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SOCIALISTS OUT FOR LA FOLLETTE SEAT

DODGING FACTS— THE NEW COAL PASTIME

By NORMAN THOMAS

UNTIL those fundamental problems which the United States Coal Commission found in both anthracite and bituminous industries are openly discussed, they will be a constant source of trouble to the consumers.

The Atlantic City negotiations between operators and miners are not dealing with the consumers' interests in the anthracite industry and are disregarding the Coal Commission's analysis and recommendations.

The Coal Commission recognized that wage negotiations cannot be conducted for the general welfare without a complete discussion of prices and profits. No adequate figures on these have been kept since the Commission stopped its work on them in 1923. Yet the Commission recommended that a "fact-finding service must now be put on a permanent and well coordinated basis." It said, "There is no longer any private right to secrecy as to such matters as costs, profits and wage rates." It said that there was "a compelling reason for public control."

The Commission realized that the main problem of the anthracite industry was the existence of a small group of independent owners that sold premium coal during coal emergencies and made exceptionally high profits for their operators or paid high royalties to their lessees. They created a situation in New York City which Colonel Goethals, Fuel Administrator of the City, said was "beyond control." Immediately following the strike of 1923, these operators sold their coal at the mines at \$14.50, or six dollars more than the bulk of the coal. They merely gave every wholesaler and retailer, especially in New York City and New England, a chance to raise the price of all coal to the premium level. This situation is not being considered at Atlantic City.

One of the main conclusions made unanimously by the Commission was that the "perfectly legitimate demands of the public included:

(1) The limitation of margins to a reasonable return on legitimate investments;

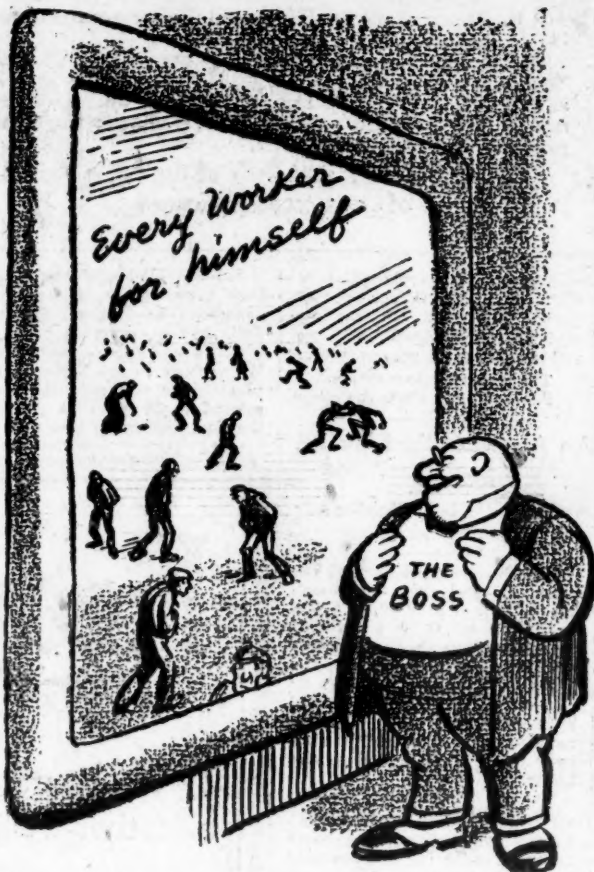
(2) The elimination of monopoly profits whether in the form of royalties, operators and dealers margins or freight rates."

There has been no limitations of profits at all and that the 40 cents per ton of wage increase in 1923 have been added many times to the price of coal is clear from Government figures.

The Federal Trade Commission has this month issued figures to show that instead of adding a 40-cent increase immediately after the 1923 suspension, four railroad companies added 91 cents per ton, and that these companies then made a gross profit of \$1.94 per ton or 173 per cent higher than the gross profits of any year between 1913

(Continued on Page 3.)

WHAT HE HATES



WHAT HE LIKES



STAND BY MEXICO'S WORKERS

A Protest by the Socialist Party of the United States on the Mexican Situation

THE Socialists of the United States protest against the recent action of the United States Government on the so-called "Mexican situation"—in which the United States Government arrogantly threatened the sovereign rights of Mexico.

On the ground that American property interests are in danger in Mexico, the United States Government has insultingly addressed the Mexican Government, uttering a vicious and veiled threat to use the power of the United States Government within Mexican territory, in defiance of the Mexican Government, in the protection of those property interests.

Within Mexican territory the Mexican Government is sovereign in the same sense and degree that the United States Government is sovereign within its own territory, and our Government should no more invade than it would permit an invasion of sovereign rights.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that, in making this threat and in not making similar threats elsewhere, the United States Government is ridiculously inconsistent. We call the attention of the American people to the fact that the repudiation, virtual repudiation, of debts by several sovereign governments in Europe, including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Rumania, also France and Italy, is equivalent to "property rights ignored or property rights in jeopardy"—to use the current phrase in discussion of the "Mexican situation."

These States have paid nothing, or relatively so little, on long overdue obligations to this country that it is generally accepted as actual or practical repudiation—in the end. Yet this Government utters no insulting threat of forceful intervention in those countries, presumably because there is so little to win and so much to lose by invading bankrupt or half-bankrupt countries, far away, with no vast natural resources to be stolen under the pompous rhetoric of international law concerning property and debts. It is different in Mexico, where billions of undeveloped treasures seductively invite the shameless looters, the blindly greedy devotees

of the dollar and "dollar diplomacy."

We call attention to the fact that the universal teaching of the young in this country is to the effect that there are now and have been in this country plenty of wonderful opportunities for every American citizen to succeed in high degree if he will try—right here at home. Assuming the sincerity of this teaching, why not insist that American industrial carpet-baggers, seeking get-rich-quick chances in Mexico, must take their own risk.

Again, the United States Government cannot consistently address Mexico with insulting charges and insinuations that Mexico is loose and lawless—negligent of law and order. The courts of Mexico now render justice to the poor man far more promptly and completely than do the courts of the United States. Mexico does not stand before the world as a nation of bootleggers.

As the United States does now shamelessly stand before the world. The highest court in Mexico cannot impudently strike an amendment out of the national Constitution and thus profoundly amend the Constitution in spite of and in bold defiance of the will of the people of Mexico, as our Supreme Court recently did in completely erasing the Sixteenth Amendment from our national Constitution. The millionaire moral moron has less control over the Mexican Government than he has over the United States Government. The low-browed gangster has less influence in municipal politics in Mexico than he has in the cities of the United States. Highway robbery and unpunished murder are far more common in the proudest cities of the United States than in Mexico.

Some things are quite as sacred as property rights, and the Socialists of the United States protest against the attempt of the United States Government to bulldoze the Mexican Government into surrendering the vast industrial resources and opportunities of Mexico to American carpet-baggers who urge that the American flag shall protect them and their loot in Mexico.

American Socialists point with pride to President Calles, Socialist—amiable and earnest, efficient and popular servant of the people of Mexico—where the multitude of wage-earners are much less in terror of their industrial masters than the wage-earners of the United States are in terror of the dollar-marked plunderers of this country.

UNION ENJOINS EMPLOYER

Judge Hammond of the Superior Court at Boston, on the bill in equity brought by Local 30, Boston, of the International Fur Workers' Union, against Isadore Millman, fur manufacturer at 8 Winter street, has entered an interlocutory decree temporarily enjoining and restraining Millman, until the further order of the court, from hiring or employing any fur workers in his shop who are not members in good standing of that Labor organization where the union is able to furnish such workers.

Millman was a member of the Boston Fur Merchants' Corporate Association, the members of which on October 6, 1924, entered into a two-year agreement with the union. Later, Millman withdrew from the association. Martin Witte, as master, found that he had employed non-union fur workers from March 16, last, until the filing of the present bill, April 7.

The union seeks damages in the (Continued on Page 9.)

JOHN M. WORK FOR SENATE IN WIS.

By MARX LEWIS

Milwaukee Wis.

CONFIDENT that thousands of those who followed Senator Robert M. La Follette out of the Republican party will refuse to crawl back to the Republican party standards, no matter who heads the Republican ticket, Socialists of this State are getting their forces in shape to elect John M. Work, Socialist nominee, to the United States Senate.

Actual campaigning will not begin until Governor Blaine issues the call for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Senator La Follette's death, but with the organization in various parts of the State primed in the meantime, a more vigorous campaign within the limited time that will be allowed is expected to develop when the call is issued.

The announcement that the State Executive Committee had decided to have Work, a life-long Socialist, and one of the leading exponents of Socialism in the United States, lead the Socialist forces in the battle to capture their first seat in the Senate was made at the annual Socialist picnic held on July 19. Morning newspapers that day carried the news of the Socialist decision, and Work's appearance on the platform, accompanied by Eugene V. Debs, Representative Victor L. Berger, Mrs. Berger, Assemblyman Coleman, and other leading Socialists, was made the occasion for an enthusiastic endorsement of Work by the thousands of workers assembled to hear the speeches.

Socialist-La Follette Split is Seen

Non-Socialist newspapers hailed the entry of a Socialist into the race, after several years of cooperation between the Socialists and the Progressives begun when the Socialists declined to nominate a candidate against Senator La Follette in 1922 and continued when the Socialists of the nation endorsed Senator La Follette as their Presidential nominee last year, as a split in the Progressive forces, indicating that they regarded such a split as an opportunity for the reactionaries to gain control of the State.

As matters stand now, the Socialists are the only ones presenting a united front against the reactionaries. The Progressives, split a half dozen different ways because of the office-seeking leaders who are each trying to maneuver the nomination their way, are now trying to patch up those differences in a way that will prevent disaster, while the reactionaries, despite a series of conferences, have been unable to agree on a candidate or a program that will not be progressive and yet progressive enough to capture some of the La Follette strength.

The Democrats, who were practically wiped out in the State as (Continued on Page 7.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD!

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Dr. Metcalf is engaged in private research at Johns Hopkins. From 1893 to 1914 he taught zoology at Goucher and Oberlin colleges. He has received degrees from Oberlin, Johns Hopkins, biology and agriculture of the National Research Council.

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Dr. Lipman, of Rutgers and the State University of New Jersey, is a specialist in the field of soil science. He has received degrees at Rutgers and Cornell. He is editor in chief of Soil Science. He is a member of the National Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Bacteriologists, the American Academy of Science. He is President of the International Society of Soil Science.

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Dr. Curtis received the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1901. He has served the University of Missouri since that date. He has been associated with the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for many years. He is a member and past Secretary of the American Society of Zoologists, of the American Society of Ecologists, and a fellow for the American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

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CHINA'S STUDENTS PRESENT THEIR CASE

An Appeal to the American People

MUCH propaganda has been printed in the United States and abroad to give the impression that the Chinese disturbances are due either to "Bolshevik" propaganda or a recurrence of "anti-foreign" agitation, or both. The Chinese workers and students have been unable to get their own story to the masses in other countries, as the news agencies generally serve the interests of their alien despoilers.

Fortunately, The New Leader has received direct from the scene of the trouble a number of documents published by Chinese workers and students. It is evident from the documents which we print here and which were published in China that the Chinese are aware of the character of the propaganda sent abroad. In the first statement, the Student Association of Peking Union Medical College gives a short account of the wanton killing of Chinese workers. It then takes up the "Bolshevik" and "anti-foreign" charges that are circulated all over the world.

In an adjoining column is an appeal of students at the Peking School of Commerce and Finance. In an appeal to America, it presents the demands of awakened Chinese made upon the imperialist Powers. The third document shows that the Christian Chinese are maintaining solidarity with the workers and students. One characteristic of all is the demand for the abolition of the "rights" in China held by the capitalist and financial classes of the West. The New Leader is the first publication in this country to secure these invaluable documents and we are glad to present them to our readers.

Let Justice Be Done

June 10, 1925.

A free circular published by the Peking Union Medical College Students' Association

Concerning the recent Shanghai affair, newspapers in the English language and news agencies have used such terms as "riot," "anti-foreign" and "Bolshevik influence" in describing the action of the Chinese students. A careful and impartial study of the nation-wide student movement will reveal the fact that it is not anti-foreign, nor influenced by Bolshevism, but a movement for justice and equity in international relations. The facts are as follows:

In sympathy with the Chinese industrial workers who had been ill-treated and even killed by the Japanese at the Nagai Wata Kaisha mill some weeks ago, some students were out speaking in public to inform the public what had happened on May 30. They were entirely unarmed and relied on peaceful and lawful means to express their indignation at the wrong done. The British constables attempted to disperse them, in which they resorted to the use of firearms. As a result, nine of our students were killed and about twenty were seriously wounded. On June 1, the bloody affair was repeated; the police of the International Concession of Shanghai again fired upon the people, of whom three were killed right at the spot and twenty-eight wounded. Such a wanton shooting and slaughter, whatever the provocation, can hardly be justified.

Such unprecedented treatment of the Chinese by the British on our own soil has naturally stirred the indignation of the whole country. This outrage is a direct violation of world peace and international friendship. Our people have every right to protest against any and all practices of injustice and violence. We want not only to uphold the dignity of the Chinese Republic, but also to right the wrong. Our slogan is not anti-foreignism but humanity.

MANY utterly defenceless Chinese students, merchants, and other classes of people in Shanghai were killed in a most ruthless manner by the British police of the International Settlement during the last few days. The poor victims did nothing more to deserve death than deliver public lectures in the streets as a kind of protest against the cruel and inhuman treatment the Chinese cotton mill workers in Tsingtao received at the hand of the Japanese factory owners. The actions of the Chinese students and merchants in Shanghai grew partly out of sympathy with their piteous compatriots and partly in defence of the fundamental principles of justice and humanity. They, we can assure you, were neither anti-foreign in attitude nor Bolshevik in thought, though they are persistently styled so by some malicious propagandists. They were inspired by no one and nothing but the dictates of their own conscience. In a word, the summary shooting of the Chinese in Shanghai by the British and Japanese police could on no ground and in no wise be justified. It is most regrettable that such shameful conduct should proceed from nations which are usually acknowledged as advanced and civilized. What is worse, since the unhappy tragedy, the shooting of Chinese in Shanghai is still continuing. It is evident that the British and Japanese in Shanghai are determined in maintaining their selfish interests at the expense of law,

"The action is Bolshevik," claim the British. They also try to find evidence of Bolshevik activities in their concession and to say that the Russians were using Chinese students as tools in their effort to extend the Moscow program. But every intelligent man refuses to give credit to such faulty statements, for evidence of Bolshevik activities may be, if wanted, found in any large city throughout the whole world. But this is a convenient trick to confuse the real issues and to discredit the students in the eyes of the world. The present movement is not what they call mob agitation, but is one backed up by clear-minded, educated people, including some of the leading university professors and Chinese intellectuals.

"The present movement is anti-Christian, a revival of the Boxer uprising," are also words used to prejudice the world's judgment. If it is anti-Christian, why is it that the Christians and students and staff-members of so many of the Christian schools have taken part in this movement? And why is it that Chinese churches in various cities have publicly protested against the conduct of the Shanghai police?

Some say that the police had to fire at the students so as to prevent them from seizing the arms and ammunitions stored in the police station. It does not require much insight to see the absurdity of such a statement. From the testimony of the police officers themselves, it was clear that there was no evidence to lead them to suspect any preconceived plan on the part of the students to seize the station or to do their act of violence.

The ready resort to arms and wanton shooting of unarmed youths, serious as it is in itself, reveals a state of mind which is immoral and dangerous. It shows a contempt for human life, which becomes more serious when shown in the dealing of Europeans with the people of Asia.

Though temporary advantage is gained by the use of superior force on the unarmed, yet incidents like the Shanghai shooting can do incalculable injury to the cause of better understanding and international good will, because it inevitably fosters bitterness and hatred in the minds of the oppressed.

It is plain that those authorities responsible for the shooting commit a great crime against the principle of humanity and justice which the world is preaching so much. If the Chinese should shoot down a group of citizens in London or Tokyo, what would the British or Japanese say? What would the world say?

The Chinese people as a nation do not have any constitutional antipathy against foreigners. History and facts show that they are only too glad to receive those outsiders who have a common sense of world brotherhood. Are we anti-foreign? Yes, only towards those who dare to treat the Chinese people like curs. We are against those British and Japanese who commit deliberate murder on our own soil and against all those who support the inhuman act. What else can we do under the circumstances? What else can the people of any other nation do in the same situation? It is our sincere hope that the nations concerned in the Shanghai incident may come to a conviction that brutal acts and continual aggression can only mean disaster and tragedy to all, and that mutual benefit can only be attained through fairness and justice. May they soon perceive that military force is not eternal verity, and bigotry is destined to breed disastrous consequences, for it is no child's play to awaken the vast Chinese population to the use of arms. It is also our firm belief that among the British, Japanese and people of other nations, there are many men and women who are exponents of international justice and world brotherhood. It is our sincere

justice, humanity, in short, everything worthy and noble. We, the whole of the Chinese nation, therefore, will firmly stand together and oppose ourselves against the willful injustice of the British and Japanese and present the following demands:

1. Punishment of the police concerned in the shooting of the Chinese students.
2. Due compensation for the killed and wounded.
3. Apologies from the British and Japanese Government and a guarantee against the recurrence of similar conduct in future.
4. Retrocession of extra-territoriality.
5. Dismissal of the present British and Japanese consuls in Shanghai.
6. Return of all the British and Japanese concessions in China.

As the American people have since the days of General Washington down to President Wilson been always known as champions of freedom and justice in the world, we are sure you will feel right indignation and pronounce impartial judgment concerning this matter.

The Whole Student Body of the Peking School of Commerce and Finance

wish that these people will take active measures in seeing that justice is done to China. See that justice be done. And we will see it done on our part also.

The Student Association,
Peking Union Medical College.

An Appeal to the Christian Peoples of the World

From Chinese Christians of Peking

We, Chinese Christians of Peking, deeply deplore the Shanghai incident of May 30, in which a number of Chinese students were shot down by the police of the International Settlement, and are greatly concerned as to its possible effect upon inter-racial relations between the Chinese and western nations and the future of the Christian religion in China.

Without prejudging the case, we are grieved at what seems to be too ready resort to extreme measures in dealing with unarmed youths whose "crime" was not any premeditated plan to subvert law and order but speaking in public to protest against what they regarded as a wrong done to Chinese industrial workers by Japanese mill owners during a strike. The shooting and the subsequent military demonstration by the western powers, we greatly fear, will tend to create in the popular mind the impression that western nations are militaristic and imperialistic and rely upon superior force to exploit Asiatic peoples, which will necessarily lead to further estrangement and misunderstanding. In the eyes of the Chinese people Christianity is identified with the dominant nations of the West, and any action on the part of their representatives in China which seems to contradict and discredit its ethical teachings can do incalculable injury to the Christian Cause in China.

FOR CHINESE FREEDOM

THE Chinese strikers in Shanghai and elsewhere are today in the very forefront of the age-long battle of the workers against exploitation. The real "agitators" in the Chinese disturbances are the capitalists, principally Japanese and British, who, in accordance with the genius of capitalism, have inaugurated in China that ruthless exploitation which is characteristic of capitalism whenever and wherever it is not checked by the power of the organized workers.

The Chinese strikes were originally economic. The workers re-

A Declaration by the Socialist Party of the United States on the Chinese Situation

voled against the 12-hour day, the employment of children, often as young as 4 and 5 years of age, a wage-scale ranging from 10 to 25 cents a day in American money, and intolerable working conditions. They demanded the right to organize. The immediate occasion of the strike was the brutality of the Japanese foremen. Workers fighting against such conditions are fighting the battle of the workers all over the world. For none of the gains of the Western workers is secure against the competition of

skilled Chinese workers under such conditions of exploitation.

When the British police in the foreign owned city of Shanghai massacred unarmed Chinese students and workers who were demonstrating for the rights of the strikers, sympathetic strikes broke out in many parts of China and political demands were added to economic demands. These demands look toward making the Chinese masters in their own house.

Under these conditions it is imperative that the workers of all lands should make the cause of the Chinese their own. The Socialist Party, therefore, through its National Executive Committee, has taken the following action:

- (1) To the Chinese workers and to their allies of the student class it proffers its affectionate admiration and moral support in the heroic struggle they have undertaken.
- (2) It calls upon its members to make such contributions as they can for the relief of Chinese strikers, and it offers the facilities of the National Office, to transmit such gifts to a responsible local Chinese Committee in Shanghai.
- (3) It demands that the United States withdraw its gunboats, landing forces, patrols, and strike-breakers from Chinese ports.
- (4) It demands that the United States Government take the initiative in procuring the immediate revision of the treaties exempt from Chinese law, by which Chinese cities or portions of them, are given over to foreigners to govern, and the Chinese are forbidden to pick their own customs rates.
- (5) In bringing about these ends, the Socialist Party will cooperate with all Labor and Socialist Parties in every land.

The Socialist seeks to educate into community and cooperative frames of mind.—Ramsay MacDonald.

at the bottom of the bitterness and misunderstanding, of which the Shanghai incident may be regarded as a spontaneous outburst, is the sense of injustice done to China and the Chinese people by the maintenance of legalities based on treaties exacted from China in the past as fruits of war whereby foreign nationals enjoy unfair advantages over the irritating causes through treaty revision.

We have been cheered by the growing sentiment among Christian peoples of the West in favor of peaceful means instead of armed force for the settlement of differences between nations and the application of the Christian principles of justice and brotherliness in international and inter-racial relations. We believe that Christians of the world have in their hands the secret for helping mankind to get out of the unhealthy and poisonous atmospheres of hate and suspicion and for ushering in a better day of mutual trust and helpfulness, if they would courageously follow their Master's voice to love one another irrespective of race and national lines. There is the opportunity to be peace-makers among nations. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called sons of God."

Union of Chinese Christians of Peking.
Peking, June 7, 1925.

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LABOR TO DISCUSS RAILROADS

THE first Railroad Labor Institute ever held in the United States will meet at Brookwood, the Labor college at Katonah, on August 2. About fifty officers of railroad Labor unions from various sections of the United States and Canada will meet for a week's intensive study of the development of railroading in the United States and the problems confronting the industry and the unions at the present time. The keynote address on Monday evening, August 3, will be given by Mr. Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of the discussions to be held during the week include Captain Otto S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor; Mr. Donald Richberg, Chicago, attorney for the railroad unions in many famous cases; Mr. George Soule, economist, of the Labor Bureau, I. C., and Mr. David J. Saposs, of Brookwood College.

After a brief review of the history of railroading in the United States, the development of Government regulation and the upbuilding of the railroad Labor unions, special attention will center upon the problem of the control of wages, the art of effectively presenting material and conducting cross-examinations in railroad arbitration proceedings, and the extension of collective bargaining and experiments in cooperation of railroad managements and organized Labor for more efficient production, such as have been inaugurated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern, Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Canadian

National Railways.

Prominent railroad Labor men who have cooperated with the staff of the Labor college in developing this experiment in Labor education include: W. J. Adams, editor of the Railway Carmen's Journal; Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; F. Finson, editor of the Railway Maintenance of Way Men's Journal; Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the Railway Clerk, Otto S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor; Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees' Department; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

The Socialist seeks to educate into community and cooperative frames of mind.—Ramsay MacDonald.

BRITAIN IN TWILIGHT

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

FROM England comes tidings of distress. The body politic there is far from healthy. It is growing more emaciated from unemployment which is on the increase. Trade is lagging. Territorial complications are increasing. Only the financial situation is approximately showing no fever.

In a discussion in Parliament, the President of the Board of Trade told that the export of manufactured articles for the year ending March, 1925, was little more than three-quarters of that reached in 1913. Whereas in 1913 there was a net balance in imports and exports of 181,000,000 pounds sterling, in 1923 the estimate was 102,000,000 pounds, and for the twelve months ending last May England was probably square on the books.

The cotton market, one of the island's essentials, was particularly deranged owing to the troubled conditions in China and Egypt. The coal crisis has been so serious that it is the subject of persistent attention.

In fact, one does not have to be a pessimist to assert that the whole economic order is very badly run down. Mr. A. B. Swales, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, goes so far as to say: "Unless something is done by next winter we shall see a rising of the people. Let us be ready to back them."

Pound Artificially "Pegged" Up

The votaries of the present order have been prescribing the customary old-fashioned and out-worn remedies. Following the failure of artificially "pegging" up the value of the pound sterling, the gold standard has been restored. By virtue of a deal of tugging and hauling, the pound is remarkably near par as against the American dollar. (Of course, this ignores the depreciation in the value of the dollar to not much more than half of its pre-war purchasing power.)

But physicians who argue that a mere quickening of circulation will make the body whole are indeed ready to stoop to bloodletting as of yore. So much for the matter of money as such.

After these trot the emulsionists. If a trade is anemic they would hamper it with subsidy. At worst the artificial forcible feeding may

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS

Pinned beneath a one-ton boulder in an excavation in Queens, Vito Decanio, fifty-six years old, a laborer employed by a construction company, was so seriously injured that he died an hour later.

CHATTANOOGA, July 24.—Advices from Rockwood, where eight men were entombed by an explosion yesterday, stated today that the entrance to Bryson's dip mine of the Roane Iron Company had been sealed.

The message said all efforts to recover the bodies had been abandoned.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 24.—William Crick, aged 18, was killed and Dawson Smith, aged 26, was badly injured at noon today when they were buried in a cave-in at the St. David Sand Pit near here. The two men were working at the bottom at the time. Other workmen dug them out.

His head caught between two doors of an elevator shaft in an office building in New York City where he was a watchman, James

Dorm, thirty, was slowly strangled to death while the police emergency squad worked to release him.

Losing his balance on a girder on the eleventh floor at No. 45 Fifth avenue, New York City, Albert Sander, a steelworker, fell and was killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—In June there were 171 industrial fatalities reported to the State Workmen's Compensation Bureau. This is 27 more than in the previous month.

Melvin Stevenson, Brooklyn, slipped between two moving freight cars in the yards of the Long Island Railroad, lost his left leg and died three hours later in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, from loss of blood.

The body of Patrick Connors, railroad laborer, was found by a trackwalker on the railroad tracks near the freight-house in Pleasantville, N. Y. Both legs had been severed by a train.

stimulate only to invite a worse let-down when the assistance is removed. At best this is feeble and unavailing recognition that industry as a whole must take care of its members.

Cater-cousin to the subsidy is the protective tariff. Premier Baldwin suggested this already, and it sent him down to defeat. Evidently he could be induced to try another fall. Once proud Albion now casts wistful eyes at highly-protected America and even Germany. At the risk of admitting inferiority to other nations, the tariff might be injected into the parley about the sick bed.

Complete Reorganization Of Industry Needed

Further afield are those who feel that if commerce is spurred by the colonial possessions, the decline might be halted. But aside from dissection in China (regarded as mortgaged to the Great Powers), Egypt and India, there is no promise that the Australian and Canadian territories will return to that patriotism which exalts imperialistic exploitation instead of deepening the drift to self-depensation. In fact, here is a race as to

which English-speaking country will first reach industrial democracy.

Whatever else may be done, there should be an end to the silly talk of bringing out Mr. Malthus' ashes, on the supposition that birth control will ease the debility. Likewise should there be little heed to the absurdity that all the million and more unemployed should emigrate. This is the cheapest form of begging the question of failure to utilize the multiplied productivity of human effort against the almost constant run of upkeep.

That which is required in such a serious emergency is nothing less than the reorganization of industry as a whole. This means much more than modernizing the methods of mining, for instance, which is being urged. Wherever business has failed to keep pace with the utmost in efficiency, elimination of waste and possibilities of standardization, the sooner this is attempted the better.

Naturally the shortsighted will rush to Taylorism and demand to speed up machinery to the impossible, lengthen the work-day and reduce the masses to automatons. But

such exploded notions cannot be reassembled. They are beyond reach, thanks to the human statute of limitations.

Taxation Up To High Point

What complicates the problem is the candor with which the Government has levied upon the earnings of the industrial magnates and landowners. The share taken in taxes during and since the war has been most considerable. Where the taxpayers have not been in position to recoup by boosting prices, the levy has been severe. So that it is not startling to hear the mine owners ask that their profits be guaranteed.

Let it be frankly said that what needs to be underwritten is the man-power of the nation. Unless this is done, there is nothing but decline and decay in prospect. Too many other empires have thus written themselves down in history for that moral to be ignored.

The contemplated reorganization of industry is therefore more fundamental than the technical adjustment of new parts and energy in the mechanism of production and distribution. It has primarily to do with the relations of employer and employee.

What is imperative is the immediate employment of every able-bodied person on the island in useful effort, on the basis that what is produced belongs to the people as a whole, every one being assured of the satisfaction of needs and comforts before anyone secures more than that.

This sounds like a social revolution. It will be. It is the only solution.

When it will come and how it will come may be past telling. But it is surely coming. Only the stone-blind cannot see it.

Mr. Swales may or may not represent the trades union view that England might break down this approaching winter. Mr. MacDonald may consider it waits upon the formation of a durable Labor Government some five or ten years hence. That is an incident.

What is of consequence is whether the deterioration continues until England descends from twilight to darkness before improvement begins. What is essential is whether England fulfills the universal hope of a peaceful transformation or, struck with the madness of desperation, is whirled into the maelstrom of civil war which beckons to the discontented of the continent.

BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

EX-LAX

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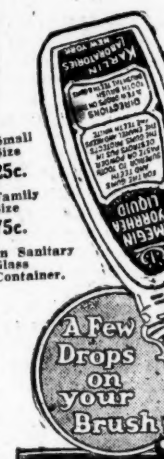
evacuates your bowels, regulates your liver and keeps you hale and hearty. Good for young and old.

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Write for Circular

The LABOR MOVEMENT in PALESTINE

By J. W. BROWN

Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions

THE General Federation of Jewish Labor of Palestine, the youngest of the national trade union centers of the world, was founded in 1920: in 1922, when it affiliated with the I. F. T. U., it had a membership of 8,000, which rose to 15,000 in 1924.

Turkish law is still valid in Palestine, in spite of the fact that it has been mandated to Great Britain. There is no social legislation, not even legal protection for women or children, and trade unions have no legal status.

Despite all these difficulties, the workers are full of enthusiasm for the ideals of Labor and show great energy and perseverance not only in the construction of their "National Home" work to which many of them are unaccustomed, but also in building up a strong Labor movement. In every town and village we find a Labor Council, which enjoys self-government. Lest the strength of the infant movement should be dissipated in vain, no local strike may be declared without the approval of the local committee, and no general strike in any town or district without that of the Executive of the National Center. The two unions which

mainly compose the national federation are the national unions of the land workers and the building workers, which have always been the backbone of the movement, although smaller unions, catering for railwaymen and post and telegraph employees, have now been formed.

Cooperatives Give Aid
Much of the pioneer work is done by cooperative groups, and cooperative societies work hand in hand with the unions—indeed, every member of the General Federation of Jewish Labor is automatically a member of the General Cooperative Association of Jewish Labor and all the cooperative societies are centralized in this national association, which also comprises the cooperative

contractors' organization, for building and public works, a Cooperative Bank, etc. In order to insure trade union control of the cooperatives, a certain number of the shares of the General Cooperative Association of Jewish Labor are in the hands of the General Federation of Jewish Labor, and these shares carry with them 50 per cent of the votes at the general meeting.

A very important branch of the activities of the National Center is that of Workers' Education, which has a wider sphere of work than is usually the case; the Educational Department not only provides trade union education for the members, but it arranges vocational classes on historical and topographical sub-

jects, in order that the immigrant workers may be made better acquainted with their new country. Classes in Hebrew are also provided. For remote settlements the Educational Department organizes libraries and travelling lecturers. Yet another activity is the establishment of schools for the children of rural settlers. The Labor movement also issues a Hebrew daily paper of its own.

Aids the Sick
The Federation has taken very energetic measures to deal with sickness among the Jewish immigrants. This is especially necessary, because the whole country is defective in hygienic legislation, and the Government has adopted no means of dealing with infectious disease. The Federation has therefore set up a Sick Fund Center, which already has 10,000 members, and has established a sanatorium at Mozzah, near Jerusalem, hospitals at Ain-Harod and Tiberias, and health stations in many places; while at Tel Aviv and Ain-Harod bacteriological laboratories have been built; Tel Aviv has large stores of medicaments.

The Labor movement in Palestine owes its strength very largely to the excellence of its immigration service. Intending immigrants are prepared both mentally and physically before they leave their own country, and very carefully selected from among the many applicants. On arrival they are received by the emigration department of the Federation, which provides accommodation for them until they find work and enrolls them as members of the competent trade unions.

The general situation in Palestine is, as is well known, complicated by sharp divisions of race and religion. Animosity between Jew and Arab, and between the many sects and religions represented, is sometimes very strong, and often there appears great danger of a general conflagration. But here the Labor movement steps in as a reconciling agent. In spite of its name, it welcomes Arabs as well as Jews among its ranks, and thus sets a splendid example of the need for disregard of race and religion in the interests of Labor solidarity.

If this gallant little Labor movement can succeed in achieving its high aims, its activities will doubtless have repercussions beyond the boundaries of the country itself. Already it has stretched out a helping hand to the Egyptian movement, which is still in its infancy. There is good ground for hope that it may make its influence felt still further, and help to spread its ideals through the East, thus aiding to achieve the much-needed solidarity between Western and Eastern workers.

DODGING FACTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and 1921. Fourteen independents made a gross profit of \$1.42 per ton or 195 per cent higher than any other year in the decade.

That this profit taking out of all relation to the size of the wage increase went on all through 1924 is shown by a statement of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines that the average mine price of anthracite in 1924 was \$8.83, which is \$1.17 higher than these four rail-

road companies received in the last part of 1923 when they were making their largest profit and 88 cents higher than the fourteen independents received during the same time.

The representatives of the Department of Labor at the Atlantic City negotiations should be busy informing the public about the way prices are increased out of all proportion to wage increases. Until the sore spots of the industry are openly discussed they will never be settled.

The Case of the "Volkszeitung"

AN interesting situation has developed in the organization publishing the New York Volkszeitung, the German daily which has been giving support to the Communist movement. Because the editor, Ludwig Lore, has not satisfied the executive of the Workers' (Communist) party, that body ordered him to submit his resignation. As the matter now stands, Lore has complied with the demand of the executive of the Workers' party by presenting his resignation, but it

has been refused by the only body that has power to act upon it. The situation grows out of the Workers' party insisting on acting as an alien group within other organizations and requiring Communists to act under Communist orders and not as members of the real organization.

It remains to be seen what action the Workers' party will take against such of its members on the Volkszeitung who voted not to accept the resignation of Lore and what attitude it will take towards the Volkszeitung itself.

The object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.—Sydney Smith.

Fraternity is the reciprocal affection, the sentiment which inclines man to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him.—

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WASTING MILLIONS: THE ADVERTISING GAME

By AUGUSTA BARNES

ONE of the strongest indictments against the present economic system of competition is the great amount of waste that occurs. Even a most superficial examination of this system will reveal an enormous waste both economic and human.

What is waste? Generally speaking, waste is thought of as refuse, odds and ends, the waste of the garbage can. During the war patriotic exertions were made in the interests of "Save-your-paper" campaign and help win the war. While it is true that waste of this kind is a real economic waste, yet, if considered in the light of the whole industrial system, it is infinitesimally small.

In the business world capitalists think of waste as meaning "inefficiency"—the inefficiency against which there has been, for the past ten years such a general hue and cry. Efficiency has been enthroned as the Goddess of Success and the youth of the land have been urged through countless advertisements to woo her as the road to happiness. While in reality efficiency is only another method of increasing profit under the capitalist order of things, where goods are produced for profit and not for use, efficiency from the social point of view, that is lowering the industrial cost without a change of profits, would not be considered by the captains of industry.

Profits First, Service Second

The sole aim of an economic system is to supply the wants of man. The present system is concerned chiefly with supplying a large amount of profit to certain favored individuals, with the wants of man a minor consideration. In so far as a service bears no relation to the wants of man, just so far is it a waste. The devotion of energy of brain and hand to ends which do not supply the wants of man is the greatest possible waste.

Under the head of wastes comes that form of loss that is produced by failure to utilize productive forces, by a diversion of industry to luxuries, the waste in agriculture, in manufacturing. One of the greatest forces for waste in the present competitive system is that by advertising, and closely related to this is the loss which comes from the business of expert salesmanship.

It is almost unthinkable and quite unbelievable that any sane man would dream of buying anything on the mere assertion, by some one who wanted to sell it, that it was cheap and good. Yet we do this so constantly that those who have goods to sell find that it pays them to announce, in loudest tones, their wares all over our newspapers and streets and landscapes.

Stuart Chase, in his pamphlet on "Challenge of Waste," has the following to say in regard to advertising:

"The bulk of advertising is composed of what can only be termed loud nasal lying as to the relative merits of competitive products as like as two peas, or, more sinister still, the forcing upon us of things which often hurt not only our pocket books but our bodies and our souls as well."

If We Had No Salesmen

The aim of the advertiser is by no means to increase the total volume of trade, instead it is to divert what volume already exists into his own hands. He is, in fact, trying to restrain the trade of his competitor.

Professor Jenks points out that the purpose of advertising "is not chiefly to persuade customers to buy more soaps or spices, but to use Pears' instead of Colgate's . . . or one favorite brand of spices instead of another." "We do not need to be begged to buy shoes when barefooted, nor to seek food when

Consumers Yearly Foot the Huge Bill Incurred in Costly Fight for Trade

hungry," declares Mr. Reeve. "If there were not an advertisement issued, not a soliciting salesman in the land, all of the current purchases and consumption of standard articles would need to be announced." He says, however, that at present "there are no fields in which advertising is more frantic . . . than in the staple commodities."

From "Wasting Human Life," by A. M. Simons, we have the following: "Enormous sums are spent by competitive firms to persuade the public that there are a number of different individual teas, butters, bacons. Tea bought in the ordinary processes in the London market is put into special packets and labelled with fancy names and advertised in terms which suggest that it possesses individual quality like a Beethoven symphony."

The Cost of Advertising

The cost of advertising to the consumer has been clearly put by George French in his book, "Advertising—The Social and Economic Problem." "A futile-minded man conceives some novel form for a common food, for example, and begins to manufacture it. There may be no demand for it, and no necessity for it. Nobody knows anything about it. The same food is available in a different form and possibly a better form, and is sold at a more economical price than the new product can be sold. The new food cost just as much in its raw state, and there has to be added the cost of the new process of preparation, the fancy package, the selling and advertising, and a profit large enough to yield the promoter a fortune in a relatively short time—if he succeeds in his advertising campaign.

"There is a great variety of foods treated in this way, and some of them are priced tremendously above

their value, above what they can still be purchased for in bulk. A favorite device is to get a product so well known as to be practically standardized and then reduce the bulk or weight of the contents of the carton while gradually adding to the price. There are standard products in the market which have thus been made more costly to the consumer within a few years to the extent of 15 per cent in price and 12 per cent in bulk, while the price of the raw material has, in the meantime, declined not less than 25 per cent. This means that the people who buy these products were gradually forced to pay at least 50 per cent more than a fair market price, and at least 25 per cent more than the same thing could be had in bulk.

"None but the people with economical and analytical minds realize the extent of the dominance of advertising in modern life, nor what it means as an element of the much discussed high cost of living.

Selling the Public What It Doesn't Want

"We see great factories rise and great fortunes built up, as the result of an inexorable policy of pushing upon the public goods that the public had previously no idea that it needed or wanted."

Competition demands the expenditure of enormous sums in securing a market. There is the great volume of correspondence with prospective customers, compiling and mailing of countless circulars, calendars, samples, memorandum books, prizes to induce people to buy. The mails are laden with the weight of costly advertising matter, unasked and unused, the great bulk of which is consigned, upon its receipt, to the waste basket, while the small part left accomplishes a result of no value whatever to the community. A few years ago this was all done with printed

circulars, calling for one cent postage. Today the same advertising is done by sealed letters, requiring twice the postage and five times the cost of mailing.

"The Census of Manufactures, Bulletin," 1910, says:

"The income of newspapers and periodicals from subscription, sales, and advertising was \$337,596,285 in 1909, as compared with \$175,789,610 in 1899, the rate of increase for the decade being 92 per cent of the total income from these sources; that from advertising formed 60 per cent in 1909 and 54.4 per cent in 1899, having increased much faster than that from subscriptions and sales."

The Consumer Fits the Bill

An estimate made by a president of the Incorporate Society of Advertisement Consultants, England, is to the effect that 100,000,000 sterling are spent annually on advertising in England and reckon a gross total of \$550,000,000 per annum for Europe and North America. These millions, or most of them, are paid for by those who buy the goods.

Not only is the mass of trade-publication appearing each year almost beyond estimate, but its quality and cost is of the highest. Practically all the finest work done in lithography and photography is devoted to advertising purposes.

Mr. Simons calls attention to a well-known mail order house in Chicago which, in a recent year, published two editions of a catalogue, of 7,000,000 copies each, and declares that "the labor expended in the printing of catalogues is greater than that expended on all books put together."

In the printing trade many of the workers are busy printing not books or newspapers, but advertising matter, competitive price lists, wrappers, trade labels, bill heads, account books, posters, etc., the demand for

which comes as a direct result of the struggle of various competitive sellers to reach the consumer.

There are many other trades that give a considerable amount of their output to the use of advertisements. Iron, copper, zinc, enamel, colored ink, paper, string, gum wood—the list of articles which are built up into advertisements to mar landscapes and despoil scenery. It has been estimated that there are 5,000 sign-boards on the east side of the Pennsylvania tracks between Washington and New York.

Cities Ablaze

With Electric Signs
Other expensive forms of advertising are to be found in the multiplicity of electric signs, on sidewalks and housetops, some of them very elaborate and costly. Large towns and cities are literally ablaze with these signs at night.

Closely allied in its great economic waste to the forms of advertising that have been named is that of the business of salesmanship. In every part of the country, highly skilled and highly paid salesmen from competing firms each week make expensive trips over the same route, stop at the same hotels and show their samples to the same merchants and shopkeepers. Their expenses in carfare, hotel bills, and incidentals amount to millions. Countless hours are wasted in the effort to persuade doubting merchants of the great value of a particular line of goods, of the great profit that will be his if he only purchases this particular brand of goods. It is glory and the boast of the skillful salesman that he can make people buy things they do not want. In proportion to his ability to make people buy things which they do not desire is his success as a salesman measured.

The business of advertising is being regarded to a widely increasing extent as a highly paid profes-

sion. Colleges are giving extensive courses in advertising and salesmanship. Numberless books are being written describing the psychological methods by which a clever salesman convinces an unsophisticated public that he needs an article and induces him to buy something which far too often does not in any way meet his need.

Says Price Could Be Cut in Half

Some may argue that if advertising were reduced the Press could not live, but the Press is much too full of life to be killed even by a total loss of this income. It would have to live by giving us good news instead of furnishing space for advertising, and hence it would be on a sounder basis. The papers would be small and expensive, but on the other hand we would pay less for our goods since we would not have to pay for the cost of advertising in addition to the value of the goods. Now we pay more for our goods that we may pay less for our papers and magazines.

A rough calculation has been made which shows that the elimination of the patent medicine industry with its enormous volume of advertising would release energy enough to give every child in the country between 7 and 13 years of age six months' extra schooling.

Professor Jenks says that "it is not too much to say that in many lines it would be possible, if competitive advertising were rendered unnecessary, to furnish a good quality of goods to the consumers, permit them to pick their brands, and charge them only one half of the prices paid at present, while still leaving the manufacturer a profit not less than that now received." That advertising is necessary in order that the consumer may be informed as to what is purchasable is, to some extent, true. This information may be given to him in a much less expensive and more reliable form. Mr. Reeve has suggested that this information be given to the consumer in the form of "a bulletin such as the telegraphic market reports or the printed consular reports, written upon the same plan and in the same impartial spirit as our book reviews and scientific bulletins. These could give to the public the most complete information as to every novelty of value currently arising in the world of production, and yet be of not one-fiftieth of the volume of our current advertising matter or of one-thousandth of its costs."

In comparison with such methods as those, how much helpful information as, to the worth or unworth of goods purchasable does one get from mailed circulars containing no accurate or reliable information whatever as to the goods advocated, from highly colored posters which desecrate our public streets?

The Remedy Of the Socialists

The Socialists' remedy for this competitive system where goods are produced for profit rather than use is a system of cooperation whereby the great waste in human skill and ability now existing will be diverted into productive channels. Non-essential services will be eliminated and in its place will be substituted service for the production of the essentials. Instead of a dozen salesmen with identically the same line of goods calling upon the same customers weekly, one salesman will serve. Instead of the great bulk of advertising found in our newspapers and magazines, in the gaudy display of posters and electric signs, will be substituted the condensed and reliable bulletin form of advertising.

If the growing belief that a change in the present economic order of things will do away with the enormous wastes in many lines of activity and will remove the poverty of the workers is a mere dream that will lead us into economic failure, still the undertaking is worth while. For this failure would be a glorious effort in the interest of one of the most inspiring causes that have ever fired mankind to effort and action.

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COMMUNISM AND DEMOCRACY

A Letter and A Reply

Editor, The New Leader:

I have been a reader and a supporter of the New York Call as well as The Leader since I have learned how to read an English newspaper. Although I did not agree with your policy toward Soviet Russia, yet I kept on supporting your paper because I believed that you are a sincere believer of democracy. Therefore you are against all kind of dictatorships even of the working class. But the expulsions of the three locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the stand you are taking toward that case convinced me quite different. It proved to me that you are not better than the editors of the capitalist papers. They write what they are told by their bosses, right or wrong.

You are defending the action of Sigman and Feinberg by saying that the Workers' party is doing the same thing. They have expelled Max Eastman from their party because he criticized the Russian Communist leaders. Now my questions to you are: First, do two wrongs make one right? Second, how in the world can you compare a political party to a trade union? When one is expelled from a political party, he can join another or arrange a new party and bring his ideas before the voters, and if the voters like his or their ideas they vote for them in spite of the party machine, whoever they may be. It is also a fact that the Socialist Party expelled some of its members for not agreeing with their views on war, and this is absolutely correct, because they are a political party. Now, the same thing can not be done in a trade union. You can not join another union, and you can not organize a new union. A union member is in the same position as a citizen in a State. If he is not satisfied with the actions of the State or city officials he elects those he believes will serve best his interests. Should, however, those whom he elected be ousted from the respective Legislatures, he has no other choice but the use of force. The same thing was true when the five Socialist Assemblymen were expelled by Speaker Sweet and his gang. The voters of the five districts could not organize their own Assembly and pass their own laws. Therefore all sincere believers in democracy condemned the action of Sweet, and men like Hughes and Louis Marshall, although Republicans themselves, not only openly condemned the action of the Republican majority, but they offered their service to the expelled Assemblymen.

Now, as I pointed out before, a union man when he is not satisfied with his leaders can only do one thing. In time of election he can nominate and elect those whom he thinks will represent and serve him best. The same thing has been done in the three expelled locals. The members were dissatisfied with their former leaders, so they elected in an absolute legal way the present executive boards. Let them be Communist, Anarchist, Socialist or any other party, as long as they were legally elected nobody has a right to oust them except the members themselves. This is according to the democratic principles which you claim to believe in. And how did you act? Did you show the courage of a Hughes or a Marshall? Did you uphold the principle of Democracy even against members of your own party? No! You did not. You sided with corrupt leaders instead of with the masses of workers. Therefore no sensible worker will believe any more your preaching of Socialism, nor support your paper. Your fate will be the same as the Sweets, Sigmans and others like them—their leadership taken away from them, condemned by all honest people, and only remembered with hate and disgust.

I hope that enough courage has remained in you to publish this letter in The New Leader.

Louis Eisner.
Member of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union.

Answer
Were it not that the writer of the above raises a new question in this controversy it would be unnecessary to consider this letter. First it is necessary to clear the ground as to what is meant by democracy. It is not sufficient to say that it includes free discussion, free voting and a free choice of officials. It is something more than

that. If any members of an organization are pledged to other methods than free discussion and a free choice of officials, then their actions are in conflict with democracy.

Are Communists pledged to actions in conflict with democracy? They supply the answer themselves. Turn to page 13 of the pamphlet "Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions?" by Lenin. It was printed by the Workers' party as instructions for its members in trade unions. There we read that Communists are pledged, not to democracy, but "to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods, to sometimes even overlook or conceal the truth."

Now, then, turn to Lenin's "Left Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder," and we find the same advice. On page 39 Lenin says that in the unions the Communists must "resort to strategy and adroitness, illegal proceedings, reticence and subterfuge, to anything in order to penetrate into the trade unions, remain in them, and carry on Communist work inside them, at any cost."

Not even the writer of the above letter could by any stretch of his imagination reconcile such methods with democracy. The language is plain and the conduct of Communists is in strict accord with the language. Comrade Eisner protests that the action of the International will destroy the union. Our answer is, if any organized group in the union practices the code to which Communists are pledged, in time THERE WILL BE NO UNION TO JOIN.

Such practices destroy solidarity and democracy, and without these the union must die. Read the two extracts from Lenin quoted above and then answer this question: Is it not true that the Communist code practiced in the union is the code practiced by the spies of the capitalist class? Do not these spies "practice trickery," "employ cunning," "resort to illegal methods," even "overlook or conceal the truth"? In that case, how can we tell where the spy ends and the Communist begins?

Again, Democracy is based upon discussion. Suppose that you try to convince a Fundamentalist by discussion that he is wrong. Suppose that he answers you not by argument but by the methods to which Communists are pledged. Will you have any respect for his plea for democracy? Has he not forfeited any right to make such a plea? And is not such a plea merely "concealing the truth"? Is it not a scoundrel's code? Would you accept the friendship of any human being if he in his personal relations with you practiced this code?

Observe how the code is applied in the union. Every member and every official who does not accept Communist policies is immediately

attacked. His character is smirched, his motives questioned, his honest beliefs denounced. He is a "grafter," a "Labor fakir," a "crook," a "counter-revolutionist," a "tool of the bosses." According to these gentlemen the only people in this world who have an honest motive are Communists. All others are scoundrels according to those who practice a scoundrel's code of conduct! Democracy is impossible with Communists; it is only possible without them.

Is this situation peculiar only to the garment unions in New York? Not at all. It is general wherever the Communists have applied their dirty creed in the unions. The Seattle Central Labor Council, one of the most progressive in this country, had to put them out. The Minneapolis central body, another progressive organization, also had to put them out. The miners drove them out at a district convention in Scranton a few years ago. The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation had to expel them. The Socialist Fusion Convention in New York had to pitch them out a few weeks ago after they had spent an hour trying to break up the Conference. Others will have to do the same thing and do it in order to save both democracy and the unions.

If it were a mere matter of discussion the Communists could be easily disposed of. They represent a degenerate offshoot of the Labor movement. The less they know the more they "practice trickery," etc. One man with a fair knowledge of the history and aims of the Labor and Socialist movement can easily handle them in an argument. But the membership cannot stay the disruption that comes of a group that practices trickery, low cunning, lying and concealing the truth. Either the Communist code must be abandoned or the union must eventually go to pieces.

Comrade Eisner is mistaken in thinking that the Communist members of the affected union in the International have been expelled. Certain officials have been suspended from holding office in the union for stated periods. However, it might be necessary for unions that are afflicted with this disease to treat it as the Workers' Circle has treated it. That is, make every known member of the Workers' party a member-at-large and thus prevent him from practicing his low ethics in any union. Such members should be singled out and not be permitted to attend any union meetings, yet to be accorded membership on the basis mentioned so that they will not be denied employment under union conditions.

Our critic's argument on the basis of the expulsion of the Socialist Assemblymen at Albany and on the basis of democracy does not, for the reasons mentioned above, apply. Democracy is a matter of reciprocity. If one group claims its benefits but insists on repudiating its practice it rules itself out of court and has no claims upon decent men and women.

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Marching Boys
and
Smiling Mothers

THE Veterans of Foreign Wars held a convention in this city the other day. There were the usual parades with bands, drum corps, buglers, and banners. Among the marchers were military units of the local high schools. The sidewalks were lined with admiring throngs sprinkled with many proud mothers who had come to see their khaki-dressed sons on parade.

Not a decade has passed since the greatest, bloodiest, dearest-paid war of all the ages came to its close. Ten millions of men were slain on battlefields—for nothing. Twenty million cripples became lost limbs, lost minds, lost eyes, lost health—for nothing. Many more millions of widows, orphans, and sweethearts nurse wounds that time will never heal—for nothing. And they learned—nothing. For here these fine, clean youths, the future of the nation, as we fondly call them, were already marching toward the hell of future wars, and even their mothers saw nothing, heard nothing, felt nothing but swinging young limbs, shining faces, martial airs, drum beats, and pride.

Since the war, the archives of many European governments have been opened to the inspection of historians. The State secrets which these students have dragged out of their tombs are embodied in hundreds of volumes, many of which can be found on the shelves of our public libraries. They are not read. For if they were, we would shrink with horror from every manifestation of militarism. We would see in this goose-stepping, flag-waving, drum-beating, bugle-blaring thing not the protector of our country—not the savior of civilization—not the guardian of peace—but a horrible blood-dripping, brainless machine monster that sooner or later will destroy the so-called civilized nations, our own included.

If the true causes of the late slaughter were known to the many, as they are already known to students, these future war mothers who applauded their marching boys the other day would attack this monster with bare hands and spill the last drop of their mother hearts to wipe it from the face of Mother Earth. They do not know. The voice of reason is still too feeble to be heard. And yet, it must be heard. Listen, then. Listen, then.

Today there is not one single historian of reputation who maintains that this or that country was alone responsible for the World War. The facts which these men have dragged out of the archives of European nations have furnished incontestable proof that all of them were guilty; some of them more guilty than others. But all were guilty.

As far as we are concerned, the most charitable thing historians have to say is that, being rather green and unsophisticated, we were bamboozled into the slaughter by foreign propaganda and the child-like naivete of our leading statesmen, journalists, and spokesmen whose knowledge of European history and economic life was practically nil.

In assigning war guilt or the degree of war guilt to institutions rather than to men or nations, there also is some degree of difference between historians. Some place preparedness first, imperialism second, and diseased patriotism third. Others change this rotation. But all agree that these three were responsible for the World War.

Every European government, big or little, rich or poverty stricken, had drilled, trained, and organized every man and boy capable of bearing arms into cannon fodder. Every one of them had spent the last franc, mark, pound, ruble, or lira they could rake and scrape together to arm itself to the teeth. Every one of them maintained hordes of propagandists, spies, military attachés, diplomats, plain, fancy, and professional liars to brew bad medicine for the inevitable explosion which all of them alternately dreaded and hoped for.

Every one of the great powers sought to enlarge the market of its industrialists by fair means and by foul, but always at the cost of the underlying working population, which had no more interest in the foreign pirate raids of its industrial grand dukes than the serfs of Russia had in the French concubines of their political grand dukes.

What did it matter to Jean, John, Johan, or Ivan how much land his (?) country acquired in Asia or Africa? What difference did it make to him whether it was French, English, German, or Russian bankers who exploited the oil fields of Mesopotamia, the gold fields of the Rand, or the population of Shanghai? The acquisitions of new empires by his (?) country did not give him an ounce of soil, a drop of petroleum, or a flake of gold. He paid for the piracies of his imperialists in taxes and unpaid labor, and when the boil burst he paid for them again in blood and gore.

Most of the treaties, secret treaties, and double-crossing treaties of the European nations are now published. The mass of notes, conversations, and dispatches of the diplomats have been sifted. The numerous white books, red books, yellow books, black books, and blue books have been edited to bring them in relation with the facts they sought to hide. And nowhere in all this sorry mass of mendacity, duplicity, prevarication, and plain lying is there the slightest indication that the World War was fought for anything higher than greed, grab and graft. Nowhere in all this mass of data is there the faintest hint about democracy, humanity, self-determination and the other beautiful things on which the thoughtless were fed during the great madness.

Well, my militarist friends, what sayest thou? What was it all about? Where is thy victory? Oh, yes, we licked the Kaiser, and now that the truth is out, we know that he and his equally foolish cousin, the Czar, were about the only two rulers in Europe who earnestly strove to prevent the slaughter. But the poor fellows were putty in the hands of the war camarillas in their respective countries. Their frantic appeals to each other in the fatal July days of 1914 to stop mobilization were brought to naught by the machinations of the militarists and industrialists who constituted the real rulers of the countries of which they were but the figureheads.

The Kaiser is sawing wood at Doorn. The Czar lies mouldering in an unknown grave. The soul

HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST



No. 4

DARIUS B. DEWLAP.

New Haven, Conn.—Darius B. Dewlap, Professor of Physics in Yale University, says the spirit of unrest is a disease of the glands. If a man complains of the so-called struggle for food, shelter, and clothing, and will not face realities cheerfully—his atrophied gland should be taken out and varnished.

Fourier's World A Phalanx
THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

FOURIER and Saint Simon:

The teachings of Saint Simon found its complement in many respects in those of a contemporary French utopian, Charles Fourier (1772-1837). The contrast between these two social philosophers was marked. Saint Simon was a descendant of the nobility; Fourier, of the ordinary people. Saint Simon sought to find in history a clue to a new social order; Fourier withdrew within himself and sought deductively to discover the laws of progress. Saint Simon presented a bold outline of a new social State which he hoped that society en masse would adopt. Fourier worked out in minute detail a social order for small communities and his chief interest was in experiments on a small scale that might prove the practical nature of his theories. He, moreover, based his system on logic and science rather than on feeling and impulse.

Fourier's Life: Fourier had a much less spectacular career than his fellow utopian. He was born at Besancon in 1772, the son of a cloth merchant. He distinguished himself as a student, entered business, became a traveling salesman, and invested a small inheritance in cotton and lost it completely during the Siege of Lyons. He was arrested and faced with the guillotine, joined the army on his release and subsequently returned to business life, and to the life of a reformer. While a boy of five, young Fourier was severely punished by his father for telling a customer the truth about an article in his father's shop. At nineteen, while working for a business house at Marseilles, he was commissioned to throw overboard a quantity of rice which his employer had kept for speculative purposes, until it spoiled. Prices were high, owing to a famine, and the rice had been withheld from the market for fear of a sharp decline in prices. These two instances of dishonesty and of waste in industry—instances which, Fourier believed, typified widespread evils in the industrial system—made an indelible impression on his mind and ultimately counted heavily in turning the attention of the young merchant to the working out of a saner industrial order.

Career as Reformer: In 1808 Fourier published his first volume on social problems, but received practically no encouragement for his schemes for some five years. It must be said, however, that the chief support he craved was not that of the impecunious mass, but of the wealthy few who might subsidize some of his social experiments. Once he announced publicly that he would be at home to await any philanthropist who felt disposed to give him a million francs for the development of a colony based on Fourieristic principles. For twelve years thereafter he was at home every day punctually at noon

of militarism goes marching on. Europe is Balkanized. The threat of war is greater than ever. The burden of armaments is heavier than ever. Hate, envy, fear, and passion rule the nations of the world as never before. Democracy is not even safe any more in the land of its birth.

Down on the street, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." In the faces of their mothers, there is the glow of pride in the strength of sons, the might of their nation, the glory of their flag. Where are the boys marching to, mother? To paint the Sierras of Mexico with the carmine of their hearts? To decorate the plains of Manchuria with bleaching skeletons? To collect bad debts in Flanders Fields? To guard the oil tanks of Doheneys on the Caspian Sea? To quell a coolie rising on the streets of Shanghai? Who knows? Who cares? God, what a victory!

Adam Coaldigger.

awaiting the generous stranger, but, alas, no millionaire appeared. Most of the Saint Simonians regarded his proposals with contempt.

During his life he tried but one experiment in proof of the value of his ideas. A member of the Chamber of Deputies offered him an estate at Versailles. It was occupied by a few of his converts, but failed, after a few years, from mismanagement. Thus he died without having witnessed any decided measures taken toward the realization of his dream. He had acquired, however, the warm support of a number of disciples. His life throughout showed a rare devotion to his convictions, honesty, integrity and self-sacrifice.

Fourier's Imaginings: In connection with his social theories, Fourier developed the strangest and crudest kind of world philosophy. In his "Theory of Universal Unity," he stated, for instance, that the earth was just passing out of its infancy, and that, on its adoption of Fourier's plan of association, it would enter upon a millennium of 70,000 glorious years, when the lions would become the servants of Man and draw men's carriages in a single day from one end of France to another; when whales would pull their vessels across the waters, and seawater would taste like a delicious beverage. Then would come an age of decline and a fourth brief era of dotage.

His Law of Attraction: But this and other theories are not a necessary part of Fourier's social concepts, though incorporated in the same work. The heart of Fourier's doctrine is the belief in the all pervading power of attraction. There is an ever present power in the world that draws men together in united action. Obstacles have hitherto been placed in the way of this law of attraction, and as a result men have been led into anti-social paths. When these obstacles are removed, universal harmony will prevail and the wealth of mankind will be increased manifold, for men will then love to labor and the wastes of the present chaotic system will be eliminated.

The quest must be made for social organization which will give free play to our passions, so that they may harmoniously combine. There are twelve of these passions: (1) the five senses; (2) the four "Group passions" of friendship, love, the family feeling (familism), and ambition; and (3) the three distributive passions—which include the passions for planning, for change, and for unity. The twelve combine into one supreme passion for love for others, united in society.

The Phalanx: Obviously our present society does not lead to harmonious combination of these. There is here nothing but disharmony. Harmony can, however, be found if men and women come together into communities or phalanxes, from 400 to 2,000 strong, in combinations of suitable numbers. In each phalanx all of the inhabitants should occupy a great central building, called a phalanstery—not dissimilar from some of our modern apartment hotels. The industry should be largely agricultural. Citizens in this community should unite in groups according to their tastes, which are determined by the character of their "passions." There are the small units of from seven to nine, called a "series," and the larger units, known as "groups." Each group undertakes to do a specific kind of work, for instance, the taring of fruit trees, while a series in that group may take charge of the apple tree section of the fruit trees. Individuals may join any series or group that they may desire, and can change from group to group at their will. They naturally choose those units whose work and tastes are consistent. Ordinarily one task gets somewhat monotonous at the end of a couple of hours, and the workers are then at liberty to change their occupation to a more pleasing one. Owing to the joy that the members of

the phalanx get out of their work under these conditions, and to the healthy rivalry for quick and efficient results which naturally develops between the groups, the product of these workers will be far greater than at present. Labor here is relieved of the necessity of supporting soldiers, policemen, criminals and lawyers, who are no longer needed in a society based on harmony. Nor does it have to build and maintain hundreds of separate houses with separate stoves and separate cooking. For the workers occupy apartments in the well equipped phalanstery, have their food prepared in the one great kitchen, and dine in a common dining hall. They will also have central stables for the animals and central warehouses for the storing of their food. Under these conditions, Fourier held, productivity increases four-fold or possibly five-fold, while a man can produce enough from his eighteenth to his twenty-eighth birthday to live in leisure and comfort during the remainder of his life.

Distribution of Product: Fourier was far less thoroughgoing in his abolition of unearned income than was Saint Simon, or than are the modern Socialists. Out of the product of industry, a sum is set aside for each member of the community. The surplus remaining after this was done is divided in a somewhat curious way between Labor, capital and talent. Five-twelfths of this surplus goes to Labor, four-twelfths to capital, and the remaining three-twelfths to talent. Thus the motto of Saint Simon is modified into the formula, from each according to his capacity and to each according to his labor, capital and talent.

Fourier divided Labor into three classes—necessary labor, useful labor and agreeable labor. The first received the highest reward, the last, the smallest, as it implied the least sacrifice.

Government: Though there seems to be but little need of government, officers are elected, the head of a phalanx being called an uniaarch, and the chief of the world phalanxes, an omniarch. The latter is to have headquarters at Constantinople.

The Family: Different gradations in society would necessarily remain, although Fourier believed that under his system the rich and powerful would be so filled with the spirit of cooperation that their presence would bring no disharmony. The communal life would be such, he contended, that every narrow affection in the family would be eliminated, and it would find its own interest in that of all. It seemed likely that, with the Fourieristic philosophy, the family and marriage would gradually tend to disappear.

His Millennium Imminent: Fourier was for peace and against violence. He believed that one honest experiment in communal living according to the principles he laid down would be sufficient to convince the world of the correctness of his views. The millennium, he felt, would dawn within the space of ten years! Why, then, the need of a violent revolution? So near did this good time seem that he once urged his followers not to put their money into real estate, as a Fourieristic advance would cause it to lose value! Not many times since then have leaders of Socialist and Communist thought made similar predictions! Some are just beginning to come true.

Fourier's Contributions: Though Fourier's philosophy was fantastic and unreal at many points, he nevertheless did valuable service in calling attention to the wastes in the modern economic system, the unnecessary hardships of Labor, and the need of devising some system which would make work a pleasanter thing than it was in the France of his day. He also emphasized the value of machinery in doing the work of the world. His writings had considerable influence on factory laws and sanitary reforms.

Fourieristic Experiments: Fol-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Bed Time Stories
for the
Bourgeoisie

THIS is going to be a piece about women. Why they cry and what makes them laugh and how to handle them when they get uppish.

We hope that all you men will cut it out and paste it in your hats, for it is bound to come in handy.

Women cry for two reasons, extreme happiness and extreme sorrow.

The first woman we ever kissed just busted right out crying. That is how we found out that extreme happiness makes them cry.

Then another woman, whom we didn't kiss, broke down and sobbed on our shoulder because we didn't, and that put us hep to the extreme reason for tears.

If you want to make women stop crying there are two ways to go about it.

Either pet them or stop petting them.

They get mad in both cases and it's very rarely that a mad woman cries.

She is so busy thinking up mean things to say about you that she hasn't time for weeping.

It isn't so easy to make a woman laugh.

They brew their own humor for the most part and have little taste for the standard stock that goes so well with men.

The jokes you hear around the office and save up to tell your wife have a flat sound when you uncork them.

Not that women don't like rough stories.

The trouble is that they've heard most of the good ones long before you tell them.

For example, I thought that was a pretty good story about the man who had been out all night and sneaked home at dawn. As he was getting into bed his wife looked at him and said, "What happened to you? You haven't got on your B. V. D's," and he grabbed himself and hollered "My God, I've been robbed!"

But, shucks, when I started to tell that to some women the other night they just yawned in my face and swore they had kicked the slats out of their cribs back in 1898 laughing at that joke.

Women like jokes about other women. Personal remarks about other women's ugliness or cattiness always go big. If you tell them about some other woman getting into trouble they will laugh their cute little heads off.

The way to handle them when they get uppish is to be awfully polite.

All women like Englishmen because they are so painfully polite. An English husband will come home sloshed to the guards and will bam his wife in the jaw and then go and get a silk handkerchief to mop up the blood and tell her how sorry he is about it.

Nothing will come of it because he apologizes with such a beautiful accent.

If you intend to pull the polite stuff, however, don't do it too suddenly.

They are bound to get suspicious if you all of a sudden get up when they come into the room and pull out chairs for them and all that.

Work up to it gradually with some sort of a line like, "How well you are looking this morning, my dear. You are a sight for sore eyes."

At first they may give you a dirty look and ask if you haven't slept off your party yet. But stick to your guns.

Look a little pained and pathetic about the reception your stuff is getting and say it seems a pity that a man can't compliment his wife without being made a butt of.

They fall heavy for the pathos. If you pull just enough of it and don't overdo it, sort of hang your head and bulge out your eyes and look hurt and grieved, you can get them nearly every time.

And then you want to make your getaway. Don't risk an anti-climax. Give them a resounding kiss at the door and go out with a smile on your lips as though you were too proud to show the breaking heart beneath your shirt.

They will hang around brooding about the way you looked and pretty soon they will say to themselves, "Well, the poor boy must be worn out with all the hard work he has to do at the office and you can't blame him for wanting a little relaxation now and then."

That is the moment for you to call up and say how sorry you are that you have a business date at New Rochelle and can't possibly get back in time for the bridge party.

Nine times out of ten, in the mood they are in, they will believe you or make believe they believe you, which is just as good.

But don't blame us if it happens to be the tenth time. There are exceptions to every rule, even the one about women.

McAlister Coleman.

I wanted, as all men do, to belong. To what? To an America alive, an America that is no longer a despised foster-child of Europe, with unpleasant questions always being asked about its parentage, to an America that had begun to be conscious of itself as a living, home-making folk, to an America that had at last given up the notion that anything worth while could ever be got in a hurry, by being dollar rich, being merely big, and able to lick some smaller nation with one hand tied to its broad national back.—Sherwood Anderson.

Standardization is a phase. It will pass. The tools and materials of the workmen cannot always remain cheap and foul. Some day the workmen will come back to their materials, out of the sterile land of standardization.—Sherwood Anderson.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN CANADA

By JAMES SIMPSON
Vice-President of the Trade and
Labor Congress of Canada

ONE of the outstanding features of Municipal, Provincial, and Federal Government in Canada during the past twenty years has been the acceptance of the soundness of the principle of Government Ownership and Operation of the basic public services.

The people of Canada, through their respective Municipal, Provincial, and Federal Governments, have evidenced a faith, supported by a strong conviction, in the principle of collective ownership, as distinguished from private or corporate ownership, of some of the most important public services. This position, however, has not been reached without very careful consideration of the nation's experience with private corporations. It can safely be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the failure of private corporations to render service satisfactory to the people has contributed in no small degree in the conversion of the citizens to the principle of "Government Ownership." On the other hand the fact must be emphasized that Canada has been exceedingly fortunate in having accomplished its great Government-owned enterprises which could never have been accomplished by private corporations. This fact will be made all the more evident as we review the success attending the administration of many of the important public services.

The acceptance of the theory underlying the principle of Government Ownership has influenced thousands of the people of Canada to give their sympathetic support to any movement in the direction of Government Ownership. This attitude on the part of many of the people is owing to the successful experiment in municipal ownership in Great Britain and other European countries, and the success of the Government-owned enterprises of New Zealand and Australia. Organized Labor, through its industrial and political units, has never failed to champion the cause of Government Ownership, even long before other groups of citizens were giving their sympathetic support to the principle. But apart from the results which have accrued from years of educational work among the masses of the people, the necessity of governments functioning in the interests of the people by assuming ownership and operation of all the great public services has been urged for more direct and urgent reasons. This has been particularly so in Canada, where the satisfying of commercial, industrial, and financial ambitions has made the abandonment of private ownership and operation of public services a necessity.

Nationalization Of Railways

From the Federal point of view the nationalization of railways is regarded as the most outstanding departure from the principle of private or corporate ownership and acceptance of the principle of Government Ownership. Even before the Federal Government inaugurated its policy of a great nationalized transcontinental railway system, the Intercolonial Railway, built as a condition of confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island Railway, opened in April, 1875, have since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903, the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of

Canada's Operation of National Railways Heads Long List of Prosperous Public Industries

fifty years. On the failure of the latter company to take over the operation of the road, completed in 1915, the Government itself undertook its operation. Thus on March 31, 1918, the Canadian Government Railways had a total mileage of 5,150.08.

Despite the generosity of the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments to railway corporations, involving money grants of \$420,000,000, guarantee of bonds to the amount of \$400,000,000, and land grants amounting to 62,000,000 acres, private enterprise (except in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway) had failed, and the Government was compelled to take over the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and many of the feeders to these main lines. The unification of Canada's national railway system was provided for by order-in-council on January 20, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company with headquarters at the City of Montreal.

In the last annual report of the Canadian National Railways, dated March 31, 1925, the mileage is given as 21,872.19 miles; total revenue, \$235,588,182.55; expenditure, \$218,343,931.07, with net earnings of \$17,244,251.48. The equipment comprises 3,268 locomotives, 128,781 freight cars, 3,560 passenger cars, cars in company's service, 6,

951, making a total of 139,292 cars. The approximate value of the different railways which comprise the Canadian National Railway System is \$1,892,577,750. The Self-Insurance Fund, another feature of Government enterprise, as a substitute for private insurance companies, after payment of or provision for losses was increased during the year 1924 by \$1,437,475. The total of the fund at the end of the year was \$4,074,153.

Operates Radio Department

As a part of the service, the Board of Directors also operates a radio department. Broadcasting stations are owned at Moncton and Ottawa and stations are rented at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. During the year some of the observation cars on passenger trains operating between Montreal and Vancouver, Montreal and Quebec, and Toronto and Winnipeg were equipped with radio. Radio sets have also been installed in all the company's hotels. Many thousands of appreciative letters and messages were received from the public during the last year. Associated with the Canadian National Railways are the Canadian National Telegraphs, operating 21,863 miles of pole line, 118,276 miles of wire, with 1,756 offices, 3,970 officers and employees, and a wage bill of \$2,508,353 annually. These figures are exclusive of 126 separate Grand Trunk Pacific

Telegraph offices.

The express department is also another important unit of the great enterprise, with 3,109 officers and employees and a wage bill of \$4,178,886.45. The equipment in this part of the service consists of 562 horses, 125 motor trucks, 6 motor trailers, 3 electric tractors, 1,090 wagons and sleighs, 68 single and double hub-runners, 581 office safes, 772 train safes, 524 single and double harness, and 3,006 platform trucks and sleighs.

Government Merchant Marine

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine was established during the closing years of the war, when the Government realized its need, not only as a means of developing Canada's export trade but also as a means of assisting the National Railways and as a means of providing employment. An order for 63 steel cargo vessels of six different types was placed with Canadian shipbuilding firms. In regard to ownership and operation, a separate company was organized for each vessel, and the capital stock of each is owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, which operates all the steamers and keeps a separate account of each company. Promissory notes have been given to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General for the total capital stock of each vessel, with interest payable at 5½ per cent per annum. Early operations

of the service proved profitable, but during the depression through which Canada and other countries have been passing yearly deficits are reported. During 1923, a total of 227 voyages were made, the majority being to the United Kingdom and the European Continent, to the West Indies, Newfoundland, Australia, California and the Orient. Thirty-two vessels were employed on the more important trade routes, six in coastwise trade, seven on the Great Lakes as grain carriers, while fifteen were laid up in various ports in Canada.

Government Canal System

There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the International boundary near Lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron (not completed); and (6) from the Atlantic Ocean to Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117.2. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at \$146,420,557. The total freight tonnage carried through these

canals during the year 1923 was 11,199,434 tons, and the number of passengers, 220,604.

Government's Fish Hatcheries

The Dominion Government controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the three prairie Provinces. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, and Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec are controlled by the respective Provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all Provinces rests with the Dominion Government. The Canadian Government has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions, and the regulation of nets, gears and of fishing operations generally.

In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized, the Dominion Government at present operating 62 hatcheries at a yearly cost of about \$350,000, and producing about 1,000,000,000 eggs, fry or older fish per annum, mostly British Columbia salmon and whitefish. The young fish are supplied gratis if the waters applied for are suitable. Stations under the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established in different parts of the Dominion. The life histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued. It will therefore be seen that so far as the nation's fisheries are concerned the Government has adopted the principle of Government Ownership in the supply of fish for the waters in the different Provinces, but the catching and sale of fish is still left to private enterprise.

DO YOU WANT YOUR SHARE?

By JOHN M. WORK

How much is your annual income?

Now don't sprint for an alibi. You are not on the witness stand. Just answer the question in your own mind. You need not say it out loud.

Got it added up? Well, then, keep the figures in mind and see whether or not you and your family are getting your share as per the figures given below.

A New York paper says the annual national production of America amounts to approximately \$666 per capita.

Counting five persons to a family, which is the usual method of calculation, this amounts to an average of about \$3,330 for each family in the United States.

Are you getting that much? You don't know just whether to maintain a profound silence or let out a mighty holler.

Well, never mind answering. I know you're not getting it. You think you are lucky, under present conditions, if you are getting half that much.

And, of what you do get, at least half is taken from you by profit-makers of various kinds.

The New York paper quotes those per capita figures for the purpose of proving that an equal division of the annual income would not help anyone in particular.

You see for yourself that it proves nothing of the kind.

But the paper has a cute way of going about the calculation. It says nothing about families. It merely says the annual national income equals \$666 per capita.

As if all babies, all boys and girls,

all aged men, all invalids, all married and other women, were working in paid occupations and had incomes of their own!

It relies upon its readers to be stupid enough not to multiply by five and get the amount, \$3,330, which the average family should have, but to look complacently upon those three sizes and say, "Oh, that isn't much—I get that much myself."

But when you look at families and \$3,330, the situation is changed entirely. You realize that the average family—in the city or country—does not come anywhere near getting that much.

Of course, scarcely anyone advo-

cates absolute equality of incomes—though that may come some time in the course of human events.

But, certainly, incomes should be much more nearly equal than they are now.

The reason they are so unequal now is that the useless capitalists receive colossal unearned incomes due to private ownership of the great industries.

When industrial democracy—Socialism—shall have been fully established, no able-bodied and sound-minded person will get anything except what he earns.

That will make incomes much more nearly equal.

Furthermore, industrial democracy will eliminate the stupendous wastes of capitalism. It will increase productivity. It will cut out profiteering.

The chances are, therefore, that it will not merely double your income, but will be much more likely to triple or quadruple it.

All of which is a good reason why you should be a Socialist. It is, however, a selfish reason—and you ought to be a Socialist for a higher and better reason, namely, because Socialism will make this world an infinitely better and happier place for others as well as yourself.

The New Leader Mail Bag.

The Fundamentalist Belt

Editor, The New Leader:

There is at the present time a great deal of talk about the remarkable development and prosperity in Florida. Having heard so much about it, I decided to venture a trip down there and see for myself. Now that I am here for a little while I wish to sound a note of caution to people who intend coming here in search of work.

Let me start out by saying that this is the investors' paradise and the workers' hell. For anyone with a little capital to invest in real estate or to start a little business this is the ideal place for it. But those who have nothing but their labor power to invest had better stay away except those belonging to the skilled and organized trades. The working hours are far too long considering the hot climate, and wages are very low and out of all proportion to the excessive high cost of living.

All in all, the North offers far greater advantages to the average wage earner than Florida, in spite of the tremendous boom in real estate, which is of a very parasitical

nature. The building line is the only really prospering trade and, fortunately for those engaged therein, 100 per cent organized. As for the rest of the wage earners, they are the most underpaid and overworked lot one can find anywhere, defying all civilized standards.

J. Liepold.

West Palm Beach, Fla.

A Question of Morality

Editor, The New Leader:

Your editorial on Daugherty and the virtuous woman is extremely interesting. One wonders if you had any particular member of the female sex in mind. My own experience of fifteen years leads me to conclude that almost anyone will change his ideas of an impure woman inside of ten minutes, provided that he has sufficient inducements. Perhaps the editors of The New Leader are the long looked for exceptions to this apparent rule.

One fallacy seems to be current. An impure woman becomes perfectly pure when married to a pure man. Possibly one of these days woman will decide for herself whether she is pure enough to with-

stand the incessant demands made upon her purity by the extremely pure-minded men and women of this country.

Gertrude E. Knox.
Toms River, N. J.

Of course we had no particular woman in mind, nor did we have any intention of approving the archaic double code of capitalism which consigns the erring woman to the ditch and accepts the male libertine with a tolerant smirk. For the purpose of our argument we could have used one of the rich male parvenues who outwardly broadcasts virtue but who secretly subscribes to the code that every woman has her price. The divorce courts frequently exhibit this type of bourgeois "morality."—Editor.

A Correction

Editor, The New Leader:

In reading my letter you published in this Friday's New Leader, describing the auto trip arranged by the Brownsville Comrades for Kings County, you incorrectly stated that the sum of \$10 was turned over to Comrade Sadoff, whereas the sum I mentioned in my previous letter read \$105.

Kindly make this correction and oblige.

Joseph N. Cohen.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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a result of the Democratic sponsorship of the recent war, have not even been able to get together for a conference.

Gov. Blaine Stumbling Block

The position of the Progressives is probably the most difficult of any group, as the Republicans are expected to eventually get behind one or the other of the half dozen candidates who have already announced their intention of entering the race, but the Progressives, no matter what the decision they reach with respect to a candidate, are likely to be confronted both with direct opposition on the part of at least one group within their ranks and with lukewarm support on the part of the other groups apparently united.

The responsibility for the situation, as well as for the determination of real Progressives to have nothing to do with the Progressive campaign, rests primarily with Governor Blaine, whose reactionary record as Governor, despite his Progressive professions, has antagonized all genuine Progressives. Last year, when Blaine was a candidate for reelection as Governor, it was hoped that Senator La Follette would refuse to endorse him. La Follette, facing a national campaign, and possibly fearing the strength of the machine that Blaine has been able to create while Governor, made a plea for a united front behind Blaine, thus postponing the test of strength until such time as Blaine would attempt to realize his ambition to enter the Senate.

The death of La Follette left Blaine, Attorney General Ekers, Secretary of State Zimmerman, and a number of other potential candidates for the Senate. The body of La Follette had not been laid at rest when the maneuvering for advantage on the part of the different candidates began.

Mrs. La Follette and Son Considered

In the hope of avoiding a conflict that would destroy their own

chances and help elect a reactionary, a number of Progressives started a movement to get Mrs. La Follette to run, in the hope that in deference to her they would all retire. When her intention not to run was made known, those Progressives anxious to preserve some degree of harmony decided on the next best harmonizer, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., as the best choice. But it is doubtful at this writing whether Blaine will yield his chances in favor of young La Follette. He does not consider the young man a formidable candidate, in spite of his name, and hopes to capitalize much of the opposition that is expected to develop to having the Senatorship handed down from father to son, particularly since the son is youthful, and also since he is not known to have any of the talents that made his father a fighter. On the contrary, what is known of him is sufficient to make it certain that he would not be a logical successor to his father.

Conferences were held recently at Madison, in which Blaine, young La Follette, and a number of other leaders participated. The purpose of these conferences was to reach an agreement by which Blaine will agree to stay out of the race for the present, in consideration of which he will receive the support of all Progressives in the regular election to be held next year, when Senator Lenroot will be a candidate for re-election. It may be that such assurance will keep Blaine out of the race for the present, but so far as the thousands of Progressives who are opposed to Blaine are concerned, such assurance cannot be given by any of the leaders.

The arrangement, if finally agreed upon, will find one group of Progressives, headed by E. J. Gross of Milwaukee, who was La Follette's principal aide for years, definitely aligned against the Progressive candidate, even if young Bob is the candidate, and it will find the other groups, headed by those who will consider the arrangement an attempt to foreclose on their prospects next year, giving the ticket only lukewarm support.

Under these circumstances, the Socialists count on the support of many La Follette followers, who will not vote the reactionary ticket out of loyalty to the late Senator, and because of the reactionary program, and who will likewise be unable to vote for a ticket that seeks to apportion the spoils of office, even though it is labeled "Progressive."

The situation is not one likely to improve the prospects for the eventual formation of a third party, in which the Socialists and the others will be able to work hand in hand as the Socialists desired when they sacrificed all their own political fortunes in order to aid in the formation of a national third party. But inasmuch as it was largely a one-man movement so far as the Progressives of Wisconsin are concerned, with the others merely riding into office on the La Follette bandwagon, the death of that one man destroyed the prospects, and the Socialists enter the campaign to make the Socialist Party, now second in the State, the first.

Work Expected to Be Elected

"I believe in George Washington's theory that the office should seek the man instead of the man seeking the office. This nomination for United States Senator came to me absolutely unsought. Having been nominated, I expect to be elected."

So declared John M. Work, associate editor of the Milwaukee Leader, and candidate of the Socialist Party for the Senate seat made vacant by the death of Senator Robert M. La Follette, at the annual State Socialist picnic, State Fair Park.

"One of the chief reasons why I expect to be elected lies in the fact that I believe the great majority of voters who followed Robert M. La Follette out of the Republican party last year, when he definitely and finally repudiated that party, are self-respecting, and I do not see how any self-respecting man or woman who followed him out of the Republican party while he was living could possibly sneak back into the Republican party after he died."

"Another reason why I am confident that I will be elected is because the Socialist Party is the logical and legitimate heir and successor of the La Follette movement of 1924. We Socialists went into that movement heart and soul and

furnished a very large portion of the energy, organizing ability and practical knowledge of campaign methods which made it a success. We went into it with the understanding that after the election there would be a great new federated party formed.

Some Crawl Back

"But the minor 'progressive' leaders failed to carry out that program. La Follette himself was sick, and the minor 'progressive' leaders not only did not live up to the understanding, but some of them even crawled back into the 'elephant's' tent."

"As soon as the Socialists saw that a new party was not going to be organized they realized that the Socialist Party itself was the natural successor of the La Follette movement, and they immediately began a great nation-wide campaign of organization to build up the party. This campaign of organization is meeting with fine success. All men and women who voted for La Follette are cordially invited to cast their lot with the Socialist Party."

"La Follette tried for forty years to reform the corrupt old Republican party. In 1924, at last, he gave it up, and he said that there was no hope of social progress in either of the old parties. Remember that he did not run for President on the Republican ticket, either in Wisconsin or in any other State. When the Republicans in the Senate ousted him from the committee appointments which he had held he did not whimper, for he had burned his bridges behind him and left the Republican party for good. Remember, also, that when La Follette died a few weeks ago he was outside the Republican party. This being the case, how could anyone go back into the Republican party and at the same time be true to the memory of La Follette?"

"It is a necessity that there should be a great national party to combat the Republicans with their Coolidges, their militarism, their imperialism, their fake prosperity and their bunk economy. It would be futile for any progressive Wisconsin voter to support a Republican in this State when he knows the Republican party nationally is rotten. The only sensible thing to do is to line up with the Socialist Party."

Fourier's World a Phalanx

(Continued from Page 5.)

Following Fourier's death, many men of wealth and ability came to his standard, including some of the distinguished followers of Saint Simonism. His disciples finally formed The Society for the Propagation and Realization of the Theory of Fourier.

Several communities were started along the lines he laid down. All of the French experiments in pure Fourierism failed, although one or more social communities founded by manufacturers employing Fourier's idea of a phalanx for the workers, but ignoring many of his more fantastic suggestions, succeeded.

In 1840, the Fourierist teachings were brought to America, and many of them secured the enthusiastic support of a brilliant group of thinkers, including Albert Brisbane, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana and others. Some thirty-four experiments were tried, but all failed.

It is hard to believe in the wisdom of an economic regime under which scarcity and want are the result of an over-production of necessary commodities. It is hard to believe that human wealth is increased and the social purpose furthered by committing the natural resources of a country—the gold and silver, copper and iron, coal and oil, field and forest—into the private keeping of a few individuals, instead of administering this bounty for the good of all.—Hansford Henderson.

for various reasons. That at Brook Farm in Massachusetts was the most famous. Through these writers and experiments Fourierism, however, contributed its bit to the social thinking of the new world.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

OHIO

Comrade Leo M. Herkins is still "running on high" in Cleveland, acting as city organizer for the Local. There can be no doubt about the awakening effect of the regional convention and demonstration in Cleveland. It seems likely the Local will undertake a course of lectures on sociological and economic topics for the coming lecture season, and push right on in the manner that formerly got Cleveland going in the direction of a city government conducted by a working class party. That is one of the most promising cities in the Union for victorious action by a working class party.

MINNESOTA

Comrade Murray E. King is still on the war-path. He insists there shall be a pair of strong locals in Minneapolis and organizers for the Local. There can be no doubt about the awakening effect of the regional convention and demonstration in Cleveland. It seems likely the Local will undertake a course of lectures on sociological and economic topics for the coming lecture season, and push right on in the manner that formerly got Cleveland going in the direction of a city government conducted by a working class party. That is one of the most promising cities in the Union for victorious action by a working class party.

ILLINOIS

Comrade Lilith Wilson is now in charge of the arrangements for the regional convention and demonstration to be held in Chicago. There is every prospect that Riverview Park will be crowded with an audience such as has rarely tested the capacity of that play-and-forum place. Comrade Debs seems to be increasing in power with his audiences, and thus we may expect an old-time "Big Time."

WISCONSIN

The Annual Socialist Picnic in State Fair Park at Milwaukee last Sunday was a rousing success. Thirty thousand people were in attendance—in spite of considerable rain in the afternoon. Comrade Debs made a profound impression. The local capitalist papers gave the event in general and the speech in particular a great deal of attention—and on the first page.

MICHIGAN

Comrade Joseph F. Viola has just begun work in Michigan. He has the heartiest cooperation of the State Secretary, Charles Robson. Michigan comrades should realize their opportunity to rebuild the State organization.

INDIANA

Comrade William H. Henry in the first few days in Indiana has organized three healthy locals—at Veedersburg, Crawfordsville and LaFayette. He is now going like a twin-six in high gear in Logansport. There will be a new local in Logansport—never fear—if there is any "local" material in the town. Your William is a revivalist. He has been working in most unpromising territory, but has organized eight locals in a month. Indiana will be back on the map—if the comrades go 30-70, or better, with William.

CALIFORNIA

Comrade Emil Herman has been cooperating with the local committee in charge of the convention-banquet-and-demonstration. Judging by communications reaching the National Office nothing was neglected to make these events a landmark in the history of Social Democracy in California. The lower California comrades advertised these events in a manner worthy of all praise; and in this they had the hearty cooperation of the State Office and the Labor World of San Francisco.

MISSOURI

Comrade William R. Snow has been busy in St. Louis since the recent convention and demonstration there. Snow says he finds the work more interesting than ever before. The Local is considering the matter of having him continue for a considerable time as city organizer.

CONNECTICUT

Walter E. Davis of Local Hamden is on a vacation in Massachusetts and was successful in locating John Carabine, formerly of Terryville, Connecticut, a former State organizer of the Socialist Party of Connecticut. He is in Springfield and is studying law.

Comrade Davis called at the office of the New England District Secretary in Boston and discussed the prospects of organizing the Socialists in the district with Alfred Baker Lewis, the District Organizer. Davis was successful in securing a few applications for membership in Malden where Lewis is trying to organize a Local in less than an hour. Lewis secured six subscriptions to The New Leader and some applications for membership. Davis writes: "What I have seen of the work and the success of the organizer in the New England district, there seems to be no doubt of the success of the National Office's idea of appointing organizers throughout the country."

Bridgeport

Local members are elated over the announcement that Eugene V.

A CLERK WHO WENT WRONG

By FRANK J. MANNING

THIS is the story of a shipping clerk who went wrong and a young man who joined the Socialist Party.

Our tale begins in the New York Office of a national organization of unlimited resources. On this particular July afternoon six young men are seated at their desks laboring over complicated accounts and "pushing" typewriters.

Suddenly the manager and the district executive enter the office in a dramatic manner. The district executive—we shall call him Mr. Pinkham—is a stout gentleman with a superior air. He turned to one of the clerks and told him to usher the shipping clerk into his majestic presence at once. No sooner said than done.

Mr. Pinkham motioned the shipping clerk to a chair—most unusual behavior toward an employee.

Debs will speak in Bridgeport on September 24.

As this is the first visit since 1912 of Comrade Debs, he will receive a tremendous reception by the workers of this great industrial city. Undoubtedly, his consent to come to Bridgeport is due to the rapid progress that the Local has made in the last year, which has put it in the front rank of locals in the Eastern part of the country.

The first meeting to organize for this event will be held on Wednesday, August 5, at the City headquarters, Room 33, 62 Cannon street, at which time the various committees will be chosen to make the arrangements. It is expected that from 50 to 100 workers will be enrolled to put this meeting across. Labor unions, radical fraternal bodies, and other organizations are behind this affair.

It is anticipated that large delegations from many towns and cities will flock to hear the great Socialist leader. Tickets will be sent to all parts of the State.

All members are requested to attend the meeting Wednesday evening. Details will be announced in The New Leader from time to time.

New Haven County

The locals of New Haven County will hold a basket picnic at the State Park in Wallingford, on Sunday, August 9. Comrades are requested to come early and be prepared to spend the day. There will be prizes for sports and games for young and old. Nothing for sale by the committee, but ice cream and soft drinks can be bought at the park.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

District Organizer, Alfred Baker Lewis, has been doing organization work in the environs of Boston during the past week. He secured seven members in Medford. These new members will hold cards in the Boston Central Branch.

His Eminence is speaking now while the entire office force looks on in awe.

"Gray," said the executive to his clerk, "we have been watching you for some time and we got the goods on you at last. You have been carrying on little private enterprises which perhaps you are not prepared to talk about, so I shall perform the task for you. Not only have you been selling paint and keeping the money, but you have actually solicited ads. for a dance program from some of our customers. In this manner you have embezzled nearly \$350."

Mr. Pinkham rose from the chair, sternly faced the shipping clerk and continued: "We trusted you and gave you regular employment and this is the way you have repaid us for our consideration. We should have you jailed at once only for our desire to avoid publicity in the matter. Sign this confession and leave this office at once. You need not wait until the regular quitting

time. This confession will be used against you if you do not return every penny you have stolen."

The unfortunate wretch did as he was bid and left the office with his face turned to the floor.

Pinkham, the mighty, turned to the clerks and in a deliberative manner spoke thus: "I have purposely made an example of this man in your presence," said he, "in order that you might realize the merit of honesty and so that you might better be fortified against temptation. No matter how clever a crook is, we always get him in the end." Pinkham considered it beside the point to mention that he, himself, had never been caught.

"Stay honest," he concluded, "and this firm will give you a square deal." So forceful did the executive utter these words that he really believed them and almost looked magnanimous.

Five of the six time-clock slaves who witnessed this pitiful spectacle were duly impressed with the right-

ness of their employer, and indignantly against the shipping clerk who had so shamelessly taken advantage of this good man.

The other clerk was a thoughtful lad. He knew the meaning of it all. Gray had a sick wife and a dying babe. The powerful corporation that employed him allowed him \$23.00 a week, and he desperately yielded to temptation.

The thoughtful one pondered over the salaries of his fellow-clerks which ranged from \$75.00 to \$110.00 per month. Thousands of dollars passed through their fingers each day and that was their measly return.

He remembered the words of the street-corner agitator whom he had heard the night before. "Under the present system no man can be as good as he would be. Every good motive is stifled and will so continue until the profit system is done away with."

He is now the proud possessor of a red card.

5th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan.

22nd-23rd A. D.

Saturday, August 8, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speaker, Alexander Tandler and George Meyers.

Y. P. S. L.

Circle 8 will hold its next meeting on Thursday evening, August 6, at 8 p. m., at its headquarters, 207 East 10th street, Manhattan. A debate will be held as part of the educational program.

"Resolved—That the only salvation of the working class rests in the political and economic aspirations of the Socialist Party." Comrade Lester Diamond will take the affirmative and Comrade Jules Mereski will take the negative. All comrades are urged to come and bring their friends.

BRONX

The Italian Socialists' open-air meetings continue each week at 187th street and Cambridge avenue. Bronx Fascists have become excited and have made two attempts to break up the meetings, but they have failed because of the antipathy of the Italian workers to Fascism.

Executive Committee

Monday, August 3, at 8:30 p. m. 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

Upper West Side Branch

Tuesday, August 4, at 8:30 p. m. 51 East 125th street. Very important branch membership meeting.

17th-18th-20th A. D.

Thursday, August 6, at 8:30 p. m. 62 East 106th street, branch meeting.

Monday, August 3, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, 114th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

Wednesday, August 5, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting, 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker, Patrick Quinlan. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

Finnish Branch

Tuesday, August 4, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 125th street and

national Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees is the Bank Clerks' Union of Warsaw, 4,705 strong. The Federation of Clerks of Catalonia, with 12,500 members, has formally completed its affiliation with the International.

Clothing Workers Lining Up

The International Clothing Workers' Federation reports the recent affiliation of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America and the Furriers' Section of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers of Manchester, England.

Swedes Beat Cost of Living

Not only have the Swedish workers succeeded in increasing the strength of their trade unions during the last few years while in other countries labor organizations were losing ground following the high marks reached shortly after the end of the World War, but they have also used their economic and political power so effectively that the actual value of their wages has risen twenty-one per cent since 1913. Figures printed in the June number of Sociala Meddelanden furnished by the Swedish Committee for Social Matters show that the average wages of 233,000 persons employed in some 3,000 plants scattered all over the country were 2,300 kronen (at twenty-six cents apiece) in 1924. The highest point of both wages and the index figure of the cost of living was reached in 1920, following which there was a fall in both until 1924, when wages rose slightly while the cost of living continued to drop. And, according to a Stockholm cablegram of July 15, the index figure for the second quarter of 1925 was down another point, thus relatively improving the position of labor.

Norwegian Unions Still Gaining

When the tenth convention of the Norwegian Federation of Labor opens in Oslo on August 23, delegates will be cheered by the news that their organization is still gaining members. At the beginning of this year the membership of the twenty-nine national unions and one local organization was 92,767, against 85,599 a year before and 87,524 on July 1, 1924. The work of reorganizing along industrial lines is proceeding satisfactorily, which accounts for a drop in the number of branches from 1,251 to 1,191.

Action On Unity Delayed

Due to the enforced absence of A. A. Purcell, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Executive Committee of that organization, at its meeting in Amsterdam on June 29-30, took no action on the letter from the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council proposing an unconditional conference between representatives of the Russian unions and the I. F. T. U. to discuss the question of unity. The matter will come up again at the Executive Committee's meeting scheduled for August 17. On June 23, Le Peuple of Brussels printed a summary of a memorandum on the question of a united front sent to President Purcell and the other members of the British Trade Union Mission that visited Russia last fall by A. Gotz and eleven other members of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Revolutionary party now serving long terms in the Butyrky prison in Moscow. The gist of this memorandum is that the I. F. T. U. ought to demand, as a preliminary to any unity discussions, that the Russian Communist party lift the ban on free speech and liberty of trade union organization. The memorandum insists that "unity" with the Russian unions under the present conditions would be nothing but a mockery.

Clerks' International Growing

The latest recruit for the Inter-

Comrade Porfi was insulted by the followers of Mussolini and on one occasion they tried to beat him up, but when they saw they had little support from the audience they subsided.

On Friday, July 31, Comrades Thomas Rogers and August Claessens will speak at Wilkins and Intervale avenues.

On Saturday, August 1, Comrades August Claessens and A. Kanasy will speak at 170th street and Grant avenue.

The schedule for the month of August will be announced in next week's Leader with added speakers. Comrades are requested to visit headquarters at 1167 Boston road and sign petitions.

YIPSELDOM

Ken Memmelstein, better known as Ken, the Strong Man, will appear in person at the meeting of our new Senior Circle 3, Sunday, August 2, 7 p. m., at our clubroom, 420 Hinsdale street, Brownsville, and others will participate in our program. All new comrades are welcome. New members will be admitted.

Junior Yipsels

The Junior Yipsel Central Committee will hold a meeting on August 1, at the new headquarters, 7 East 15th street, New York City, on Saturday evening, at 7:15.

Circle 6 of Williamsburg, now known as Circle 4, has adjourned for the summer and will reconvene in September.

The programs of Circle 1 have been made doubly interesting since some of the world famous strong man, Brietbart's, pupils have been entertaining them at the last two weeks' meetings.

Union Enjoins Employer

(Continued from Page 1.)

amount of wages union men would have received if employed by Millman from March 16 to the expiration of the agreement. The master, however, was unable to agree with this theory of damages, put forth by Roever & Bearak and Leo Melzer, counsel for the union, but said that, if material, the damages would be \$11,000.

This was the second time in this State that a union has procured such an injunction against an employer.

Are You Able To Discuss Evolution?

Since the Scopes case at Dayton came into the limelight, there have been many requests for a book on Evolution which condenses in an interesting manner the scientific thought on this subject. There is such a book, informative, clear and very readable. We refer to

EVOLUTION, SOCIAL AND ORGANIC

BY ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Arthur Morrow Lewis had the rare faculty of combining the consensus of opinion on a dry subject into a most interesting lecture which held his audience as every speaker would like to do but as few succeed.

The contents of this volume consist of ten lectures delivered at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, several years ago, to crowded houses. On several occasions as many people were turned away as managed to get in.

The debate on Evolution is only beginning. It will be before Congress and many State legislatures this fall. Agree or not, you should get the facts and then you will be able to discuss this most interesting subject with ease. This is the kind of book you will treasure, talk about, and remember.

"Evolution, Social and Organic," is a substantial cloth-bound book of 186 fascinating pages. We do not sell it, but you can have it absolutely FREE.

FOR TWO WEEKS ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS'S MONUMENTAL BOOK WILL BE GIVEN FREE WITH THREE DOLLARS' WORTH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LEADER

Three dollars will cover your own subscription for a year and a half, but the best thing to do is to fill out the coupon printed below and mail with three dollars. Then we will mail you the book and three of our regular one-dollar prepaid six months' subscription cards (total value \$3). These you can easily sell and have the book free, or you can use the cards at any time you desire.

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D R A M A

Shakespeare's Attitude Toward Democracy

"SOME people have never forgiven Shakespeare for making his working people, especially his crowds of working people, so gloriously absurd," said Professor George Gordon at the opening of his Shakespearean lecture on "Shakespeare and the Spirit of Comedy," given at the Royal Institution, recently.

The people who protested against comedy, he went on, were generally officials, those who had something to conceal, or enthusiasts, those who had something to promote. Both classes were unconsciously aware that it was precisely from amongst them comedy drew her plumpest victims. They were all to be found in Shakespeare.

Shakespeare was not undemocratic, continues the report in the London Times, although some of his critics saw in Jack Cade an English Communist and Labor leader, and found the democracy of Rome held up to ridicule in "Julius Caesar" and "Coriolanus." He was merely following his authorities, who stated that the crowds behaved stupidly when he made his working men talk like stupid people.

What his critics should ask is, "Did anything ever suffer by this laughter of the comedies? Did it lead one to think less highly of love or truth? Was it cruel? In the comedies there was a kind of holy war without malice or bloodshed, against egotism, self-importance, and those weaknesses and failings which made bad citizens and bad husbands and wives, and rendered people unfit for the every-day business of life."

As was essential to political drama, the people figured among the dramatis

personae. For the most part the proletariat made themselves heard in rude groans and cheers. Shakespeare denied them loyalty and fidelity to any man or party. They applauded the speech of Brutus in the Forum, and quickly changed to applauding Marc Antony, who had all the tricks of popular oratory. Was this a personal suspicion of democracy on Shakespeare's part?

The men and women against whom the laughter was turned were like children who would not play. It was Shakespeare's purpose to laugh them into it. The task of doing this was generally handed over to a woman. Shakespeare's great ladies, unless provoked or in self-defence, spoke little and to the point. It was a great tribute to the poet's perception that this was so. The talkativeness of women had always been a subject of jest, and the jest books of Shakespeare's time was full of it.

Turning to some of the recent criticisms of Shakespeare's comedies, Professor Gordon said that some critics thought the love affairs came to an end precisely at the moment when they were beginning to get interesting; they stopped at marriage. They found apparently the moves of a first courtship too obvious, and could take no interest in a Rosalind under thirty.

Shakespeare, however, thought, it seemed to him, that in a happy marriage there was no story, and an unhappy marriage was a subject for tragedy. If the lady was a shrew and had to be taught the error of her ways, then there was a rousing comedy in it.

The Playgoers Plan Ten Productions

A NEW producing organization, calling themselves "The Playgoers," announced yesterday extensive plans for the coming season. Membership is open to the public upon payment of \$100 for life membership. Ten proposed productions by the new organization are announced for next year. These are "The First Night," by Samuel Ruskin Golding; "Open Gate," by Tadema Bussiere; "The Night Duel," by Daniel Rubin; "Back in Half an Hour," by Oliver Herford; "The Haunted Pajamas," by George Hazelton; "Cupid Inco," by Paul Sipe and Edgar MacGregor; "A Nice Girl," by William Hurlbut; "Nancy in Command," by Harold Howland; "Little Miss Pepper," a musical comedy; a musical version of "A Pair of Sixes," and "Shari-Vari," an intimate revue. The productions will be under the supervision of Edgar J. MacGregor. Orson Kilborn is business manager of the organization.



MARION COAKLEY

plays a leading role in Vincent Lawrence's new comedy, "Spring Fever," which opens Monday night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The Coming Season

Galsworthy's, "The Silver Box," to be Revived—Emily Stevens in Ben Hecht Play—New Comedy by Martin Flavin—Martin Brown's "The Strawberry Blonde," Coming in September.

Martin Brown's new comedy, "The Strawberry Blonde," will be played at the Times Square Theatre, the coming season. It deals with the lives of some New York flat-dwellers, among whom all the babies born have red hair.

"The Matinee Girl," with book and lyrics by McElbert Moore and Bide Dudley, and music by Frank H. Grey, will be produced in the fall by Ed. Rosenblum, Jr.

"Oh! Wall Street," by Oscar M. Carter, will be played in rehearsal this week by the Carter-Arkatov Productions.

"Some Day," with a book by Frances Norton, lyrics by Neville Flesoon and music by Albert von Tilzer, will be produced at the Hudson Theatre in the fall by Mrs. Henry B. Harris.

Brock Pemberton will revive John Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" this season. When the play originally appeared here under the management of the late Charles Frohman, Edal Barrymore was in it. B. Iden Payne, who has staged the piece, will be associated with Mr. Pemberton in staging the revival.

Brock Pemberton will also present Gilda Varesi in a new play. After departing for England with "Enter Madame" and marrying there she virtually deserted the stage. The play, as yet unselected, will be her second appearance since her former success closed in England.

Emily Stevens will appear next season in a new play by Ben Hecht, "The Scoundrel," under the management of Hassard Short.

"Devils," a play written by Daniel N. Ruben, is being tried out on the summer circuit this week.

Leon De Costa, author and composer of "Kosher Kitty Kelly," now playing at the Times Square Theatre, announces that he has three more plays ready and their production arranged for. "Here and Hereafter," a drama, will be sponsored by the Arch Productions, the producers of "Kosher Kitty Kelly." A novelty play, "Sass of Sound," and a Chinese operetta, called "Sing Song See," have also been contracted for for Fall production.

"Service for Two," a new comedy by Martin Flavin, will be produced soon by A. L. Erlanger. Mr. Flavin is the author of "Children of the Moon," which caused much comment when produced at the Comedy two seasons ago.

Elizabeth's "The Enchanted April," dramatized by Kane Campbell, will be produced at the Morosco Theatre, August 24, by Rosalie Stewart. Helen Gahagan, Elizabeth Risdon, Alison Skipworth and Merle Maderen will be in the cast.

Rex Beach's Latest, "The Goose Woman," at Moss' Colony, Sunday

"The Goose Woman," pictured from a story by Rex Beach with Louise Dresser portraying the title role, will be on view beginning Sunday, at Moss' Colony Theatre. In addition to Miss Dresser, who, by the way, was a well-known figure in the musical comedy world prior to making her photo-dramatic debut, the cast includes Jack Pickford, Constance Bennett, James O. Barrows, Marc MacDermott and George Nicholas. The direction is by Clarence Brown.

In addition the program at the Colony will include other screen attractions as well as an array of stage creations.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"SPRING FEVER," by Vincent Lawrence, will open at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday evening, under the management of A. H. Woods. James Remnie and Marion Coakley are featured. Other players include J. C. Nugent, Wilton Lackaye, Jr., John T. Dwyer, Henry Whittemore, Helen Carrington, and Leo Kennedy.

THURSDAY

"JUNE DAYS," a musical comedy by Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton, with lyrics by Clifford Grey and music by J. Fred Coots, will open at the Astor Theatre Thursday night, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Elizabeth Hines, Roy Royston and Jay C. Flippen head the cast. Others include Gladys Walton, Winifred Harris, Berta Donn, Claire Grenville, Millie James, Aileen Meehan, Ralph Reader, Maurice Holland, and Lee Kohlmar.



ELIZABETH HINES

has an important part in the new musical comedy, "June Days," which opens at the Astor Theatre next Thursday night.

Stereopticon Scenery in Vienna Theatre

At a recent performance of Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," at the State Burgtheatre, Vienna, a new lighting device was employed with excellent results. In the place of a back drop, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor, a plain white curtain was utilized. On this was projected a picture, much in the same way as by a magic lantern slide.

Owing to the discovery of the values of a certain method of lighting, the pictures were brought on the screen without loss of color, and were unaffected by the stage illumination. Particularly in such plays as "Peer Gynt," where the scenes change so often, this new method should prove valuable. The scenes can be rapidly changed and the effect of scenery remarkably reproduced. In the case of "Peer Gynt," the fjords and mountains, clouds and pine trees were shown realistically.

Lawrence Weber's Coming Season

L. Lawrence Weber has booked his first productions of the new season. "The Sea Woman," a new play by Willard Robertson, will open at Asbury Park, August 3. The New York premiere will take place in the Little Theatre two weeks later. "The Dagger," recently tried out at Atlantic City, will open in Rochester, August 31, and will come into New York the following week. "The Fall of Eve," a new play by John Emerson and Anita Loos, is scheduled to open at the Booth Theatre, September 7. Weber's vehicle for Houdini starts a 40-week tour in Cumberland, Maryland, August 31. The producer will also send out Martin Brown's "Cobra," opening in Milwaukee Labor Day. "Mercenary Mary," the musical comedy now at the Longacre Theatre, goes to the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, beginning September 6. Weber has still another play, a melodrama by Martin Brown, "The Praying Curve." It is rumored that Francine Larrimore is considering the lead.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will show Johnny Hines in his newest screen comedy, "The Crackerjack." Another laugh-provoking cinema will be Harry Langdon in "Remember When."

The Keith-Albee vaudeville will include Shaw and Lee; Albert F. Hawthorne and Johnny Cooke, "A Banquet of Song and Dance"; Lillian Young and Mildred Crew; Talla-Rini Sisters; Arthur Rumbolt and Company; the Great Lawson and other acts.

FRANKLIN

Monday to Wednesday—"Lobok" Russian Revue; Morrissey & Wheeler; "Keep Moving" and other acts. Thursday to Sunday—Herbert Ashley & Co.; Roger Williams and other acts. Larry Semon in "The Wizard of Oz."

JEFFERSON

Monday to Wednesday—Herbert Ashley & Co.; Ruth Sisters and Dancing Around Co.; Roger Williams and other acts. Feature Picture. Thursday to Sunday—Larry Semon in "The Wizard of Oz," and bill of vaudeville.



LILLIAN GISH in "Orphans of the Storm," D. W. Griffith's dramatic film story based on Kate Claxton's "Two Orphans," which will play next week at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

T H E A T R E S

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

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

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A GREAT CAST

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EVERY EVENING AT 8:30

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"Pathetic" Symphony

"1812"—J. Strauss—Borodin

Chabrier

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

PRICES, 25c, 50c, \$1.00



MAE BUSCH,

leading lady for Lon Chaney in his new film, "The Unholy Three," opening at the Capitol Theatre, Sunday.

Broadway Briefs

The dances of ensembles of "Gay Paree," the new revue which opens at the Schubert Theatre on August 10, are being staged by Earl Lindsay. The dialogue is being directed by Charles Judels.

"The Student Prince," the Sigmund Romberg-Dorothy Donnelly operetta, reached its 275th performance Wednesday evening at the Jolson Theatre.

Harold Lloyd's new picture, "The Freshman," it was announced yesterday, will be seen at Moss' Colony Theatre early in September.

"Broke!" a comedy by Zeida Sears, will be produced at the Cort Theatre on Tuesday night, Aug. 11, by the American Producing Company.

At the Cinemas

B'WAY—Johnny Hines in "The Crackerjack," and Harry Langdon in "Remember When."

CAMEO—D. W. Griffith's "Orphans of the Storm," with Dorothy and Lillian Gish and Joseph Schildkraut.

CAPITOL—Lon Chaney in "The Unholy Three," with Mae Busch and Matt Moore.

COLONY—"The Goose Woman," by Rex Beach, with Louise Dresser, Jack Pickford and Constance Bennett.

RIALTO—"Wild, Wild Susan," with Bebe Daniels and Rod La Rocque.

RIVOLI—"The Trouble With Wives," with Tom Moore, Florence Vidor and Ford Sterling.

CASINO

39th and Broadway

Evenings at 8:25.

MATS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

7th

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. 2:30

THE STUDENT

PRINCE

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

Symphony Orchestra of 40

Singing Chorus of 100

Balcony (Reserved)

\$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.30, \$2.75, \$3.50

Good Seats at Box Office

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



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ORCHESTRA \$2.00

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"GARRICK GAITIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

KLAW Thea. 45th St. W. of Bway. Even. 8:40.

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THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD

PAULINE LORD with LEO CARRILLO

WILL RUN FOR MANY MONTHS.

—Percy Hammond



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Evenings at 8:30.

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CAMEO

42nd St. Noon to 6 P.M.

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D. W. GRIFFITH'S

PRODUCTION

"Orphans of the Storm"

—WITH—

Lillian and Dorothy Gish

AND JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE

ORCHESTRA

ALL NEXT WEEK

Johnny Hines

IN

"THE CRACKERJACK"

HARRY LANGDON

IN

"Remember When"

AND

World's Best Vaudeville

ALL NEXT WEEK

Johnny Hines

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"THE CRACKERJACK"

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AND

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ALL NEXT WEEK

Johnny Hines

IN

"THE CRACKERJACK"

The Realm of Books

An Anarchists' Illusions

A Review by V. F. CALVERTON
Author of *The Newer Spirit*

ETHICS: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By Prince Kropotkin.
New York: The Dial Press.

KROPOTKIN is a philosopher with an urge for the absolute. The relativity of animal ethics or of human *mores* interest him far less profoundly than the characteristics of organic behavior—that can be observed and classified in the reactions of both lower and higher forms of life. The concepts of mutual aid and mutual struggle, abstractions derived from a mass of shifting criteria, consume the essence of his ethical considerations. He was not concerned as is the philosophic materialist and sociologist with the expression of *mores* as a reflection of the nature of the social system, or with degrees of gregariousness due to peculiarities of animal habit or phyletic experience, but with the manifestations of behavior that prove the existence of his re-formed Darwinian concept of "mutual aid" and establish the evolution of the "supreme principle of justice" in morality. An anarchist in philosophy, which is a confession of idealism in social theory and tactic, Kropotkin is scarcely more of a realist in ethical analysis.

Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid," in its time, served an important purpose in counteracting the vicious myopia of neo-Darwinian logic. The neo-Darwinians in defense of a laissez-faire philosophy had magnified the struggle for survival, the tooth and claw acrobatics of the jungle, and minimized the effort at cooperation, the process of specie-progress. Social philosophy had become vitiated by this falsification of the issue. It was Kropotkin who tempered this over-emphasis of the "Survival of the fittest" doctrine, and tried to equilibrate the conflict between social sacrifice and individual egoism. Kropotkin's illuminating contribution can be stated with easy simplicity and concision. "Survival of the fittest" is an admirable phrase to describe the struggle between species, but is inapplicable as a description of life within the species itself. Within the species itself the dominant motif, in order to provide for its survival in its clash with other species, is the instinct to "mutual aid," cooperation, social immolation. As the instinct to "mutual aid" is developed the tendency to progress is fostered. The survival and success of a species depend upon its capacity to cooperate for the social good. Consequently it is erroneous logic to conclude that life within a species must be of a competitive instead of a cooperative character, which was the type of argument stressed by the biologists and sociologists of the last century, ardent if unconscious defenders of the status quo. The aim of all society is to promote cooperation, not competition. Kropotkin adduced biological evidence in plentitude to prove his point, carrying his comparisons far beyond the ant and the bee groups so frequently mentioned in this reference, and in so doing performed a healthy function in clarifying the muddled logomachies of the bourgeois theoreticians.

Unfortunately a zeal for an abstraction, an affinity for an ideal, often carries the scientist, and more often the philosopher, beyond the confines of close logic and consecutive ratiocination. In this work on "Ethics," Kropotkin, in his enthusiasm for equity and justice, failed to observe the relativity of his material and the devious origins of his substance. A Proudhonist at basis, he assumed a sense of justice in man, regardless of class-psychology, and even maintained that "the impelling motive of every revolutionary movement was always justice, and every revolution, no matter into what it later generated, always introduced into social life a certain degree of justice. All these partial realizations of justice will finally lead to the complete triumph of justice on earth." This, of course, is insufficient logic. The struggle for ethical principles is a struggle for class expression. As Dewey so excellently indicated, every group rationalizes its own sense of justice. Morality, ethics, the sense of justice over which Kropotkin became so ecstatic, are always dependent upon the state of society, the condition of economic evolution and progress. In a primitive society primitive communism is often a social consequent, and the type of morality, the "sense of justice," that prevail are in consonance with the egalitarian basis of the society. In an early or evolving capitalist society individualism is bound to predominate and purely egoistic impulses tend to extravagant and extreme expression. Under such a condition the sense of justice becomes distinctly individualistic and unequalitarian. With the integration of a capitalist society and the development of cooperative production a collectivistic impulse arises and the demand for a collectivist State becomes dynamic and impetuous. Here the "sense of justice"

again changes and through the annihilation of classes aims toward an equalitarian level. We might call this the thesis, antithesis, and synthesis—to follow the old Hegelian and Marxian terminology.

It should be obvious, therefore, that "the sense of justice," which Kropotkin is so insistently desirous of interpreting as an inherent part of man, and which is the thesis of his book, is really nothing more than an abstraction, helplessly vague and futile from a philosophic point of view. This "sense" varies with every vicissitude of economic evolution. It is neither permanent nor inherent, neither absolute nor divine.

Even in his "Ethics," then, Kropotkin did not escape the illusory idealism of the anarchist. He did not link cause and effect in their philosophical relationship. Drawn by the haunting will-o'-the-wisps, equity and justice, he founded his ethics upon a moral instead of a scientific basis.

This is the trick of all anarchist thought. It founders among the abstractions "spontaneity" and "liberty." It is less concerned with analysis of things as they are than it is with things as they ought to be.

Two Labor Dailies

A Review by EDWARD LEVINSON

THE MIRACLE OF FLEET STREET. By George Lansbury.
London: The Labour Publishing Co.

READING the story of the London Daily Herald, analogy with our own enterprise in the field of daily newspapers—the late lamented New York Call—seems almost imperative. But the analogy, as it approaches recent years, comes to an abrupt halt. The London Herald today is the official organ of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor party; it has a circulation well over 400,000 daily; for a year now financial difficulties have been unknown, the paper having paid its own way during that period. The other side of the analogy is no longer with us.

If we enquire into the story of the Daily Herald we may learn much that will explain the disappearance of The Call. Eleven years ago, the Herald was born. A strike and lock-out of London printers gave it its start. For three months it found its way to the streets each day. Then came a short period of suspension, during which Lansbury, Ben Tillett, among scores of others, lost no time in planning for a permanent Labor daily. It re-emerged as a Left wing organ.

The leaders of Labor and Socialism, as personified by Ramsay MacDonald on the political field and J. H. Thomas on the trade union side, found little comfort in the pages of the early Herald.

"Although for a time we had a board consisting of trade unionists . . . the policy of the paper was not merely unofficial, it was avowedly anti-official. MacDonald, Snowden, Thomas, the Webbs, Shaw and all the Fabian family were stripped bare, short of all their glory, and treated like ordinary, stupid, or on occasion rather cunning people," Lansbury declares. On one occasion the paper had to turn over £200 to Thomas as the result of a libel suit.

During the war The Herald was able to appear only as a weekly. Its history as a daily is renewed in March, 1919. From 1919 until September, 1922, "The Miracle" again went its way as an unofficial paper, though it became noticeably less "anti-official" as the months passed.

The Russian revolution quickened the pulse of the leaders as well as the rank and file of British labor, and the famous Leeds Conference in 1917 found the Herald working as one with MacDonald, Snowden and others upon whom it had a few years before heaped ridicule and abuse. The phenomenal growth of the Labor party served further to close the ranks between leaders and led, and The Herald, even before it was taken over by the entire Labor movement in 1922, sang a softer tone.

Brilliant journalism, as exemplified by the publication of the secret treaties given to the world by the Soviet Government, built the reputation of Fleet Street's despised. Its constant difficulties with the Government, coupled with loyal service in strike and bye-election, won for it a deep attachment from the Labor movement. In its early years, but a small number in the movement would have mourned the passing of the Herald; today its going would be a calamity to rank with "Black Friday."

The Labor party and Trade Union Congress recognized the power that had been built for them in The Herald. They put it in a position

where it soon became a financial asset as well as an effective spokesman.

The Herald, as the organ of a small section of the British movement, however inexorably correct its position may have been, could not go on. The movement as a unit has made a go of it. The Herald, since 1922, offers a picture of what a Labor paper should be; The Call came to be a pretty eloquent "horrible example."

For years, The Call was a perfect counterpart of The Herald. Unfortunately for the former, largely the result of its own lack of foresight, it did not decide to turn a new leaf until its doom was sealed. American radicals finally decided to remodel their daily paper on lines that might insure it a reception in all walks of the Labor movement, but it made the move at a time when factional strife was rampant. There was no semblance of a united movement to receive it and the New York Leader followed the Call into oblivion.

The Call would have lost nothing and gained much—as the Herald has done—had it made of itself a Labor newspaper instead of a propaganda sheet of one section of the Labor movement. The Herald is built on the broadest foundation possible—the entire movement. There is, therefore, no section of the movement, Communist or Fabian, I. L. P. or S. D. F., Trade Union Congress or National Minority movement, which cannot find space for accurate and adequate chronicling of its activities and ambitions. For their specialized point of view these factions have their own, usually well-edited, weekly papers.

They have done things better in England.

Youthful Poems

A Review by DAVID P. BERENBERG

YOUNG HARVARD. By Witter Bynner. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

WITTER BYNNER is a poet of some importance. It is something of a puzzle, therefore, that he should have chosen to republish these poems of his youth. They are of interest, perhaps, to the literary historian anxious to see how the poet in Mr. Bynner has evolved. They may be of interest, perhaps, to those Harvard alumni who have shared the experiences here described, and who suffer from that characteristic arrested development that seems to affect so many American college alumni. My own experience with the variety leads me to believe that they will never read these or any other verses.

The few people who really care for poetry will page through this volume politely and indifferently. They will like some of the poems in the second half of the volume, although these, too, are for the most part undistinguished. And they, too, will wonder why the book was ever issued.

Nothing useful can be poured into a vessel that is already full of what is useless. We must first empty out what is useless.—Tolstoy.

Nothing has such power to broaden the mind as the ability to investigate systematically and truly all that comes under their observation in life.—Marcus Aurelius.

On Sandburg

A Review by WILLIAM LEA

CARL SANDBURG, THE MAN AND HIS POETRY. By Harry Hansen. Blue Book No. 814. Girard, Kansas.

HARRY HANSEN compresses into this little volume what might be called the "complete guide to Sandburg." There follow life, of his works in general, of his one another brief accounts of his most important poems, of his prose, of his technique, of his critics and their words (overlooking Prof. Pattee's "Tradition and Jazz," and probably too early for Clement Wood's "Poets of America"): a thorough survey of all one might wish to say about the poet. The book therefore well deserves a place beside the volumes of Sandburg's works; it adds no contribution of critical worth, but ably and effectively gathers together the thoughts of others, to characterize the "horny-handed poet," who has come out of the people without losing his sense of fellowship. In his poorer works Sandburg is indignant, is moved by social injustice to anger and to pity; in his best moments he is moved by an encompassing love. Gentle and simple, outspoken and true, Carl Sandburg finds fit place in the hearts of readers, the spokesman of the man who faces life unafraid.

A Scholar Passes

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

GEORGE LOUIS BEER. A Tribute to His Life and Work in the Making of History and the Moulding of Public Opinion. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THIS memorial carries a tribute to one of the greatest of the modern historians by a number of friends who appreciated his pioneer work in a neglected field. George Louis Beer died in 1920 at the age of 48, leaving much work which he had planned unfinished. Yet his writings on the British colonial system, so far as he had completed them, constitute a monumental contribution to economic history. Every historian who has written of British colonial history and its development since the work of Beer appeared has had to consult it as the leading authority.

In his work on "The Origins of the British Colonial System" Beer wrote that "to the extent that the colonization of America was an act of the English State, it was fundamentally an economic movement." He emphasized this again and again in the first chapter. Although the religious motive figured in the writings on colonization yet he did not consider it "as one of the determining causes of the movement. While superficially prominent, the idea was fundamentally subordinate . . . The colonizing companies were mainly intent upon earning some return on their capital." He conceded that there was also a political motive, but he added, "on more exhaustive analysis this motive will, however, appear to be chiefly economic in its nature."

Beer was not the first American historian to emphasize the economic factor in colonization, but the old romantic idea of adventure was still prominent before he went to London and spent many weary months consulting voluminous records to get first-hand data. As Professor Andrews writes in this volume, Beer "looked upon history not as a narrative, but as a science of the origins, connections, developments, and transformation of policies and systems, and whatever aspects of it he needed to examine he approached, not with the light-heartedness of the dilettante but with the courage of the explorer."

facing a task of infinite difficulty." Beer was one of that group of students at Columbia who have been pioneers in the new history, men like Charles A. Beard, Carl Becker, Harry Barnes and others. However, his range of interests was not as wide as these men. He specialized in his particular field and at the age of twenty his remarkable work entitled "The Commercial Policy of England Toward the American Colonies" appeared, and one may endorse Professor Andrews' verdict that "it has endured the test of nearly thirty years of use and even today gives the only complete treatment of a subject which up to that time had been strangely ignored by all students who had written on the colonial period."

Among those who contribute to this memorial are Colonel E. M. House, Charles M. Andrews, A. E. Zimmern, W. H. Shepardson, James T. Shotwell, Lord Milner, Arthur J. Glazebrook, Glenn Frank and Oscar S. Strauss. Selections from the Round Table and the London Times round out the tributes to and appreciation of Beer and his work. Those who have had the privilege of studying the work of George Louis Beer will also welcome this opportunity to know something of the man. Modest as all really great men are, kindly and considerate of others, passionately devoted to his life work, displaying rare judgment in analyzing complex and voluminous evidence, the reader feels a sense of deep loss in the passing of this scholar and historian. The passing of a whole swarm of party brokers and statesmen could not compensate for the loss of one George Louis Beer.

New Book by Shipley

"GREENBERG" is to issue this fall "KING JOHN," a first novel by Joseph T. Shipley, who is one of The New Leader's contributing editors. The book is a probing, in the modern method of "psychosism," into the depths of the mind of an actor who finds that success depends on our aims and that compromise is the inevitable condition, even of the life of the mind. In style the volume is especially novel, making a demand on its readers beyond Joyce's "Ulysses." The book has been called by one critic "an experiment in prose that reveals the possibilities of the language along the lines of its endeavor." The story beneath this shifting mask of prose presents a problem every intelligent modern must face.

A Masterly Novel

A Review by CLEMENT WOOD

THE GEORGE AND THE CROWN. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.00.

THIS latest story of Sheila Kaye-Smith's is a splendid thing, although it is not so important as "The End of the House of Alard." The previous book, for its social value as a picture of the dissipation and decay of squireocracy in modern England, has been called by keen-eyed critics possibly the greatest novel ever written in the English language. "The George and the Crown" is as well written, but its theme is more individual.

It is more than the story of two taverns that confronted each other across a Sussex lane: it is the story of the contest between two near grades of middle-class society in England, a study of the strange un-English folk on the Island of Sark, and a lovely chronicle of the life of an average man. The locale is wide, and the action bewilders a bit in the change of settings; but we are enough interested in Daniel Sheather, the central character, to follow him across the waters and back again. The writing is as distinguished as anything we have encountered in current English fiction: up to the best of Conrad, or better than it, and marked by sudden felicities of insight and speech that are a constant delight. Nor has the author ever written more daringly or beautifully than in the concluding two pages of the book. Here, if anywhere in contemporary English letters, we have matter that will endure.

The real science of political economy is that which teaches nations to desire and labor for the things that lead to life, and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction.—Ruskin.

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Saturday, August 1, 1925

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

NOT many men have the courage to say of one who has died what they said of him living if the saying of it is an unwelcome truth. Few have the courage to say what Wendell Phillips said of Webster in 1853: "We seek only to be honest men and speak the same of the dead as of the living. If the graves that hide their bodies could swallow also the evil they have done and the example they leave, we might enjoy at least the luxury of forgetting them." Or of William Cobbett, who said, with reference to Pitt, that if we do not tell the truth about public men when they pass away, "Away goes at one sweep all historical truth, and with it all the advantages therefrom derived."

Only a few days ago we read with amazement Mr. Bryan's renunciation of all secular knowledge. The sciences were a closed book to him. His statements in the Dayton court revealed a man indifferent to the cultural heritage of mankind. Not only indifferent, but suspicious and even hostile. There is little doubt that if he had had the power he would end all scientific investigation and all independent thinking. He would have the State protect what few rudimentary ideas he possessed. He would have excluded any views that departed from them.

As for the great mass of unfortunate illiterates who accepted him as a fount of wisdom they may be excused. Generations of neglect have left them with simple minds bereft of knowledge. They never knew and never had a chance to know better. They are to be pitied, not hated.

But Mr. Bryan had access to modern knowledge and he turned away. He does not appear to have acquired an elementary idea of any modern field of thought. His oratory alone in all these years served to mask his paucity of ideas. It required the Dayton trial to bring out his enormous intellectual limitations and to impress upon us the significant fact that the scholarship of centuries had labored to no purpose so far as he was concerned. Jackson and the first Harrison, who also aimed at the Presidency, knew little more, but we do not hold their lack of education against them. The frontier knew little even of the public school and nothing at all of the higher institutions of education.

Mr. Bryan lived in an age where schools, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, the telegraph and the radio made modern knowledge easy of access to those with a smaller income than his. In proportion to the greater opportunity that was his must we judge him. He knew little and wanted others to know no more. He was prepared to start a crusade to bring others to his low standard, not knowing that what he proposed to do is what reaction in all ages has tried to do and ultimately failed. He would also have failed.

Surely American Babbitts produced its classic type in the "Great Commoner."

PREPARING WAR

EACH of the victorious nations in the World War has its memorial to an unknown soldier and at each dedication solemn words were spoken that "it shall not be again," but it is evident that the capitalist nations are building for another massacre of the peoples. All the old accessories that went into the last war are being gathered for the next one.

From Paris comes the news that the French are thinking seriously of dressing their cannon fodder in uniforms of various hues so as to make them less visible to marksmen. It is the stupidity of the militarists that

they blind themselves to the fact that one nation adopts some such alleged advantage only to have all others adopt it and thus neutralize its value for any single Power.

Then an unknown writer in the London Times writes an article stating that war is inevitable between Japan and the United States and that when it occurs jolly John Bull will fight by the side of Uncle Sam. He rejoices that British navy men had won the battle for building new cruisers and he looks forward to some more blood-letting with satisfaction.

A former member of the British General Staff recently stated at Willemstown that European statesmen are apprehensive of the situation. They fear that in the next war they will be displaced by military dictators unless some means is found of reducing the size of the military machines. Our own boastful Admiral Phelps countered with the statement that it is foolish to scale down armaments so long as economic and political conflicts remain. That is, as long as capitalism survives.

In all this we have the old situation before the World War, but with English and American chauvinists gathering the powder for the explosion. The doughy generals are willing to become heroes if the masses will offer their bones.

CHARMS OF SWAMPSCOTT

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is enjoying the lovely scene at Swampscott it must be a pleasure for him to know that in Western Massachusetts his profound philosophy of economy is being carried out by the textile masters. "Wage reductions of ten per cent will go into effect on August 3 in ten woolen and worsted mills in North

Adams, Pittsfield, Dalton and Hinsdale," reads a press dispatch. By virtue of this decree the men and women who work in these mills will practice economy.

Another sentence in the dispatch is somewhat misleading. "The reductions were voted at a meeting of the representatives of the various mills," continued the dispatch, which is not the whole truth. The correspondent should have added the much more important information that the reductions were voted by the workers themselves last November. They rolled up a nice majority for Coolidge. All that the representatives of the owners of the mills did the other day was to ratify the vote of the Massachusetts workers cast last November.

Senator Butler is also preparing to do the nice thing. Butler, one of the textile barons, appreciates the vote of last November and is a candidate for re-election. Like the modest and considerate man that he is, he is placing a few workers on the scrap heap temporarily instead of reducing wages. The wages will be reduced just as soon as he is returned to the Senate by the underlying population that has so generously produced his wealth.

Certainly, Swampscott is a pleasant retreat and brothers Butler and Stearns share the delights that come of underlings who vote for economy and who keep cool with Coolidge.

A WORLD EMPIRE

A RECENT special to the Times from Washington shows how American capitalism is slowly falling heir to the property of other nations. Foreign securities offered in this country the first six months of this year amounted to over \$500,-

000,000. The total of American foreign investments has reached nearly \$10,000,000,000, about triple the amount before the World War, and this does not include the \$12,000,000,000 of foreign war-debts due the United States.

The rapidity with which the United States is rising to be the chief power, observes the Times, "illustrates the powerful influence which this country now has in the fiscal affairs of the Governments of other nations as well as in the affairs of many foreign industrial corporations." This week came the news that American and British interests were purchasing important sections of the enormous Stinnes empire of capital built upon the bones of the German dead and the sufferings of millions of Germans.

American capitalism appears as the giant fish that is to swallow the industries and the lesser nations and consolidate them into an oligarchy of power such as the world has never seen. Our ruling classes are reaching out for an empire of power that makes the dreams of Alexander and Napoleon insignificant in comparison. The great struggle of the masses to emancipate the world from this dominion will have its chief scene in the United States. Here Socialism is more necessary than anywhere else in the world.

At last Great Britain has established official headquarters at the real seat of Government in the United States. Here's the proof: "Britain Now Has Wall Street Office—Embassy to Keep in Close Touch With Center of World Financing."—Headline in the New York Times of July 11.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Struggle Over Science

Bringing of a suit in a District of Columbia Court to stop salary payments to teachers of Evolution in the district is a warning that the struggle of knowledge against ignorance is not ended. This suit brings to our attention that the rubber stamps in Congress practically passed a Fundamental law for teaching in the district without knowing what they were doing. The Rev. John Roach Straton, probably the successor to Bryan as the leader of the hosts of obscurantism, recently attacked modern education because of its alleged encouragement of unbelief and intimated that it would be better to wipe out popular education than to incur this risk. Roach makes a pretense of being an intellectual and of having browsed in all scientific pastures only to find that they are fakes. He has all the tricks of the jumping parson of an elder day and aptly meets the requirements of the yokel mind. One danger we see in this struggle: it may have a tendency to drag a religious herring before the working class and divert their attention from the problems of capitalism, and yet, when the teaching of science is threatened, it is the duty of the working class to range itself on the side of intellectual freedom. Without unrestricted dissemination of knowledge the ideals and aims of the Labor and Socialist movement are impossible of fruition. On the other hand, the struggle may offer a new opportunity to the Socialist movement to teach the truths of Socialist economics and other social sciences which certainly are a drug on the market today.

Mussolini Ousts American Writer

Incredible as it may seem, the Rome correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has been ordered to leave Italy, apparently for having told some of the truth about the Fascist regime. Thus political stupidity is added to the bloody excesses that have characterized the rule of the "black shirts." The excuse for ousting George Seldes, the correspondent, given by the Italian Foreign Ministry, was that he had cabled "misleading, exaggerated and alarming dispatches" to his paper. And on the same day this "explanation" was made a Rome dispatch to a New York Italian paper noted for its pro-Fascism told how a group of Fascists had beaten up a well-known lawyer belonging to the Catholic Party.

Fimmen Misquoted By Soviet Paper

Every day is visitors' day this Summer in Russia, judging from frequent cablegrams from Moscow telling of the arrival of delegations of workers from England, Belgium, France, Germany, and other countries. That the Bolshevik authorities are not over-particular in exploiting the real, or alleged, opinions of their guests is illustrated by the experience of Edo Fimmen, Dutch Secretary of the International Federation of Transport Workers. It appears that when Fimmen was returning from his visit to Moscow last year he talked in the train with three Russian railroad officials en route to Paris, voicing his surprise at the failure of Bolshevik prison officials to tell the world about the advantages enjoyed by imprisoned political prisoners who, he had been told by the Inspector of Prisons, were allowed to take vacations during the Summer for their health. Izvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, on Jan. 15 printed a story by D. Sverchokof, evidently one of three railroad officials, telling how Fimmen had found everything lovely in the Russian prison for political and had even visited A. Gotz, one of the dozen members of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party serving long sentences for alleged counter-revolutionary activities, in the country near Moscow, where he was spending some time with his parents for his health. Gotz, in the Butyrky Prison,

wrote a sarcastic letter to Fimmen, branding the tale as a lie as he had never seen the Dutch Labor man nor enjoyed a visit with his parents during his imprisonment. Gotz thought that the Bolsheviks had palmed off a false Gotz on Fimmen, but when the letter was printed in the European Socialist press in June Fimmen replied that he had never said that he had seen Gotz, and that when his attention had been drawn to the interview last Winter he had complained to the Russians about it and had received an apology for their misquotations. Fimmen attributed the mistake to the Russian railroad officials' imperfect knowledge of French and German, the languages in which the train conversation had been carried on. European Socialist papers point out that there seems to be no record of Izvestia, the editors of which certainly knew that Fimmen had not visited Gotz, ever having printed a correction of the fairy story. The basis of the account credited to Fimmen appears to be that when the health of the jailed Social Revolutionary leaders got very bad last Summer they were transferred for a fortnight to a jail farm in the country, where they spent their "vacation" under a strong guard and inside a barbed wire fence.

Socialists Gain Again In France

Ample justification for breaking away from the Painleve-Caillaux Government is found by the leaders of the French Socialists in the results of the second balloting last Sunday in the cantonal elections. Everywhere the Cartel won new ground, with the Socialists leading the procession. Thus far the Left has captured 848 seats out of a total of 1,495. Ex-Premier Herriot, evidently seeing the handwriting on the wall, has declared flat-footedly for the Socialist plan of a capital levy and will do his best to hold his ground—the Socialistic Radicals—in line with the Socialists for the fight against the present Cabinet, supported now by the old Poincare Nationalist gang, that seems likely to occur before long. Leon Blum told the Socialists of the Seine Federation last Sunday in a speech that the Socialist Deputies intended to remain in the opposition as long as the present Government lasted and would try to have their allies in the Left Cartel do the same. Even if the Painleve-Caillaux Cabinet makes a favorable peace with Abd-el-Krim in Morocco, the fight will go on over the question of making French Big Business give up part of its profits in an effort to save the financial situation.

Ex-Soldiers Meet To Fight War

With the papers filled with war reports from Morocco and China, the fourth Congress of the International of War Veterans was held in Paris the first week of July, with delegates in attendance from organizations in France, Germany, Austria and Belgium. Henri Barbusse, Secretary General of the International of War Veterans, in his opening speech sent fraternal greetings to the Rifian soldiers and the French soldiers, to the struggling workers of China, India and Egypt, and to all those fighting against imperialism, and said the first duty of the soldiers was to fraternize, following the example set by the Congress in Paris. The International, which its founders hope to see become strong enough to prevent future wars between nations, is strongly Communist, although not all of its affiliated bodies are of that faith. As usual, the Executive of the Communist International utilized the Paris Congress as an excuse to issue a high-sounding manifesto, mixing warnings against allowing the starting of new wars abroad and the enslavement of the masses at home with empty denunciations of the Socialist and Labor International. The Belgian and Austrian delegates to the Congress tried to broaden the base of the Veterans' International in order to bring more regular Labor and Socialist units into

even bourgeois veteran organizations into line, but they were heavily outvoted. An invitation from Moscow to send a delegation to visit Russia was accepted and each national section was ordered to choose two delegates. Henri Barbusse, Karl Tiedt and Martha Appel were re-elected Secretary, General Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, and they, together with Fritz Wiest, Frida Heber and Goldmann, make up the organization's Bureau. Apparently no data regarding the membership of the affiliated units were given out for publication.

World Opinion Of Bryan

Comment upon the passing of William Jennings Bryan in this country has generally been sentimental, ignoring what was said of him only a few weeks before. The New York World is a notable exception. Eugene V. Debs offered the terse observation that "The cause of human progress sustains no loss in the death of Mr. Bryan" as he had become "a champion of every-thing reactionary in our political and social life." Press comment abroad is more honest than the American press. In the London Standard Sidney Brooks wrote that Bryan was "the Peter Pan of American politics; he never grew up . . . He could not think. He had no scale; no standards to test their (ideas) feasibility, no critical sense, no more power of discrimination than any other gramophone." The London Telegraph regards him as the "arch-inquisitor" who was "never a thinker at all" and ascribes his prominence to "sentimentalism." The Westminster Gazette speaks of his "flamboyant idealism and obscurantist theology" and asserts that "the world may never see anything quite like him again." The London Daily News thinks that "A great man he could be called only by the wildest imagination of frantic devotees." In Germany and other countries the same sentiments are expressed. Vorwaerts, the Berlin Socialist daily, observes that since the Dayton trial the civilized world recognizes that Bryan "was religiously an intellectual level with the judges of the darkest ages. Ridicule killed Mr. Bryan." That all this represents the overwhelming opinion in all modern countries is certain.

The British Coal Crisis

Within a few days the British coal situation will either be settled or the whole Labor movement of England may be involved. Premier Baldwin's much vaunted program for peace in industry will then have a practical test. In the meantime, Mr. Montague, Labor Member of Parliament, has disclosed a secret Admiralty Fleet order intended to preface the Navy for strike-breaking. Montague said that "extra pay at double rates was to be credited to naval personnel employed or standing by for work on railways, light and power works, motor transport and pumping out mines." Evidently it is the intention to meet the general Labor alliance with the power of the Navy itself. Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave a weak explanation of the secret order which was not satisfactory to the Labor members. In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation has issued orders for 1,100,000 miners to quit July 31; but ere this appears in print the Government may succeed in getting a temporary suspension of this decision. The Trades Union Council meets Friday of this week to take action on the matter, while Premier Baldwin may call the officials and mine owners into conference at any moment. The Parliamentary Labor party has selected J. Ramsay MacDonald, J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, and James Maxton to act with the miners' executive in any emergency. If the Labor alliance holds and the miners strike, it will likely prove to be the greatest Labor struggle in British history.

THE Chatter-Box

Park Avenue

There is beauty in the lady's glowing fest-ures
To make the brain spin like a top.
Ah, why have we such heartless thought-
To teach us
That the color, drop by drop,
Was taken from the cheeks of common
creatures
That cough and spit so coarsely in the
shop?

There is grandeur in the gentlemanly figure
To stir and spur a lagging will;
Shame to say the dull blood of a digger
Flushed him to an overfill—
Or dream this giant drew his vibrant vigor
From the brute brawn in his rolling mill!

There is glory in the aspect of a palace
For even us who toil and spin;
And joy to me if only I could callous
My quick, rebellious skin
To the pricking darts of reason's malice
When I ponder on the uselessness with-
in. . . .

This job of trying to expose the ills and woes our money-mad civilization is heir to has it all over the labors of Hercules. That luminary at least was confronted with a mere dozen. A dozen is a relative limit twelve. The ardors of a modern head-hunter in the jungles of bunkdom is the nearest approach to infinity we know of. No sooner do we expose the post-war influenza crop of physicians than a veritable horde of suggestions overwhelm us with tangles appearing into every known phase of human conduct—everything from prize-fighting graft to Duo-Art Reproducing musical implements. And the barbs from the pigmy tribes we attack fly at us thick and fast with all the nasty venom of jibe and jeer.

From the hosts who have cheered us, however, we have decided to continue as far as time and energy will permit. Next week we hope to have some chili con carne to serve the outraged dignitaries of the American Medical Institute.

Epitaphs

For A Salesman

Plethoric odds and ends you sold on earth!
Of those, it seemed, you never had a dearth.
Now that you're safely tucked away in Hell,
I wonder what the devil you will sell!

For An Editor

He labored with his might and main,
That someone else could share the gain.
Though much he basked to the shelf,
He could not write a thing himself!
Henry Harrison.

Sonnet for Love

Laughing, you said our stippled path was
set
Too near the flowers ever to be sad;
And I believe you! I do not forget
Only the timid violet is mad! . . .
Always, then, your lips shall comfort mine,
Your arms shall be the sure port that
is home;
Content to sip this thickly scented wine
Shall we two be who are of sky and loam,
And summer dusk shall be a purple gloom
Set in our garden that the eyes may
rest—
And there shall be white candles in the
room
That holds your dream stuff in an iron
chest.
We shall be petals on the orchard wind
As close, as gentle, and—O, Love—as blind!
S. Bert Cookley.

New York

Flung like a reef from a low ocean floor,
Scaling the sky her giant breakers rise;
High-crested waves that break and crys-
tallize
In grasping ever for a more and more;
How like the ocean her infuriate roar,
Whirlpools of cabarets and sea-gull cries
Of crowds that swirl and swoop with
greedy eyes
In search of prey through every open door,
Gay colored cabs sail swiftly up and down
On streets that, like a sea, tumultuous
sway:
Tumbling each other over with a frown.
Her little waves, on edge with bitter
spray,
Dash rudely on, and each the other drown
Beneath the surface unseen currents
play.
Floria Renaud.

Each summer, since we have learned to think for ourselves, we pass by the boarded windows and doors of the mansions on Fifth and Park avenues with bitter reflection and uncompensated mutterings. There is no clearer example of the criminality of capitalist civilization than that which Fifth avenue and Ludlow street offer to a sane mind—in July and August. Here are spacious, airy, health-exuding residences empty and echo-less, facing trees and shrub and birds and sky.

On Ludlow street and for miles about evil-eyed tenements crouch and crush hundreds of thousands in lung, brain and hope.

Ah, well! from amoeba to man spans a span of 1,000,000,000 years. How long, how long—oh, cattle!—is 'the bridge going to be between the dull clod in the shape of man and the free-thinking, free-breathing godman of the future?

S. A. DE WITT.