasant-farmers themselves, currying favor above because they have more to gain or more to lose; against these various foes the peasants hold, sometimes deceived into acceptance of a cheat, sometimes bullied or outwitted into submission to a wrong, but still clinging to their place in the land—truly, in the words of the evangelists, "down," always down, but never out. The peasantry, like the soil itself, is at the core of living; and the fruit will ripen as the heart is whole.

## Interpreting History

### Professor Barnes in a Notable Contribution

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

**THE NEW HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.** By Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D. New York: The Century Co. \$4.00.

THE field of knowledge is limitless and the average man is appalled at the attempt to follow it even in its most important paths. This is especially true of the social sciences. How often have we not wished that some one would do us the service of surveying the most important contributions to historical interpretation and the social sciences in the past few decades? During this period remarkable work has been done and it has been so extensive that only the professional teacher or the man with considerable leisure could possibly hope to keep abreast with the work that has been done.

Those who have wished for such a survey need wait no longer. Early in 1924 Professor Barnes brought out his excellent "Sociology and Political Theory: A Consideration of the Sociological Basis of Politics," in which a survey was made in the limited field indicated by its title. He has now followed it by this larger work which offers to the student of history and the social sciences the most complete epitome of the work of the leading historians and social scientists at home and abroad that has appeared. In fact, it is the only work that has even attempted to cover the whole field.

The writer is generally restrained in his estimate of books on the social sciences, but this work is of such unusual merit that he is tempted to depart from his usual course. Within the limits of 597 pages Professor Barnes has admirably presented the latest achievements in historical writing and the social sciences and the relation of geography, psychology, anthropology, technology, economics, political science, ethics and social intelligence to history.

His method of presentation is as admirable as that which he presents. Each topic is considered in its historical aspects, that is, the development of a particular science is traced through its various stages, accompanying the narrative with critical observations of the errors, shortcomings and the residue of contributions made by each school, culminating in a presentation of the most advanced position held by leading authorities in their field. Liberal extracts from notable authorities permit the reader to consult original statements by these authorities, while at the end of each chapter will be found a valuable bibliography of important books on the theme the chapter considers.

What adds to the value of the survey is that Professor Barnes is not swayed by the conventional taboos, traditions, myths and coersions that weigh so heavily upon many university men. His presentation and discussion is fresh, vigorous, bold, suggestive, and of a courageous type that recalls Thomas Huxley when he took up the cudgels against the intellectual phantoms of the Victorian era. The Babbitt of bourgeoisdom are often pursued into their caves with an intellectual honesty that commands admiration.

At the same time Socialists will find much in this volume to sober them. Those who think that Marx wrote the last thing in wisdom will find much that was beyond his horizon and still more that will make them pause in some conclusions which they have drawn regarding the human animal we have been trying to persuade to act in a rational manner. Contrasted with the contents of this volume the "theses," "proclamations," "historical tasks," "proletarian maneuvers" and "organizational" dogmas of our Communists appear to us as the babbling of children in a day nursery.

Briefly, the modern school of new historians who are rewriting history here and abroad have their work set before us, a work that is slowly but certainly undermining the conventional conception of history with its political fetishes and episodic treatment of historical writing. The old school, of course, has its merits, but as Professor Small pointed out, "they have become so skilled in finding facts that they have no use for the truths that would make the facts worth finding." Their melodramatic exposition of the work of politicians, statesmen and generals gave a superficial view of history and this historical writing, with its glorification of national states, was one important factor that contributed to bringing the World War and to that "exaggerated patriotism which lay at the bottom of the whole militaristic movement."

It is to the Columbia School of historians of a decade ago that we are indebted for the new and more

scientific approach to history. While this school does not commit itself to the Marxian view of history, it "recognizes that civilization has a fundamental economic basis, that the state of scientific knowledge and technological processes at any period determines the manner in which the economic struggle will be carried on, and that the nature of the economic process will to a very large extent decide the nature of the prevailing social relations and political institutions." This practical concept which Marx worked out, but in other chapters, particularly the one on psychology, we find some important modifications contributed by the new psychology.

The reader can only understand the full force of the modifications by considering this chapter. Briefly, convincing evidence is presented to show that the economic motive is often arrested, perverted, or confused, while old habits, taboos or customs of a previous order survive as coercions, often half-conscious and more often crystallized as herd instincts that govern the conduct of many human beings. The new psychology "challenges the Marxian theory of class consciousness." Observe it is not class struggle that is questioned. The validity of class consciousness is questioned because history and psychology have proven "that the reactions of the masses are determined far more by their life experiences than by rational comprehension of their interests, and that oppression is likely, within certain limits, to bring acquiescence rather than revolt."

More is said on this theme and it is worth considering. Considering the sharp class lines and class struggles in the United States and the relatively few who act with intelligent regard for their class interests, especially in politics, we get the interesting conclusion that there is little class consciousness although much class struggle. That this applies to American political history our experience forces us to concede and it only emphasizes the need of understanding psychology if we are to intelligently meet the obscure and elusive barriers that block the way to rational action.

Of the psychological walls that block intelligent thinking the author writes:

"Our opinions and attitudes on social, economic and political problems have not changed to any notable degree since the days of Black Friday and the Whiskey Ring; in fact, in many important ways, scarcely since the beginning of the Christian era, while in others our reactions are distinctly primitive. Man's zeal for antiquities as furnishing and equipment for his sitting-room seems excelled only by his lust for them to serve as the lining of his cerebral space. Respectable modern citizens are not only unabashed at exhibiting antiquities in the realm of general opinion; from the lowly village blacksmith to the President of the United States they exult in them."

On the score of the new psychology Professor Barnes throws out some ingenious hints in the way of interpreting some phases of American history. "How far," he writes, "was the impurity complex of the 'glacial age' of New England Puritanism a psychic compensation for economic chicanery in smuggling and the rum-trade? How far were the philosophical discussions and oratorical tirades concerning liberty, natural rights and revolution in the period following 1785 a compensation for and justification of the prevailing system of smuggling? It cannot be without significance that the leading haranguer for liberty in Boston was fed and clothed by the leading smuggler, nor that the most conspicuous name on the Declaration of Independence was that of the most notorious violator of the customs regulations." One more striking suggestion: "Was not southern chivalry a collective compensation for sexual looseness, racial intermixture and the maltreatment of the Negro?" All of which suggests the value of the psychological approach to an interpretation of history.

But no review can possibly give any idea of the character of this book and the mine of information and suggestion that it contains. It remains to state that the author is one of a few who have called attention to what little contribution Socialists have offered to an interpretation of American history. After mentioning the work of Marx, Kautsky and Beer he writes of the "brilliant and suggestive, if somewhat exaggerated" work of a number of American Socialists.

This is one book that students of history, of the social sciences, of the Labor and Socialist movement, cannot afford to neglect.

## Two Volumes of Verse

### Misty Voyages

A Review by CLEMENT WOOD

**HESPERIDES.** By Ridgely Torrence. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

RIDGELY TORRENCE, as playwright and author of infrequent poems of distinction and beauty, has long had a definite position in the renaissance of American letters that has competed with Rotary conventions and Coolidge messages for newspaper space. This is, I believe, his second collected volume of poetry; and, to this reader at least, it is distinctly disappointing. The familiar favorites are here, no less worthy in their more perdurable frame; but the new material is apparently pointless and wordy as a whole.

"Eye-Witness" still stands out as his masterpiece. This tramp theophany is marvelous from start to finish—with a restrained wonder of rhythm and word usage that any poet would be proud to sire or dam.

*I will sing, I will go, and never ask me why  
I was born a rover and a passer-by.*

*I see to myself, like water and sky,  
A river and a rover and a passer-by.*

*My heart went open like an apple  
clide;  
I saw my Saviour and I saw my Christ.*

*Well, you may not read it in a book,  
But it takes a gentle Saviour to give a gentle look.*

*I looked in his eyes and I read the news;  
His heart was having the railroad blues.*

*I asked him in front of the station-house wall  
If he had lodging. Says: "None at all."*

*I pointed to my heart and looked in his face. . . .  
"Here—if you haven't got a better place."*

*He looked and he said: "Oh, we still must roam,  
But if you'll keep it open, well, I'll call it 'home.'"*

"The Bird and the Tree" is an admirable lynching poem; but James Weldon Johnson, in "Brothers," did a better. "Three O'Clock" has lovely spots; this is true of several of the other poems. "Santa Barbara Beach" should have been an earlier poem, for its hackneyed and expected rhyming: under, wonder; falters, altars; only, lonely; after, laughter.

### Blue Clay?

A Review by RAYMOND FULLER

**SONGS FROM THE CLAY—Poems.** By James Stephens. Republished, 1925. Macmillan.

THIS collection was published in March, 1915. I have no means of knowing why it was reissued last May. This is evidently not a new edition but a "republishing"—whatever the difference may be.

It was perhaps an unfortunate accident that the present reviewer had just been running over his rubbled—but dusty—volume of Browning the day before these songs dropped out of a U. S. mail bag into his hands. Unfortunately, in that said reviewer could not shake out of mind a comparison between the two poets.

As I read from "the poet's poet," I was suddenly startled to realize that of the numerous American scribblers on the art and history of poets and poetry who have been putting out volumes within the past few years, not once has that Name been named. Why? How dare they ignore Browning as a modernist in their treatise on modernity! How dare they forget that lyricist, dramatist, expressionist, Forerunner in making their comparisons and setting their standards and dating their histories! (Likewise, shall they know not Francis Thompson?)

I longed "this last reading more than ever to recommend to those critics who set as their date of the traditional Flood, 1900, that they read "Caliban on Setebos," "Abt Volger," "In A Gondola," "Andrea del Sarto"; and begin to realize that antediluvian poetry did have some feeble beginnings away back then.

It was inevitable that "blue sky by the acre" came to mind as I volplaned through Stephens' airy pages. The only blue clay I struck at length, which gave promise of diamonds, was at page 97—"The Road." Then, at page 99 (seven pages from the end), I found the words which I instantly realized would end my observations upon these verses:

*"Vere has fled from me so long,  
I have quite forgot to sing;  
I who had a hoard of song  
Now can scarce find anything  
Worth the singing, though I grope  
Less with fingers than with hope."*

This book, I am told, is not Mr. Stephens' first published collection of poems.

In other words, barring "Eye-Witness," there is nothing great though there is much that is musical and admirable. He does not elsewhere set the reader on fire; and if poetry does not do this, there may be an apter lower name for it.

## Brief Reviews

**FARMINGTON.** By Clarence Darrow. New York: Boni and Liveright. \$2.00.

Clarence Darrow's sentimental and melancholy reminiscences of his boyhood life in the Pennsylvania town of his birth continues to find readers as its author continues to find his way to the front pages of the nation's press. The book now has its third publisher. Writing at what he called the end of his life, Darrow concluded that everything is hopeless. Twenty years and more have now elapsed and the arch cynic now holds the stage as the greatest educator in the nation.

**REPLENISHING JESSICA.** By Maxwell Bodenheim. New York: Boni and Liveright. \$2.00.

Not even an indictment and the arrest of the author and publisher on charges of offending the public morals have been able to create interest in this, the poorest novel of many seasons. Jessica is as ill-conceived as the story is ridiculous. There isn't a real person in the book. Bodenheim has simply dived down into a scavenger's cart and with an abundance of rotten taste energetically scattered the putrescence out into public view.

**CARD CASTLE.** By Alec Waugh. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. \$2.00.

THIS is just another one of those things, in spite of its pretense at being a "problem novel." From the first page the end may be foretold, and in case the reader is too stupid to make this prediction for himself, the blurb on the jacket will save him the trouble. A strong dash of snobbery, flavored with a barely discernible trace of anti-Semitism, betray the author. At that the book may have been written by a Jew. That doesn't save it. Nothing could.

One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth. — Bulwer Lytton.

## Notes on Books

Norman Thomas, who has been nominated for Mayor of New York City by the Socialists, is known to book readers for his contribution to recent history, "The Conscientious Objector in America," just reissued by Huebsch. It contains a memorable preface by Robert M. La Follette.

A book that may be banned in Tennessee is announced for early autumn publication by the Century Company. It is entitled "Almost Human," by Professor R. M. Yerkes of the Yale Institute of Psychology, and it deals with the management of and the results of scientific studies in the largest artificial colony of monkeys and apes in the world, that of Seneca Roralla Abreu on her beautiful estate in Cuba. The primates live in a sort of monkey Garden of Eden; they are given every sort of freedom, practicable and are supported magnificently. The implications of Professor Yerkes' study are such as may give considerable pleasure to Mr. Bryan and corresponding pleasure to Mr. Darrow. At any rate, these permanent guests of Seneca Roralla are having an absolutely gorgeous time in Havana and are, according to Professor Yerkes, perfectly fascinating primates well worth knowing.

The Oxford University Press, American Branch, announces for early publication "Five Stages in Greek Religion," by Gilbert Murray. In essentials this book is a reprint of the author's "Four Stages of Greek Religion," though the addition of a new and interesting chapter gives color to its changed title and an importance more even than would attach to the re-issue of so interesting a work.

"Henry Ford—America's Don Quixote," to be published in September by International Publishers, got the subtitle from Maxim Gorki's characterization of Ford as "the Don Quixote of the United States." Gorki has written a special introduction for the book, which is an account of the vicissitudes of the Ford Peace Ship. The author is Louis P. Lochner, who was secretary-general of the expedition, and who with Rosika Schwimmer, the famous Austrian pacifist, was responsible for enlisting Ford's help in the peace venture. Mr. Lochner narrates in detail the entire history of the attempt to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," from its wildly acclaimed beginning to its mysterious and sensational end.

Survey Europe from the Shannon in the West to the Vistula and Danube in the East, and you will find everywhere the traces of the embittering and desolating influence of nationalism.—Lord Hugh Cecil.

## The Socialist Party at Work

(Continued from Page 9)

the Secretary is busy with assignments.

### Street Meetings.

**FRIDAY.** At Wilkins and Intervale. Speakers, Abe, Kauffman and R. Boyajian.

**FRIDAY.** 187th street and Cambridge avenue. Speakers, Valenti and Pore.

**SATURDAY.** At 170th and Grant avenue. Speakers, S. Hertzberg and R. Boyajian.

**MONDAY.** At 163rd street and Fox. Speakers, R. Boyajian and A. Kauffman.

**MONDAY.** 141st street and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers, Fred Paulitch and Thomas Rogers.

**TUESDAY.** Wilkins and Intervale. Speakers, A. Kanasy and R. Boyajian.

**WEDNESDAY.** 163rd and Tiffany. Speakers, R. Boyajian and A. Kanasy.

**THURSDAY.** 163rd street and Prospect avenue. Speakers, R. Boyajian and S. Hertzberg.

### BROOKLYN

The Williamsburg Central Committee has arranged open-air meetings for Wednesday and Friday evenings. Wednesday night there will be meetings at South 4th and Havemeyer streets, and at Tompkins and Hart street, and Friday night at Graham and Varet. The speakers will be Comrades Algernon Lee, Ross, Axelrad Wolf, Weil, Bright, Nemser, Rubin, Pavloff, and Schnacher.

23rd A. D. All enrolled Socialist voters residing in Brownsville are urged to report to the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, and sign the petitions to place our city, county and local candidates on the ballot.

Wednesday evening, July 29, an open-air meeting will be held at Zion Park, Pitkin avenue, corner Barrett street. The speakers will be Frank R. Crosswaite, Frank Pinto, Simon Sarason and Max Krublet, chairman.

The members of the 23rd A. D. held an enjoyable auto picnic to Woodlawn Lake, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, on Sunday, July 19. Bathing, rowing, games and other sports made the day a very pleasant one, and the branch turned over the profit of \$110 to the Kings County Office.

### Brownsville Yipsels

Circle 3 had a very successful meeting last Sunday at 420 Hinsdale street to reorganize the Circle and it will be in an excellent condition in a few weeks. Comrade Henry Hoffman and Murray Cohen were the speakers. Comrade Stein was elected Organizer, and a good educational program was enjoyed by all, thanks to the cooperation of The New Leader.

### DEATH OF COMRADE R. C. HAMMOND

Comrades and friends of Brown C. Hammond will learn with great sorrow of his death, which occurred recently in Brooklyn after a lingering illness. The funeral services were held Wednesday, 2 p. m., at 287 East 18th street.

Born on a farm in Troutville, near Roanoke, Virginia, in 1854, in a slave-holding environment, where he lived to the age 25, young Hammond gained first-hand knowledge of what chattel slavery meant and contracted a healthy hatred of exploitation of all kinds. Eventually, in 1895, after having been a Prohibitionist for a number of years, he joined the Socialist Party and has been a most faithful and sacrificing member ever since.

Even during the last two years of his sickness, which at times prostrated him entirely, he continued his work as Secretary and Treasurer of the 21st Assembly District of Brooklyn and was known and admired throughout Flatbush as the congenial and effective leader of the party in that section. Equipped with a keen mind and long business experience, there was no work for the party so disagreeable and no detail so insignificant that he could not be relied upon to perform it faithfully and conscientiously. For this and for his uniform kindness under all conditions he earned and enjoyed the love and admiration of all who were privileged to know him intimately, even though they differed from some of the sturdy views which he held on some subjects. He possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to adhere to his own deep-founded convictions and to declare them without giving offense to anyone.

Comrade Hammond is survived by his widow, who was Miss Annie Miller, and by his daughter, Estelle, and his son, Clinton.

# THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, July 25, 1925.

## SOCIALIST PARTY PROSPECTS

OUR readers will observe the increasing space The New Leader has been giving each week for several weeks to Socialist Party news. Not only are organized activities increasing but the number of states we report have been on the increase. What is still more interesting is that this increased activity comes during the hot months when there has generally been a slackening rather than an increase.

Whatever may be the causes that contribute to this recovery, the evidence of it appears in many quarters. For one thing, the regional conventions that have been held have stimulated interest in organization and agitation. Then for the first time in years the Party has been able to place a number of organizers in the field who are giving their whole time to the work. The result is that our Socialist Party news is constantly expanding and we are glad of the opportunity to give space to it.

In New York City the Party organization and its members now have the big job of getting the signatures required to place the Socialist candidates on the ballot. We wish to emphasize the need of the active workers getting this job out of the way as soon as possible so that all attention can be concentrated on the campaign. The situation is favorable this year and we must not overlook any opportunity to wage an intelligent and effective campaign.

Moreover, we are fortunate in having an earnest and devoted Socialist to head the ticket. By his effective services as a candidate for Governor last year, his intelligent discussion of issues and eagerness to serve the Cause at every opportunity, Norman Thomas has set an example that should inspire all to give of their best in the pending political struggle.

## THE DUTY OF SCIENTISTS

PERHAPS it would be a good thing if the Bryan Fundamentalists were to start their crusade for a constitutional amendment to give State protection and support of their religion. It might not be a bad thing for the Fundamentalists to put it over and if they start in earnest they may succeed. The Tennessee trial has shown that there are millions in the United States who are capable of making ignorance a State faith.

It might be a good thing, for the reason that it would awaken the scientific intelligentsia to their duty in the matter of free discussion. Hitherto the scientists and intellectuals in general have held aloof from the struggle of working class movements for intellectual freedom. They have usurped the use of courts, legislatures and even the military power to suppress freedom of action and discussion in matters of vital interest to the workers.

Now they are facing the peril which their own indifference to the rights of others has invited. The new barbarians threaten to place a ban upon the intellectual heritage of the human race from the time of Plato to the present and make primitive folklore a universal standard of truth. Bryan the other day admitted his ignorance of modern science and was applauded by the rustics who heard him over the radio. That this creed of the stupid has a large following in this country cannot be denied.

In all the years while the working class movement was holding aloft the standard of intellectual freedom only a faint voice was heard here and there from university men in protest against those who would strike it down. The possibility of being overwhelmed by the dark forces of ignorance is at last sober-

ing them. A long and bitter struggle for the free teaching of modern science may be before them and that struggle may also teach them the duty which they owe to others, a duty which they have too often cowardly shirked.

## EVOLUTION OF THE KLAN

KU KLUX KLANISM appears to follow a law of Evolution in every State where hoods and night-shirts have been sold at so much per. After getting a foothold in a State it spreads rapidly until many thousands are paying dues. This is followed by a scramble between State officials over the large sums of money that dupes are paying in. The quarrel over the division of the tribute resolves into fierce factions. One ousts the other and the ousted faction starts a rival organization and appeals to the dupes to send their money to it.

Once Klanism has reached this stage there is a rapid decline until it disappears or drags out a precarious existence as the ghost of what it once was. This evolution of Klanism has been witnessed in New Jersey, Indiana and other states. The fighting stage has now been reached in Colorado. This course has even been followed in the national organization which has two rival groups fighting for the dues and profits from hoods and night-shirts.

A recent dispatch stated that Klan officials of the national organization were on their way by airplane to Denver to try to settle the quarrel between two rival Klan factions in Colorado. Imperial Lizard Evans wires one faction to "hold all funds and property of the Klan" subject to his orders. Naturally, Evans thought of the cash first thing. When the wire became known 40,000 night-

shirt heroes turned in their membership cards. They are now organized as the Minute Men of America, evidently determined that some fakers shall have their cash but not Evans.

Certainly, the apologists of American capitalism must be proud of this contribution which their sacred social order has made to the world's culture.

## HYLAN'S RADIO STATION

THE application of the Citizens' Union for an injunction to silence the city broadcasting station was to be expected. For many months those who tuned in on WNYC were entertained or bored by the whining voice of Mayor Hylan. Invariably he has been giving political speeches over the city station as though it were his private property.

We have no objection to political speeches over WNYC. In fact, it would be a good thing for every city to have a municipal station to broadcast political speeches, providing that every political party is represented. WNYC is not the property of Hylan, or of Tammany, or of the Republican or Socialist parties. Hylan might just as well decree that Hylanites shall enter public parks free and all anti-Hylanites shall pay a fee if he alone is to broadcast his tiresome bazoo over the city's radio.

Moreover, if each political party had access to WNYC, the radio audience would have a variety of political opinions to consider and the station would become an important educational institution. With this variety, we who have been bored by Hylan's nonsense would then be pleased to tune in when he is announced, for the same reason that we like a little slapstick occasionally to vary the monotony of life.

## KEEPING COOL WITH COOLIDGE

ALTHOUGH the capitalist press is reporting little of the situation there are millions unemployed in the United States. No program, no suggestions, are being offered for the relief of distress. When Labor power is a drug on the market the masses are expected not to make a noise about it and to accept it as an unfortunate situation. The political barkers of capitalism can endure it. Why not the workers and their families?

Not so with rubber, however. An unusual rise in the price of crude rubber within a short period from 36 cents to \$1.25 a pound brought a delegation of rubber manufacturers to Washington where they were closeted with Secretary of State Kellogg. That gentleman gave attention to the pathetic story of the manufacturers who allege that a British combine is responsible for the increase. Will Mr. Kellogg please do something for these wealthy beggars?

Mr. Kellogg will not neglect the matter. It is a grave situation when one section of our Babbitts is compelled to pay such outrageous prices for a raw commodity and the State Department as a bureau of private capital and investments will look into this matter and see what can be done about it. Besides, it is a good thing to have a Government at hand to take care of your wants when you are in trouble.

But the unemployed? Well, they are the voting stock that are relied upon to "Keep cool with Coolidge" while the sheep are being sheared. The more we part with our hides the cooler we will be this hot weather.

## THE Chatter-Box

### Love Questions

Let there be only wonder  
In the night,  
When moon and stars have meshed us  
In their spell...  
Though we be seen as fools in  
Wise men's sight,  
Greater than wisdom is to  
Love too well...

Taking a slam at Bryan these Scopian days is rather tame and wholly unoriginal sport. What with Dudley Malone, Arthur Hays, Clarence Darrow, and the entire intellectual evolutionary minions from Madagascar to Mount McKinley arrayed against him, one feels that in the mere cause of fair play he should desist from further persecution. Personally, we do not believe Will J. is worth a stick of our valuable space for even casual comment. We went through the entire Bronx Zoo and the Battery Aquarium last week, hoping to gather from the primate chatter and aquatic splashing some comparative gossip regarding their now notorious discreditor, and it appears to us now that our progenitors display a finer sense of value than any of us, smart and erudite as we know we are. Not a word, not a gesture, not a hint from any zoological source to betray that the primordial world is in any way interested in Bryan, Fundamentalism, Bible, or Darwin. Therefore, reason we, if the very ones who should be most perturbed over this sudden attack and defense of their status quo are in a beautiful state of nix cum raus, why should anybody else worry?

Nevertheless, since news is news, and this column is part of a newspaper, we are constrained to make the following broad-minded comment:

1. We do not believe from what we know of the Bible that Bryan honestly believes anything, except that some day he will be the Democratic President of the Konfederated Kounties of Kamercia.

2. We do not believe God could be guilty of creating Scopes, Darwin, Bryan, and Judge Raulston all in one age without a tremor of conscience or a smirk of mischief on His benign countenance. We have developed a new theory of eclipses and earthquakes ever since the Scopes trial. No Master of Creation could rest easy after having given birth to such chef-d'oeuvres like Billy and the Judge, or occasionally hide His face from man's sight in a sort of cosmic shame.

3. We believe with Mr. Bryan that it is only fair to the humblest baboon in Jungle land to disclaim any relationship between them.

4. We cannot conceive any solution for the great problem that will arise after Bryan and Raulston have decimated the Darwinian theory with the aid of the twelve master-minds now ensconced in the Dayton trial room. Since man did not descend from the monkey—prithce tell us—from whom are the monkeys descended?

5. We used to read the Bible with a poet's love for fine phrases expressing beautiful sentiments. Now that we see what studying the Bible for fifty years has done to the Kreet Kommoner, we have taken a two years' subscription to the comic section of the New York American. Anything to escape that awful fate.

6. Bryan hardly realizes how his recent entry into the glare of ludicrous publicity reacts against his own peculiar expressions of faith. The world isn't half as flat as it was to the tired and bored intellectuals. Thrill murders and escapades are hardly necessary for the precious "kick" now that the Dayton Gaeties is in full bloom.

7. Don't blame it all on Bryan. There are 50,000,000 100 per cent Kameerians who are applauding everything he says and does right now. Even a dome of the finest ivory cannot reflect the sun's rays without an edifice to rest upon.

8. We suggest to Mayor Hylan that he supplement his recent book of accomplishments by including—that the Scopes trial and the eclipse took place during his administration.

9. If you can make any coherent sense of the foregoing, you can qualify intellectually at least for Gegan's Bomb Squad.

### Afterthought

Wonder if Bryan is actually trying to prove that his creed can be used as the last refuge of a dumbbell?

### Village

No one knows about the moon,  
Nor about the sun,  
Nor about the lilac's bloom,  
Nor where rabbits run.

She's as wise as flowers are,  
Holding forth on the bee;  
She knows things both near and far—  
Everything but me.

S. Bert Cookeley.

We have been fairly submerged, exalted, lacerated and inspired by the intermixture of correspondence that has come into this office anent our recent tirade against the medical profession in the U. S. A. Some very serious-minded and rather intelligent doctors have taken our slapstick slams as intriguing gestures against the entire profession, and have assailed us rather valiantly, and Quixotically, anu, like the poor windmill that we are, we have staunchly survived. They all insist that we give them facts and figures to prove our contentions. Shall we find haven under the usual "Wait and See," or proclaim that we are detailing what "Every Man Knows." Or shall we just go ahead and speak our overburdened mind out in our own disconcerted manner, letting the shavings fall where they may? Thank God for free press and speech while it all lasts, anyway. Until next week,

E. A. DE VITA.



## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK



### The Scopes Trial Ends

The Tennessee trial ended as was expected with the conviction of John T. Scopes for teaching evolution. Perhaps the most instructive phase of the proceedings was the cross examination of Bryan by Clarence Darrow which revealed the abysmal ignorance of the Florida realtor. It is evident that Bryan knows nothing of modern science, does not want to know and wants everybody else not to know. We are also positive from this examination that he is the most ignorant man in public life in all other fields of human knowledge. The social sciences are certainly a closed book to him, but this is also true of the average politician in this country. Any man having the slightest acquaintance with the culture of our times would have felt a sense of shame in confessing the ignorance which Bryan was compelled to admit in Dayton. Those who read his admissions must have also felt a sense of humiliation that such an ignorant bigot could find a following of millions in this country. It is likely that the fight will be carried into other states and into Congress. Congressman Upshaw of Georgia has already announced his intention to introduce an anti-Evolution bill in Congress. Upshaw is the wise bird who appeared in that body a few years ago in a suit of blue denim and who believed that some economic problem could be solved by wearing cheap clothes. Naturally, he who would favor cheap clothing would match it with cheap intelligence. Intelligent people of other nations are still laughing at the United States and should Bryan ever go abroad again they will enjoy the visit of this human curio.

### A Harmful Union Dispute

A quarrel between the hodcarriers and the bricklayers has been dragging over several weeks and the end is not in sight. In the meantime building operations involving \$25,000,000 have been affected. There is no quarrel with the employing class regarding hours of labor, wages or conditions. The trouble arose about a year ago in Florida where, under an agreement reached in 1911, plasterers were to be members of the bricklayers' union until their number permitted the organization of a separate union. A building boom in Florida brought a large number of plasterers into the State and several local unions were organized. The bricklayers charge that this was a violation of the agreement and both organizations have been wrangling over this. When it is remembered that both bricklayers and plasterers would be much stronger if they were in one union; that the expense of two offices, two sets of officials, and two official organs could be avoided and the money saved could be accumulated for use in some struggle with the employing class, it is seen how absurd such a struggle is. If unions cannot function when the employing class is willing to meet all demands then the professional open-shoppers are given a powerful argument against unionism of all kinds. The workers of both unions should proceed to do their utmost to wipe out senseless and harmful jurisdiction lines and thereby make unionism in the building industry all the stronger.

### The Northern Color Line

Negrophobia is not confined to the South, as race riots in the past twenty years testify. The brutal murder of a Brooklyn girl was followed by our amateur police force taking in a number of Negroes, one being held in jail for an entire month and then released because there was not a shred of evidence against him. On Staten Island a Negro who managed to save sufficient money to purchase a home is asked to sell. Upon his refusal white morons throw stones through his window, spoil his flower bed, and try to drive him from the scene.

is now a matter of principle with me," said the Negro. "I am going to fight it out." A Special Grand Jury is yet to act and we hope that some of the miscreants who are responsible for this persecution will get their just deserts. If our pork chop aristocrats had the opportunity they would enact laws requiring Negroes to carry identification cards and establish night patrols to keep them in the place which morons would assign them.

### The Program Of China

The ratification by France of the decisions of the Washington Conference of 1921 leaves no further excuse for the Powers not to take some action regarding their extra-territorial "rights" in China. It is nearly four years since the Conference agreed to establish a commission to inquire into the matter of foreign jurisdiction in China. If it takes them four years to merely decide to "inquire" into the matter will it take them four years or twice the time to make the inquiry and another long delay before they reach a decision? At any rate, it is this matter of foreign rule which all classes of Chinese insist must be abandoned. Japan was once subject to it but she turned capitalist and militaristic and was able to emancipate herself from the foreign yoke. Since her emancipation she has shared with the imperialist Powers of the West the "right" to extend her jurisdiction in China. The latter has become so weak from this foreign domination that she has become the prey of numerous military bandits. Mr. Thomas Millard, one of the foremost authorities on China, summarizes in the Times the following demands of the Chinese: (1) Early return of the residential concessions; (2) rapid abolition of extra-territoriality; (3) equitable liquidation of all foreign economic concessions that restrict China's progress; (4) tariff autonomy. This program would win independence for China and give her an opportunity to reorganize and control her own affairs. The Powers are not likely to grant these demands soon, but they will have to gradually concede them in the end, possibly invoking a conflagration before learning what is inevitable.

### Communist China Plea Rejected

Efforts by the Communist International to exploit the situation in China in the interest of Moscow's so-called united front campaign got a set-back when the Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International, at a meeting held in London on July 4, adopted a resolution turning down the Communist plea for joint action in China on the ground that it was merely "one of those united front maneuvers with which the Communist International, according to its own statement at its last congress, aims, not at uniting the forces of Socialism and Communism in a common struggle, but at 'unmasking' and 'annihilating' the Socialist parties." Then the Bureau passed a resolution hailing the awakening of the laboring masses in China, demanding the protection of Chinese workers against foreign and native capitalist exploitation and calling for the abolition of extra-territorial "rights." In urging the Labor and Socialist parties of the world to support the Chinese people in its struggle for freedom, the resolution draws attention to the danger of foreign oppression driving the aroused Chinese workers into the arms of blind nationalism, and continues: "The Socialist and Labor International must fight against the policy of exploitation and oppression by the capitalist Powers in China, especially with a view to bringing the Chinese workers to the understanding that they can find their salvation, not in a Nationalist racial conflict with all the representatives of the white races in China, but only in an all-

ance among the workers of all races against both European and American imperialism and Asiatic nationalism." The Bureau meeting was presided over by Arthur Henderson.

### Dutch Socialists Make Big Gains

Early reports indicating big gains for the Socialists in the election for the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland, held July 1, are confirmed by the arrival of Dutch newspapers with details of the result. The hard fight waged by the Social Democratic Labor Party on a platform calling for immediate reduction of armaments, far-reaching social legislation, improved educational facilities, etc., as steps toward the eventual socialization of industry, was rewarded by a jump of 138,533 in the Socialist popular vote, bringing it up to 706,302, and an increase of four Deputies, making twenty-four Socialists out of the total of 100 in the Lower House. Although the Clerical reaction suffered material losses, the strength of its main party, the Roman Catholics, being reduced from thirty-two to thirty Deputies, and the Anti-Revolutionary party (the neo-Calvinists headed by Minister of Finance Colijn who was asked by Queen Wilhelmina on July 15 to form a Cabinet in the place of the one under the Catholic Premier, Ruys de Beerenbrouck) falling from sixteen to thirteen, it is still in the majority, as its third component part, the Historical Christian party (orthodox Calvinists), managed to hold its eleven seats. Thus the reaction has fifty-four Deputies, with the only fighting opposition consisting of the twenty-four Socialists and seven Liberal Democrats, as the so-called Liberty Union, which fell from eleven to nine Deputies, is just as liable to aid the reaction as to oppose it, and the five small groups, with six Deputies altogether, don't count for much. The total vote rose from 2,929,569 in 1922 to 3,085,770. The Communist vote fell from 53,664 to 36,786, giving the Moscovites only one Deputy, Lou de Visser, against two, Wijnkoop and Ravesteijn, in the old Chamber. Thirty-two parties took part in the election.

### Labor Athletes In World Meet

With scores of thousands of visitors and about 17,000 participants from nearly every country in Europe, Labor's first great international athletic meet is under way at the new giant Stadium in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. For months the German Socialist sport committees, aided by a host of volunteers, have been making arrangements for the accommodation of the estimated quarter of a million visitors and the entertainment of the competing athletes, and all signs indicate that the Labor Olympic Games, which began on July 24 and will continue until July 28, will mark an epoch in the development of the International Workers' Association for Sports and Physical Culture, generally known as the Lucerne Sports International. Comrade Jules Devlieger, the Belgian Secretary of the Lucerne International, recently reported that it had eighteen national branches, with about 1,500,000 members, and was growing fast. Excursions from all over Europe are being run to Frankfurt and the program of the games is so complete and varied as to attract all sport lovers. So great is the interest in Czechoslovakia that the army authorities have granted ten-day furloughs to soldiers belonging to Labor athletic societies so that they may attend the Frankfurt meet. Some commentators on the rapid advance being made by the Labor sporting groups in the various countries point out that Fascism is indirectly responsible and that the young Socialists are preparing to beat would-be emulators of the Black Shirts at their own game in case it becomes necessary to defend the liberties of the people by direct