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# The New Teader

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THE ONLY COAL SOLUTION:

# Let the Nation Own the Mines!

# If Operators and Union Continue Dodging Others Will Raise the Real Issue

### IN THIS **ISSUE**

et the Nation Own the Mines By McALISTER COLEMAN The Trap, A Cartoon.....

By ART YOUNG
The New San Francisco....

By EUGENE V. DEBS People Are That Way....
By RUFUS OSBORNE
The Menace of Hylanism...
By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM
The New York Campaign...
By NORMAN THOMAS The Mailed Fist or the Open Hand? Hand?
Shall We Buy or Shall We Take?
Who's The Monkey?..... Pierre J. Proudhon, Anarchist. 5
By HARRY W. LAIDLER
How To Cure World Unrest... 5
By ART YOUNG
Profiteering on Misery..... 6
By KATE RICHARDS O'HARE Misunderstanding Karl Marx. By JAMES ONEAL Peter Pans of Communism ... The New Leader Mail Bag.... Labor Jottings from Abroad... Evolution and Anthropology.

By DR. FAY-COOPER COLE There is A God...... By GLORIA GODDARD

News of the Drama...... 10
The Realm of Books...... 11
Reviews by Paul F. Sifton,
Benjamin C. Gruenberg and I. M. Rubinow.
The Mermaid Dramatists—I. 11 By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY
The News of the Week..... 12

The Socialist Party At Work... On the International Front...

### Labor's Dividends

Accidents at coal mihes in June per million tons, as compared with 4.16 deaths per million tons in June, 1924. Seventeen of the 145 fatalities were due to a mine explosion at Sturgis, Kentucky, on June 8. In June last year fourteen now tends to go the way of were lost in an explosion at

RAVENNA, Italy, Aug. 6.— Seven women workers and two men were killed in a factory explosion at Lugo today.

ANSAS CITY, Mo. -Firemen recovered two bodies, bringing the death toll to five in the collapse of a three-story brick rooming house here late yester-The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, William Banks and William Simpson, workmen, and an unidentified carpenter.

MANITOWOC, Wis. - Three employes of the Manitowoc ship-yards were drowned here Wednesday when the staging on which they were working col-lapsed and plunged them into the Manitowoc River. The men drowned are: Walter Raether and John Oatman, Manitowoc, and A. G. Battice, Superior.

BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 8. After being buried under a slide of earth and rock for nearly ten hours, Suvio Guianni was rescued hours, Suvio Guianni was rescued late yesterday from the Tilden Mine here. He had been trapped by a cave-in while attempting to reach Adolph Stencer, crushed to death in an earlier slide

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 .- In the collapse of a three-story building on the main street of Mexico City yesterday fifteen workmen were killed. An unworkmen were killed. An un-known, American who was stand-ing in the doorway of the build-ing is reported to have died en route to a hospital.

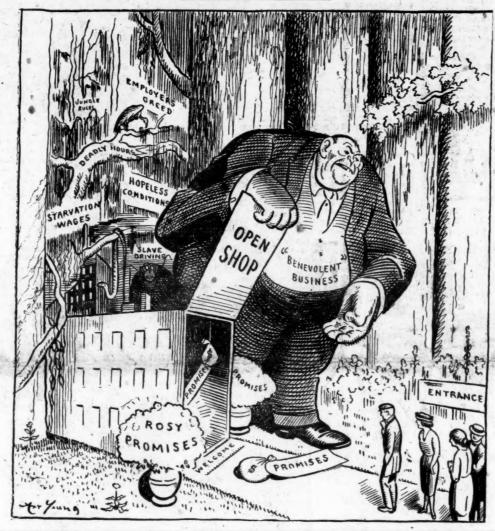
The bodies of the workmen are

still buried in the ruins. Fireattli buried in the ruins. Fire-men are working hard to clear away the wreckage.

Workmen were engaged in making repairs to the building

when the collapse came-

# THE TRAP



# Accidents at coal miles in June resulted in 145 deaths among the workers, according to the Commerce Department. The death rate, based on the month's production of 44,971,000 tons of coal, was 3.22 PRAYER (by Strikers) BECOMES A CRIME Operators Broke

O NE of the few civil rights remaining unchallenged free speech, free press and freedom of assemblage, which trinity at one time, it is said, distinguished the United

It appears that the right to pray when exercised by strikers is an offense in Oklahoma That the right is challenged indicates that a sec-tion of the employing class and at least one public official believe that a prayer in behalf of a strike is a misdemeanor in Oklahoma.

The "praying mine strikers" of Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, have been ordered by the Sheriff with the approval of the Governor to refrain from appealing to their God for favor in their struggle.

### To Test Case In Court

ty to forbid the striking coal miners in the Henryctta field to pray publicly in outdoor groups near the mines to influence the strike-break-

mines to influence the strike-break-ers who are at work. Henry Baker, auditor and teller of the union at Muskogee, declares that the miners will file a petition in the Federal court asking Judge Kennamer, now on the bench there, to restrain the Sheriff from halting public prayer by force.

The American Civil Liberties Union of New York today offered counsel for this and other court fights against the order. In a telegram to the miners' of-

ficials today the Civil Liberties Union

### Sheriff Issues

Injunction We consider Sheriff Russell's orders denying the miners of the Henryetta district the right to hold open-air prayer meetings illegal and a clear violation of civil rights. We offer our services to contest it in the courts.'

# Oklahoma Forbids Meeting at Gates of Coal Mines

The Truth About Evolution

Plainly Told

Dr. FAY-COOPER COLE'S Article on

"ANTHROPOLOGY AND EVOLUTION"

hearts if they attempt another de-

monstration For nearly a month the wives and children have been holding daily prayer meetings at the mine shafts on the companies' prop-erties. They would leave Hen-ryetta in automobiles with their husbands at sunrise, would leave the men at the edge of the mine property and then march, singing hymns, to the shafts.

Here they would sing until the non-union miners came to work, But the miners will not let the matter rest there A test will be made in the courts of the right of Sheriff Russell of Okmulgee Country of the right of the men who had taken the strikers' gin praying for the souls of the men who had taken the strikers' places. Again in the evening the non-union workers would be greeted with songs and prayers, ometimes just outside their own

Won Over

Many "Scabs" Sheriff Russell's order.

William Dalrymple, district Min-ers' Union President, states that the 1924 scale.

START IT IN THIS ISSUE:

the Attorney General and the opera-tors for no other purpose than to protect opital in the violation of the latter's solemn contract." Governor Trapp is firmly behind Sheriff Russell. In a speech at the conention of Sheriffs and police chiefs at Ardmore the Governor defended the Okmulgee Sheriff.

"The law gives every man the right to work for any one with whom he can make satisfactory terms in order to support his famithe Governor said.

He declared that Russell was "do-ng his duty" when he issued the order barring outdoor "prayer meet-

About 2,500 miners are out of The religious bands say they won work there, because the operators have erased the 1924 wage scale and substituted the 1917 one. The operators say they cannot operate on

Operators Broke

Their Agreement

Sheriff Russell has enjoined the prayers by proclamation and has announced his determination to jail strikers, their wives and the sweet hearts if they attempt at the sweet hearts if they attempt and the sweet hearts if they attempt at the sweet hearts at the sweet hearts in the sweet hearts at th The attorney for the miners charges that the Sheriff's order and the placing of a few troops in the area by the State authorities is "the outgrowth of a conspiracy be" the improvement of a conspiracy be" the improvement of a conspiracy be in the intervent of a conspiracy be intervent. miners in their enors to contained their "prayer meetings" at the mine their "prayer meetings" at the mine gates. The Union announced today that E. C. Marianelli, its legal rean antipathy born from many presentative in McAlester, Otla-homa, has been assigned to represent the union and the miners at a proposed hearing contesting the validity of the ukase on the "prayer meetings.

ties Union today declaring that present conflict in the Oklahoma coal fields is the result of a lockout by the operators, rather than a walk-out by the miners. He declares the miners have ben evicted from their company-owned homes. Peaceful public meetings and picketing of the mines have been prohibited.

Marianelli's wire to the Civil Liberties Union follows:

Will cheerfully represent you at proposed hearing contesting the validity of the proclamation denying elementary constitutional rights to locked-out miners. The Facts are: this is not a strike but a lock-out. The miners worked nearly one year. They are still willing to work under the existing unexpired wage agree-The operators have repudiated the same arbitrarily. They have cut wages thirty per cent, evicting miners from company houses and prohibiting public meetings, picketing, parades and public prayers. The latter means on the part of the miners' wives, was most effective in inducing scabs to quit work."

### By McALISTER COLEMAN

IN ALL the negotiations be-tween anthracite operators and miners that have been going on for more than a month there is one subject that has been forbidden by both sides, and that subject, in my opinion, is the central question that must be faced by the industry and the public alike before there is any real end put to the chaos in coal.

At Atlantic City the conferees have talked about the check-off and wage-scales, about profits and salaries, about fuel substitutions and costs of production—about almost everything except the vital matter of nationalization.

Of course, one realizes why the operators shy away from every mention of so unpleasant a topic. The layman is puz-zled, and rightly so, at the attitude taken by the leaders of the mine workers who have put a strict quietus upon any reference to this dread subject. Time and again national conventions of the miners have declared in favor of nationalization, but always John L. Lewis, the head of the miners, to-gether with Ellis Searles, the conservative editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, have managed to head off any attempts

at agitation for nationalization. When finally a committee headed by John Brophy, the progressive leader of the soft coal miners of Pennsylvania, did bring in a carefully thought-out proposal for public ownership of the mines and their management by technical men, representatives of the public and the miners, Lewis dismissed the committee and forbade mention of nationalization in the Mine Workers' Journal. For a time, the Illinois Miner campaigned among its readers for consideration of the Brophy report, but of late this paper he given up its lone fight.

The ban placed on the 'prayer meetings' which have been an unusual feature of the coal miners' the miners' leaders is due, I strike in Okmulgee County, Oklabelieve, as much to their ignorance of the subject as their norance of the subject as their It is something new, it requires a new technique, and any Labor leader. unhappy experiences with Fuel Administrators and Boards of Arbitration.

But if these timid leaders had taken the trouble to read Marianelli wired the Civil Liber and understand the report of their own committee would understand that the sort of nationalization proposed by Brophy and his colleagues was far different from mere public ownership. It was proposed to have a Secretary of Mines in the Cabinet, to have the industry under a tri-partite management of consumers, techni-cians and workers, much as the Plumb Plan would have done for the railroads, and to keep the Mine Workers' Union intact' with the bargaining powers it now has. In view of this, the time-worn arguments brought forth by every opponent of nationalization about Post Office mismanagement, etc., fall to the ground.

What is happening now is that we are drifting into another strike with the issues confused, the public disgruntled with the tactics of both

sides to the dispute, and no (Continued on Page 2)

# -:- THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO

"Mr. Debs: Concretely, what what would Socialism mean to a city like San Francisco?" During visit of Eugene V. Debs to the Pacific Coast metropolis this question was put to him by one of the many thousands who eagerly sought to hear his views. In response, Comrade Debs has written the following.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

HAT would be the conditions in and about San Francisco under the rule of Socialism? This is a very great question and one which I could only venture to guess at. save only in the commanding features, which I think can be approximated with reasonable

certainty.

In the first place, under Socialism all public utilities and necessities would be publicly owned and con-trolled in the interests of all the people and production in every de-partment of industry would be carried forward for use and not for profit—that is to say, to supply the needs and wants of all the people instead of for the profit of the few,

Industrial Democracy Socialism's Aim

This would mean industrial de-mocracy, in which every able-bodied person would have the inalienable person would have the inalienable of closing down mines and throw-right to work, and not only this, but

Debs Pictures Metropolis Transformed by Socialism

the right to receive and enjoy the full equivalent of the production of his or her labor. Thus the community would consist wholly of useful workers in all trades, occupations and professions. Parasitism upon the one hand and enforced idleness on the other, with their evil consequences, weuld cease to exist.

Let it be understood in this connection that unemployment is a

nection that unemployment is a deadly menace to present society, and I feel that I know beyond doubt that there is no remedy for unemployment in the present sys-

Present System Fosters Idleness

Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Com-merce, recently said that there are twice as many miners in America as the industry requires. Ho is right, and this means that there are 350,000 miners for whom there are no jobs in the present industrial system. The result of this may be seen in the fact that half of the coal mines are entirely closed down or open on a two or three days a week basis.

Now, in Socialism, society, instead

the right to receive and enjoy the duce the working day in proportion to the progress of ent of machinery

the improve The same thing would be done in San Francisco under a Socialist regime. The work day would be shortened for all employes, thus The work day would providing work for everyone. The shorter work day would mean leistire time for each worker in which to rest and enjoy and develop his mind and cultivate his better nature and enlarge and enrich his life generally.

People Partners In Everything

It would require far greater im-agination than I possess to picture the life of a community such as San Francisco, in which the people were partners and cooperators in-stead of competitors seeking to get the better of each other. Let it understood that our nomic relations very largely de termine our conduct toward each other, and as long as we are com-pelled to compete with each other for jobs, for trade, for business, we will appeal to all that is selfish, sordid and combative in human na-

But when we socially own what we socially need and use, our in-terests will be mutual, and instead of being pitted against each other in a struggle for existence we shall work together in peace and harmony in every department of activi-

It is quite certain that much of It is quite certain that much of the ugliness due to planlessness and lack of method would be eliminated from the City of San Francisco under the rule of Socialism. Among other things, it is quite probable that industry would be divorced from social life. The factories and the mills would quite likely be set apart and operated by power from apart and operated by power from a central source, and homes and residences of the people would oc-

cupy a different section.

The time will come when a city will be built with at least as much method as is given to the construc-tion of a simple building. That time would come in San Francisco

under Socialism. As for the burden of taxation that now rests upon society to support it, now rests upon society to support it, a far simpler plan would be operative in this city under a socialistic form of Government. A sufficient amount would be withheld from the incomes of the people to furnish the revenue needed to support the municipality. unicipality.

All Taxpayers Held Dishonest

At present there is not an honest taxpayer in San Francisco. The present tax system makes us all liars and perjurers. The with-holding of a certain percentage of people's income by the "City Government" would eliminate this and be equitable.

Under Socialism the political State would disappear in San Francisco. There would be a sort of congress of administration, but it would be an administration of industry instead of an administration

of politics.

The scholl department? The operation of it would be somewhat the same, probably, but there would be no restraint or restriction on teachers, telling them what they teach in the way of industrial de-mocracy and what they might not.

Beauty of City Would Develop

"Let him who is greatest among you be the servant among all the rest," the Gallilean said. This presupposes human brotherhood, the

of the Socialist movement, and I can think of no city that would be more beautiful than San Francisco, and no State that would be more prosperous and happy under such a regime, than the wonderful picturesque State of California. California.

California.

The most interesting and absorbing fact in our modern life is the evolution of human society toward better and better living conditions. The chief trouble is that we do not yet fully understand the underlying laws of social development which have so much to do with human relationships.

Society Changes
Held Continuous
Society from its very beginning
has been one continuous increasing process of change, during which the human race has marched from primeval savagery to our so-called divilization. This process has not been continuous nor has it been along direct lines, but rather has it been spiraled and during which there have been many counter and

apparently reactionary currents.

Now, whatever the opinion of the now, whatever the opinion of the people may be as to the tendency and goal of human society, it is certain that the principle of socialization is the dominating one in social evolution, and that whether we will or not, human beings are coming into clear, and clear recoming into closer and closer re-lationship with each other and are being compelled by the very social forces themselves to cooperate in all of their activities and therefore to steadily approach the goal of Socialism

End of Life Is

Based on Hapiness

The end of life as we Socialists conceive it is the happiness based upon the enlightenment of man-kind. We believe it to be infinitely kind. We believe it to be infinitely better to serve our fellow beings than to exploit them. In our society the man or woman of the greater mental capacity in society will serve society. His or her ability will certainly be recognized and they will be placed where they properly belong. And they will receive for their services all they receive today, except the unearned. ceive today, except the unearned millions which, as a rule, become a burden to them and fall as a curse

upon succeeding generations.

With ample and increasing leis struc-That as would be the case in your city ncisco under Socialism, it can be readily imagined what great enterprises they would undertake to beautify the communal life of San Francisco and to make this city a veritable paradise such as it is certainly capable of being.

Average Workman Denied Life's Joys

At present the average workman does not really live a complete life, but is doomed to a struggle for existence which ends in about 90 per cent of them going to graves

in poverty.

If there is anything that the creative forces, in Nature aim at and strive to achieve it is life. We know so pitifully little about life. We know the bitterness of the struggle for existence, but we have had as yet no chance to know life in its nobler and diviner meaning.

The human being has a soul, and when his soul is freed, as it would be under a Socialist Government in San Francisco, from the domina-tion of his stomach, he will rise to yet known. He will find his own higher happiness and fulfill his own nobler destiny. He will devote his time to the pursuit of truth and beauty. He will have capacity to beauty. enjoy the world's best literature, its finest art, its grandest beauty and all other influences that lift man to a higher level and loftier conceptions of life.

# People ARE Like That

PICKED up your uncle at the Post Office yesterday and gave him a ride to the farm in my Ford. He tells me that you are going to write for the paper have been sending me for the past two months. Most of the stuff in your paper shoots by me. Remember that most of the people in this country are plain people. Now I don't know whether you want to reach those folks or not, but if you do, just take it easy because we do not want to work when we are doing our reading.

It don't take much brains to write, but I understand it takes real brains to write so that many people will read what you write. If that's the case I don't think you will be much of a success. However, do your best.

Branchville, N. J. (Signed) Bartholomew Depew.

Mrs. Queen and I have been borrowing our neighbors' copies of The New Leader long enough. We want it for ourselves. En-closed find check for \$2 to cover a year's subscription beginning with the next issue.

Lawrence, Kansas. (Signed) Stuart A. Queen.

Mike the Barber says: "Instead of you guys spending your dough printing papers and books and making speeches for the working muses, take a bunch of these birds and spend your coin giving them a week's vacation, travelling on Pullmans, staying at swell hotels and living on the fat of the land. Then grab them by the neck and say 'Back to the mines, boys.' With that smell of the best they would work like the devil for more. That's the way to make Socialists."

UNDER A SANE SYSTEM OF SOCIETY ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES WOULD BE TO EXECUTE AT SUN-RISE ALL THE ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND REAL ESTATE SPECU-LATORS WHO HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROWS OF HOUSES IDENTICALLY THE SAME. WE HAVE THEM ON THE LIST.

"In renewing my subscription I want to say that I was 72 years ge yesterday. Socialism did not bring me within its folds until my of age yesterday. Socialism did not bring me within its folds until my sixtieth year. At that age I thought I was through, but when the light began to penetrate my rather thick Scotch skull the realization came home that here was a movement to practice on earth the real Christianity of Jesus Christ.

Someone once said that the most regrettable thing in life is that we do not learn how to live until we are ready to die. Twelve years ago I was ready to die but my interest in this great idea of humanizing the world has made the past few years my happiest. Some people think that Socialism is only for the young. As for that I know that I think that Socialism is only for the young. As for that I know that I will never see it, but its wonderfully beautiful doctrine has made me happy and contented. Every day I discover new vistas in my study of Socialism. You are the modern disciples of Jesus. Be of strong faith and success will eventually be yours."

(Signed) John Robertson. Toronto, Canada.

Itwin, who has charge of The New Leader mailing list, says: "We'l have to buy another file next week for the mailing list. Now - have readers in 2,271 cities and towns. The list for every one of the states is growing. This is particularly true of the Middle West."

There is no longer room to doubt, folks, the tide has turned and Socialism in America is again on the up grade.

"You did not hear from me last week because there is a new baby in my house. It's a dandy boy and its reception kept me so busy that I was unable to grab my usual weekly victim. Therefore I am sending you enclosed check for \$4 and the names of two new subscribers.

"When I agreed in February to secure a new reader for The New Leader every week I thought the task would be very difficult, but my seven months' experience has proven the contrary to be true. My canvass is down to a science. Each week I pick my customer and hang on to him until he signs up. Again I urge you, because I am a letteron to him until he signs up. Again I urge you, because I am a letter-carrier, do not publish my name."

Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. S.

We have been in communication with J. S. and he has now in course of preparation a special article for The New Leader on "How to Secure New Subscribers."

Jim Oneal, the editor, says: "In a few days I am going to send a personal letter to every reader of The New Leader which will put them all to work." We are just as much in the dark as you are about what Jim intends to do, but whenever he has a plan it's usually a good one. So folks, watch for the letter from Jim.

"The most terrifying thing about you Socialists is your sincerity. That's what makes me afraid of you. Simply because I am on your subscription list you assume that I am a Socialist and therefore will

become one of your circulation agents.

"About two months ago I subscribed for your paper to satisfy a friend, and today I have your letter requesting that I secure additional readers. I am not a Socialist, but their viewpoint as expressed through The New Leader is interesting and often amusing. That's why I read

your paper.

"I know some Socialists and something about Socialism and what puzzles me is how so many people of more than average intelligence can believe in the practicability of such a visionary plan. Don't you realize that even if your system of government was feasible, vested capital, which has developed the nation, controls the strength to crush your hopes whenever your forces become formidable?

"However, I am sending \$1.25 to send your paper for six months r-in-law. Let's see how much (Signed) Frank Baldwin. Detroit, Mich.

If the vested interests viewed Socialists as dreamers they would hate us less and the publicity, legislative and judicial mediums, which they control, would give less space and time to endeavoring to stem the ever growing tide of Socialist thought. We are the most practical of people because our philosophy revolves around a pocketbook. Socialists see no reason why there should be a luxury, Wall Street, Palm Beach crowd, enjoying all the gravy while the great mass of people who do most of the work are at the call of the drones and get very little of the good-things, it life. Friend Baldwin is already shout 50 mer cent Socialist. things in life. Friend Baldwin is already about 50 per cent Socialist, even though he may not be aware of the fact.

"I am writing you to take my name from your mailing list." I am not sure of the misguided individual who is paying for my subscription, but strongly suspect my eldest son. No doubt it's foolish to ask you who is doing me this doubtful honor. However, stop your paper at once. I do not intend that the inmates of my household ould become contaminated."

New Rochelle, N. Y. (Signed) Sylvester Finnegan.

"Enclosed I am sending you Postal Money Order for \$12 covering six yearly subscriptions. The names and addresses are as follows—How do I do it? By fighting. It keeps me young and active. You can never get anywhere in this world unless you are willing to fight. This doesn't necessarily mean physical combat, but at least we should be willing to fight mentally and, whenever compelled, lead with the right and cross with the left. Socialism is big enough to be handled without gloves, so give the best that's in you are all times—it's worth the battle." Pittsburgh, Pa. (Signed) Patrick O'Brien.

There is now in process of organization "The Society for Tired Radicals." Only those who have rested for the past four years will be eligible. The slogan of the organization is, "What we used to do." Henry Wilto will speak at the first meeting on "What I did for Socialism 1992".

Going home in the train yesterday we started to read "The Workers in American History" by our own James Oneal. It hit us between the eyes from the start. We passed our station and paid 90 cents taxi fare to ride back. Dropped into a chair on the porch until dragged into dinner. Read with dessert, broke an engagement to play pinochle, and finished the last line at 12:45 a. m. It's a peach, and why in the devil haven't we read it before?"

Rufus Osborne.

# Keep Cool

. Lakan kan kan memberah mengan ban kan kenan kan mengan ban kan mengan ban ban mengan mengan mengan mengan bera

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

Genuine Palm Beaches.

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

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# Let the Nation Own Mines

and decided not to touch the subject of nationalization as then some other body must be there was not enough public interest in the question." This remarkable philosophy dominated all their efforts; but when they were through with their researches they had to their researches they had to report that coal was "affected with a public interest." As a matter of fact, the entire re-port, with its figures showing every symtom of a diseased industry, constitutes an irrefutable argument for nationali-

sumer of coal, notably every greetings to Comrade Feigenbaum:

citizen of New York. We have a right to ask that there be at "long view" of the future of least some intelligent discus-the industry even so much as attempted. A member of that an industry that today is being most expensive body, the Unit-ed States Coal Commission, told me the other day that the Commissioners took a vote when they first came together tinue to dodge the responsibiland decided not to touch the ity that is rightfully theirs,

65th Birthday

On the occasion of the 65th birth-day of Comrade Benjamin Feigenbaum, one of the founders of the American Jewish Socialist movement and the Jewish Daily Forward, the entire editorial staff of that paper Wednesday afternoon visited Comrade Feigenbaum's home, 378 Lenox If the present anthracite situation constituted a private fight, we could understand the reasons for keeping away from a subject that involved as much as nationalization. But this is a fight that affects every concurrence of coal notably every

# THE MENACE OF HYLANISM

By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

M AYOR HYLAN, and everything that he stands for, constitute the gravest menace to the people of New York.

Not the fact that he is a man of promise and no perform--that is a common fault of old party politicians. Not that he has given New York City an ad-ministration that will not be remembered with joy. Other mayors have given the city administrations that it is heartily ashamed of: Van Wyck, for example, and Fernando Wood, father of that super-"patri-ot," Henry A Wise Wood, and many

Municipal corruption and mis government are such common-places in our city that when we have an administration that is neither dishonest nor inefficient we hail it as an event of historic importance. And the fact that Hylan's administration is both stupidly inefficient and utterly corrupt is nothing to be aston-

Certain things are to be taken for granted. The G. O. P. stands for big business and locally it is natural that Sam Keonig's and Jake Livingston's organization does what financial interests want them to. Tammany Hall is an organization embodying "the cohesive power of public plunder," as a philosopher once put it; but since it is impossible for a political party on that basis to go before the people in its true colors, it is natural for it to pretend to be a "friend of the peo-ple," to pretend to support liberal Plegislation in order to win the power without which it cannot get its claws upon the plunder that is the le reason for its existence.

But you hardly expect a Socialist

to be a liar, a fraud, a corruptionist and a crook. Socialists have been denounced as impractical, fanatical, intolerant, even inefficient (as if anything could be considered inef-ficient when considered beside the best that old parties have done); but no one has yet dared to stigma-tize Socialists and Socialism as in-

tellectually dishonest.

For fifty years and more Socialists have carried on propaganda in New York. Generation after generation we have come to the people with our message. Sometimes it seemed as if we were wasting our breath upon the desert air. Sometimes it appeared as if our energies were worse than wanted. Some-times, as in 1886 when we united with the Labor movement in the Henry George campaign, we well-nigh swept the city. Sometimes, as in 1917, we seemed to be on the crest of a wave that would carry up into power permanently and that out time had come at last. Some-times, as in recent years, it has seemed to some of the pessimistic that our work has been a total loss.

But really, nothing that we have one has been wasted. Every speech made, every leastet distributed, every oral argument, every earnest debate has had its fruit in

some form or another. some form or another.
You cannot get a soul today to stand up publicly and defend the right of the traction companies to charge any fare they want to charge. Yet the right of a company to charge whatever it can get is the foundation stone of capitalism! Why is it that everyone insists that the State or city has a right to limit the profits of capitalist corpora-tions? Why, the fifty years of intions? Why, the fifty years of in-cessant Socialist education that has finally driven home the fundamen tal Socialist point that human wel-fare comes first, and transcends all private interests—even the interests of powerfully entrenched corpora-

the fact that in this capital city of the world's capitalism a fundamental capitalist principle is denied everywhere, and as a matter of

The other day a sheet called The People's Advocate, or some-thing like that, was mailed out to the voters, Hylan campaign propa-ganda. The main article leads off with a denunciation of the "capital-

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# Where the Strength and Danger of Hylanism Lies

ist interests" that—Hylan says—are endeavoring to defeat him for re-election to the third term that he has set his heart on. There is a denunciation of the "\$2,000,000 fund raised by the big bankers and capitalist interests" in 1917 to re-elect John Purroy Mitchel, and throughout the paper, and throughout the paper, and throughout the paper, and throughout all of Red Mike's speeches and statements, there are constant denunciations of privately controlled transportation lines, bankers, capitransportation lines, bankers, capitalist newspapers.

Why does all this go over big? What do people know about "capitalist interests"? Why, what they learned from the Socialists, of course! public official in a generation, the claims himself one of the people. Worst equipped, the least intelligent, the most ridiculous spectacle in public office since Bill Devery, is not any wealthy man can make him an abject, fawning syncophant, could Why is it that Hylan, the least able only Mayor, but actually a contend-er for what no other Mayor in our history ever achieved? Why, his retailing of phrases that Socialist propaganda has made popular and

understandable. That's why he's strong. And that's why he's dangerous.

Tammany Hall is afraid of Red Mike and anxious to get rid of him. Tammany has never yet been beaten in a primary fight, and that Judge Olvany was so anxious to trap the Mayor into such a fight does not in-Olvany was so anxious to trap the omcial who cashed in on this city Mayor into such a fight does not indicate any fear in Fourteenth were headed straight for public ownership of all transportation

But why this anxiety to get rid lines, thanks to incessant Socialist

Street it will be beaten.

But why this anxiety to get rid of the Mayor? Is it fear of his opposition, to the interests? Not at all. They know that it's all a bluff and not worth worrying about. Is it the fact that he's a joke? That he's a man of inferior mentality?

No; because Tammany isn't interested in efficiency; Tammany is interested in efficiency. ested in efficiency; Tammany is in-terested in getting office and conse-quently getting the loot. Tammany is leary of an alliance with Mr. Hearst of the Euchanted Hill of California. And Tammany is led these days by one Alfred Emmanuel Smith, and what Al Smith thinks and privately says-of Hearst would make interesting reading. Tam-many wants to get rid of Hylan just to get rid of Hearst-and that's why

ey've framed him so neatly. But why is Hylan dangerous? But why is Hylan dangerous?

Because, using the phrases that Socialist propaganda has made popular, playing upon the feeling that we have created, appealing to the modicum of Socialism we have aroused, he has led people to think that he alone is the spokesman for a the hostlicking statement he is.

Many years ago Karl Marx wrote that "the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by who have been Hylan's personal friends and have come across with money for his political or personal aroused, he has led people to think fortunes or his vacations! Consider the impudent naming of the workers alone," and that is as friends and have come across with money for his political or personal fortunes or his vacations! Consider the impudent naming of the workers alone, and that is as the workers alone, and that is as the host licking statement he is. that he alone is the spokesman for the bootlicking statement he issued upon his return from his free sors. And by appealing to the passors. Heart's pensioner in ambitions.

of the campaign.

THANKS to the courtesy of the editors of The New Leader and of the Forward,

Let us begin by getting down to the facts. First, the general political situation. That could hardly be better. When Democratic machine politicians fall out, honest men may come to their own. The fight in the Democratic party is a fight for power. Personalities and profits are at stake, not principles. Hylan shouts against

are at stake, not principles. Hylan shouts against the interests, but in eight years has done nothing effective to give us more subways or better houses.

Schools under his administration are more than

ever the football of partisan and religious politics.

but the Wall Street tipsters who advised investment in B. M. T. and I. R. T. bonds on the strength of his nomination are pretty good judges of men. The Republicans almost had to advertice for a man and an issue; they are still hunting for

an issue they dare to avow, but found a man who can keep the boys supplied with fountain pens and other sinews of war. To any citizen with more

brains than a phonograph record on which the press and politicians write empty slogans, the primary

fight and election campaign will be genuinely edu cational. It is our job to help along the education.

When we turn to the situation in the Labor union

to which we must look for building up the Labor party we all desire, there is less ground for en-couragement. One set of unions is pretty well

alker protests that he is for the 5-cent

I am to have the privilege of space in their columns weekly to talk over with our comrades and friends informally the issues

regard as their enemies are fighting Hỳlan. Those interests consider Hỳlan. Those interests consider him dangerous, whereas he is really only ridiculous — and a little pa-thetic! Hylan denounces the capitalist in-

terests. He is their tool. He proany wealthy man can make him an abject, fawning syncophant, could get a P. D. shield and a ferryboat named after him only by a little pat-ronizing attention. Hylan talks much about a five-cent fare and against private exploitation of transportation lines. He has taken B. R. T. buses off the streets of the city and has put busses of a person al friend of his in their place. H boasts of the Coney Island Board-walk, ignoring the fact that it is in effect a huge graft for one public official who cashed in on this city

the way, not Hylan). Hylan ig-nores the fact that for years he has allowed enormously wealthy men to patronize him and by huge money gifts keep him in the public eye: Mr. O'Brien, with his gifts for the Silver Jubilee; Mr. Berolsheimer, with his \$15,000 "peoples" dinner to Hylan. Mr. Heart with his dollar bodyguard around Hylan and a good thing but to those who alone they can get anything they want mean it sincerely.

from him.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

By NORMAN THOMAS

Socialist Candidate for Mayor of New York City

fare

graft of the P. D. plates on the au-tomobiles of the chef of the Waldorf, the bosses of big departmen dorn, the bosses of hig department stores and of any man with a do-nation to Hylan's political fortunes! If the 'slush fund' was offensive, what is this?

He talks much of giving the city an honest and efficient government. He has debauched the civil service, he has corrupted the departments with the fear of discharge in case city officials do not actively work for him, his actions have destroye the value of the school system and have made of it a political machine, and he has substituted political service to him and his associates for efficiency in action.

He talks of bringing music to the people. In his first term he stopped music in the parks because he thought the concerts were an ex-pense. Now he has driven a great musician from the city's service because he cannot use him for Hylan's cheap and vulgar self-advertise-

He talks big. He acts small-and

Hylan's strength lies in the fact that masses of people think that because the interests oppose him he must be all right. But the enemies of our enemies are not necessarily our friends. No man is big enough or great enough or fine enough to do for the people what they must do for themselves. The fight against capitalism is the job of the masses, not of a self-seeking politician. The masses must lead, not follow like sheep. All that even if the politician happens to be earnest and sincere and honest and able.

But when a politician like Hylan Family is neither able nor sincere nor earnest nor even honest, if he belies every word by his actions, if he has made a fool of himself and his followers, then he has weakened the cause of emancipation; for when others come and say, Follow, they will point to the heartbreaking case of Hylan and say that politics is a

fraud and a betrayal.

Let us then be up and about and carry our message to the people of the city, that the very fact that Hy-lan prattles Socialist words is the greatest tribute in the world to the Socialists and the success of their propaganda; but if Hylan, in order to win a third undeserved term, must use that sort of argument, the ner to Hylan; Mr. Hearst with his trip to his California dukedom, and many others, have formed a billion words. Not to one who uses it as

nean it sincerely.

Many years ago Karl Marx wrote

tied up to Tammany Hall and our own unions have

tied up to Tammany Hall and our own unions nave suffered from the Communist fight. Isn't this a good year to show the mank-and-file Labor men that there is a better choice and a more constructive program than Hobson's choice of Tammany Hall or Moscow? We have the program if we get busy.

That brings me to the last set of facts which

has to do with the Socialist Party and the radical movement generally. We have been needlessly

is useful to learn lessons of the past, but we have lived too much in the past. Our greatest enemy

is not external; it is with what the French in the war called "defeatism" in our own spirits. The remedy is with ourselves. These may be harder

years for us than some in the past and some that will come in the future. The good years will come

sooner if we, like all men worth while, keep on our jobs during the hard years.

encouraged by the evidences of new vigor and en-thusiasm in our own ranks. Our success with

doesn't begin to matter much which machine poli-

tician will win; it matters profoundly that we should create a strong party of the workers with

hand and brain and make the party a great educational force. To do it we need a proper campaign fund. But, more than that, we need a lot of Jimmy

Higginses on the job in every district. Your candidates will do their share, but your part of the

job, which may be harder, is certainly more im-

portant. Will you do it?

nominating petitions and with raising prelimir installment of our budget ought to cheer us all.

Within the last few weeks I have been greatly

tired-so tired that some of us have retired.

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With want destroyed, with greed changed to noble passions, with the fraternity that is born of equality taking the place of the jealousy and far that array men against each other, with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure, and who shall measure the heights to which our civilization may soar?—Henry George.

I cannot see how a man can love his country . . . who uses the peo-ple of his city, his State, his coun-try, merely for what he can get out them .- Samuel M. Jones

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# THE IRON HEEL OR THE HELPING HAND

THE NEW LEADER presents below another document received from China regarding the student and strike demonstrations in that coun-This document has peculiar interest because it is the statement of foreigners who live in China but who have no pecuniary interest in exploit-ing the Chinese.

In this document of the Peking Fellowship of Reconciliation, the authors emphasize that the Chinese demonstrations are not directed alone to the shooting of Chinese strikers, "not so much on the incident itself as on past history."

The whole system of imperialist

penetration and political control by Western capitalism, its arrogance, its insufferable insolence and exploitation, are opposed by the awakening Chinese. They want all this to end. They want an opportunity to control their own affairs, and this they cannot do until alien mastery is abol-

The statement follows:

### Foreigners In the New China

A statement concerning the present situation, adopted June 10, 1925, by the English speaking branch of the Peking Fellowship of Reconciliation.

THE last few years have seen industrial unrest on a large scale in the port cities of China. A series of strikes have been carried on by Chinese workers in Japanese factories during the last few months, in the course of which lives have been lost. Chinace students in Shanghai, out of nese students in Shanghai, out of sympathy for the workmen, made a demonstration in the Settlement a demonstration in the Settlement on May 30, and in the affray which followed, the police of the Settlement fired on the crowd, and four students were killed and seven mortally injured. Within the next few days as the student protests continued there was further loss of life. The facts in regard to the of life. The facts in regard to the case are now being investigated with a view to discovering whether the use of firearms could be justified as an act of self-defense. We, of the F. O. R., have always held that the use of violent measures only complicates a problem and is never a solution. If any demon-stration of the validity of our po-sition were needed the present state of Shanghai, in our opinion,

Some Outbreak Was Inevitable

There has been a tremendous outburst of bitter indignation among the students at the shooting of their fellow nationals by foreigners. This indignation is directed not against foreigners gen-erally but against what they believe to be the imperialism of Britain and Japan, a belief based not so much on the incident itself as on past history; and while this incident has been the immediate cause of the outbreak, some event or other must inevitably, sooner or later, have caused China's long smouldering resentment at the actions of foreign nations and the attitude of foreigners towards her Any statement dealing with the Shanghai incident would be inade-

quate if it did not mention foreign industrial exploitation. The imindustrial exploitation. The importance of this subject, however, has led us to feel the necessity for further study and perhaps to prepare a pamphlet in the near future which will give as complete a statement of facts as possible and which will, we hope, be of aid in effecting much needed reforms.

One-Sided

Let us deal first with the much resented attitude of foreign na-tions. Among the causes leading up to the deplorable incidents in

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as long as it is

Which Shall We Give the People of China? The Cause of and Cure for the Massacre

Shanghai, the most frequently mentioned is the existence of treaties between China and other powers which grew out of China's military defeats and which were of a punitive nature, made against the will of the Chinese, and under social, psychological, and political conditions that do not prevail at present. Many of them are one-sided where the benefit is consid-ered by the Chinese to be all on the side of the foreigner. By these treaties ports were opened, foreign concessions established, extraterritoriality provided for, limitations made to the power of the Chinese

customs duties, etc.
In this connection also should be mentioned immigration laws which discriminated against the Chinese as such, and in the administration of which methods are used by immigration officials which are further causes of friction.

Government to control her own

To return to the unequal treaties. At the time these were drafted there was little sense of national unity, but with the development of this new patriotism has come a determination that China shall no longer be subjected to such humiliation; and until these treaties have been revised in the light of this new national consciousness which resents all infringe-ment of China's sovereignty, mis-

The following is the concluding section of the report to the Independent Labor party of England

withhold this concluding section of the report from our readers would

be to present to them only a part

of the report. Considering its historical importance the remainder is

HE consideration of the

I financial arrangements by

which property should be transferred from private to

Public ownership rapidly led the Committee to the conclu-

sion that the financial condi-

tions under which nationalized

industry operates in the future

must receive very serious at-tention. To this end the Com-

mittee submits the following

observations as to the initial steps

to be taken towards the adoption of a Socialist policy on banking and

the machinery to be proposed.
We believe it of the utmost im-

ortance to make this clear when

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isfied or can equal these

values else

submitting the brief statement that

understanding and ill-will must continually increase. Official

Expression Needed

We are convinced that a further frank declaration at this time by our Government through their representatives out here, stating their readiness to make an immediate move in this direction, would have an immense effect in allaying the bad feeling aroused and in producing that atmosphere of real friend-ship which can be the only basis of the Christian world for which we are looking.
We are also convinced that this

outbreak is not a recrudescence of the Boxer trouble, and that the landing of troops, far from its being a protection to foreign resi-dents, keeps up and increases the friction and mutual distrust, and tends the more firmly to convince the Chinese that force, or, as they call it, imperialism, is dominant in the West. We suggest, on the con-trary, that such an action as the proposal to remove all foreign troops would be justified by its results. We believe most firmly that the lives of foreigners will not be endangered by either of these two moves; on the one hand, to take immediate steps toward the abolition of extraterritoriality, and on the other, to remove all foreign troops from China. Chinese Do Not Believe in Force

the idea for which the F. O. R. stands, as the repudiation of force in the solution of race problems, is not a new idea in China. It is generally recognized the world over that the Chinese have been a people who stand for reason as against force and that their moral teachings have been from most ancient times consistently non-militaristic. For the same reason they have always managed their affairs with a minimum of external control and have been less amenable than most people to compulsion. In this emphasis on reason and repudiation of force the true Christian ideal and that of the Chinese moralists is one. Let us not encourage the Chinese in an all prevalent idea that force is the only means the foreigner knows hows to employ and the only argument to which he will listen.

And we should remember that

To come next to the resentment at the attitude of individual for-eigners towards Chinese. We foreigners are all of us here as the guests of a nation noted for being acutely sensitive to the slightest suggestion of superiority and yet unusually open to a friendly approach. It might be thought nat-

SHALL WE BUY OR SHALL WE TAKE?

The Socialization of

probably more of a contributing cause to the present state of Chinese feeling than even the most unequal of treaties. One who has never lived in an International Settlement can hardly appreciate the feeling in such places and how many unhappy instances of insulting actions on the part of for-eigners can be quoted to justify it.

Foreigners Should Study China

Westerners residing in the great port cities of China too often do not trouble to study Chinese manners and customs and show a discourtesy and an impatience to-wards individual Chinese which the Eastern mind can neither understand nor forgive. If they would only take a minimum of pains to acquaint themselves with the great lasting values in Chinese civiliza-tion the old assumption that China has but little to contribute to the West would die a natural death. Even with the best of us who have time and desire to understand China a false feeling of race superiority which affects perhaps only subconsciously our attitude toward things Chinese is quickly detected and resented by those whom we seek as friends. It stands

to reason that a nation which has

received such perpetuity must in the course of a long history have

discovered values which the people

and participation in ownership

of capital assets thereby cre-

ated should accompany the ac-

the operations of the banks and in influencing and in as-

sisting the investment of sav-ings, the State should pay re-gard to far wider considera-

tions than those which have prevailed with banks and

other organizations whose sole

criterion in the past has been the rapid accumulation of

profits for their shareholders.
In deciding between different methods of utilizing its

resources of credit and capital the State will, of course, take

into account the ultimate value

to the community of this or that enterprise. Even if the

rate of cash return in a par-ticular case is low, it may still be much more profitable to the

community that its capital resources should be used for this

purpose than for another. The

supplying of the needs of the mass of the population would,

of course, always receive pref-

erence as against the provi-sion of means for satisfying

the demands of the better-off

The development of national

resources of nationalized in-dustry would also naturally receive priority of treatment as compared with undertak-ings the profits of which

would go into private hands.

Moreover, not only in the choice but in the manner of

financing, ultimate national advantages as well as immedi-

ate profits would be given due

weight. For example, in fi-nancing the wholesale electri-

fication of railways there is ing their whole working with

excessively heavy capital

happened to some of the Lone

We propose to deal with all these

points extensively in subsequent re-

commodation. (b) In its policy for controlling template. That China is fast acquainting herself with the life and thought of the West is quite evident, but it is not so clear that the Westerner has in the past shown an equal interest in the great cultural values of this country. We believe that a change is taking place and that the revived interest will do much to ameliorate the old conditions. But everything designed to hasten this wider knowledge should be welcomed.

In contrast to the conditions in port cities we would call attention to the outgoing good will which greets the missionary throughout the countryside. The farmer who has been treated kindly responds with the most hearty appreciation and is ever ready to do all in his power to repay kindnesses. The desire for friendship shown by the rural population which com-poses eighty per cent of China's people gives the lie to any representation that the Chinese anti-foreign.

### Foreigners Must Take First Step

In the light of these facts we have now to realize that because of the failure of our forerunners here, and our own failures, we can-not afford to take a passive atti-tude in this matter of friendship and fellowship. We have to make the first advances and to make them in a spirit of love and hu-mility. We have to remember that love alone is creative, that a healthy, sane, Christian interna-tional life is impossible in the atmosphere of hate which exists in too many places today. foreigners have, whether consciously or unconsciously, helped to stir up this feeling and therefore on us lies the burden of seeking by every means in our power not merely to allay but rather to transform it.

We have to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and esteem in which alone the best plans can be made for preventing the recurrence of such incidents as the present one and for helping forward the development of a new independent China, the friend of all the world.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, then, what is the challenge to us as Christians that comes from the Shanghai inci-

Is it not as nations to meet China more than half way by

1. A frank statement at this time from our Governments of their willingness to take immediate steps toward the revision of unequal treaties, including a removal of extraterritoriality?

2. The withdrawal of foreign

troops from China?
Is it not as individuals, whether in China or at home, to determine 1. That all contracts between Westerners and Chinese shall be on a basis of friendship?

2. That we will so acquaint ourselves with the best in Chinese life that we may lose our sense of racial superiority and so be able to cooperate with the Chinese in solving political and industrial prob-lems which are ours as well as

Finally, we would say that the foreigner, whatever his occupation, who is to be of help to China in the future must come to learn as well as to teach, to receive as well as to give; must come, in short, as a sharer of virtues, Chinese and foreign, not as a bestower of for-eign ones. This mutual sharing of what is most worth while can only take place in an atmosphere of brotherliness. When each esteems the other better than himpoorest rickshaw puller is treated with the respect and consideration due to the divine spark within him, the problem of the foreigner will be solved.

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### on methods of transferring property from private to public ownership. This section considers the problems Banking and Credit of finance and credit. Much that is said may not be applicable to the follows. United States, but it is suggestive of how thorough the problem has been considered by the I. L. P. Monetary System and Currency and reveals an interesting and cau-tious approach to the problem. There is the further fact that to

Policy
1. The monetary system and currency policy of Great Britain require drastic remodelling in the light of post-war conditions for the purpose of realizing the following objects amongst others:

1. To regulate the emission of credit and currency in the general interests of the whole community and especially of the industrial classes.

To direct the flow of savings into the most socially useful channels, and to secure that finance is available on the cheapest terms for undertak-

ings and trading of national importance.
To secure for the community a larger share of the excessive profits now made by bankers and others in control of the

credit resources of the country. To reduce the charges made for financing both short and longterm operations.

the national organization of credit. Nationalization of the Bank of England

We make no pretense that what follows is more than a preliminary survey of a few of the problems con-In consequence we recommend survey of a few of the problems concerned with the machinery required to develop a Socialist policy on this question, and submit the observations that follow, proposing, if we the Bank Charter Act should be residued. tions that follow, proposing, if we are so authorized, to submit later a are so authorized, to submit later a series of detailed suggestions upon (a) the machinery required in this should not only include representamatter, and
(b) the most vital question of all, as yet hardly touched upon tives of the Treasury, but banking and economic experts and other members with a knowledge of the

be adopted with regard to prices and the use of credit power by the State through vided for in the earlier section of

this report.
2. Full powers should be granted for the establishment of banks with a view especially to the financing of municipal developments and local trading schemes. We regard this aspect of banking and this method of using communal credit as of the utmost importance and likely to be of the greatest value to the extension of collectivist enterprise. This will be more particularly the case in the period leading to the proposals we make in the next sec-

3. The community once having taken the most essential step of nationalizing the Bank of England, which will enable it to exercise preponderating influence on credit policy, the Socialist program with regard to the joint stock banks could then be developed and would at the outset have regard to the following important factors that already ap

(a) Parliament has always claimed the right to regulate banking in the public interest by

(b) No Bank amalgamation now avoids Treasury supervision.

(c) The Government now virtually stands behind all the big banks and would be bound always to come to their assistance in emergency as shown at the outbreak of the war. This is a fact of enor-mous importance; it makes no ultimate advantage in loadnonsense of the banks' claim that they alone safeguard the public's deposits, that their

or ought to be increased, or that the uncalled liability bank shares justifies a higher dividend.

(d) It is now a recognized prin-ciple of sound banking that the whole system should be de-pendent on and closely con-trolled by a strong central

Control of Other Banks Acting on these principles the ommittee provisionally recommends the following steps, which would be subsequently taken, leading progressively to the complete control b nation of its banking and credit re-

(a) The banks would continue to be distinct legal persons or corporations as now, and would not be assimilated to Government departments. It might be well to create a spe-cial Banking Advisory Council to coordinate the individual

(b) The banks would be required to keep the bulk of their cash deposits and reserves with the Bank of England, which would now be a regular State Bank; and the provisions as to a legal minimum reserve would be designed to give the Bank of England greater control of the credit situation. (Those clauses would be highly tech-(Those nical and difficult, but not specially affected by the na-

tionalization proposal.) (c) As the system developed, the existing shareholders would be relieved of all liability on the paid-up and unpaid capital of the banks and given a fixed interest redeemable security charged on the profit of the banks. This would wipe out the share capital over a period of years. The Govern-ment would guarantee the solvency of the banks (but not fixed rate of profit), thus giving depositors absolute

Municipal and Agricultural Banks In addition there will be an im-portant place for other institutions which can cater for agricultural areas, municipal authorities and the like where money is required on different conditions than in the case of ordinary bank advances. For in-

1. Municipal banks to which special attention has been drawn;

2. Agricultural Banks or Credit Societies for financing agricul-tural developments and the trading activities of farmers and cooperative societies. We also favor such developments of the use of the resources of the Post Office and Trustee Sav ings Banks as would facilitate the supply of credit particularly for poorer members of the community.

The Use of Credit

4. With regard to the granting of tredits either through banking insti-tutions, or under such schemes as a Trade Facilities Act, the following conditions should obtain:

(a) In the case of all capital guar-

antees or other similar faciliaties provided directly or indirectly by the Government,

don tramways.

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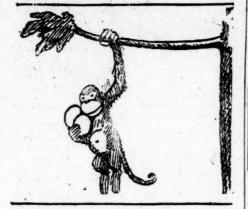
MONDAY AND

SATURDAY EVGS.

West Side

### Who's the Monkey

SEE the monkey. He hangs on a tree. He does not pay rent for the tree, nor the ground under the tree, nor the view from the tree. He has two cocoanuts in his arm. They



belong to him because he picked them. He does not hire himself to another monkey to pick two cocoanuts for the privilege of keeping one.

The monkey does not wear any clothes. He don't have to.

a thicker fur.

the sign "Fair and Warmer," he sheds his hair.

Having no clothes the monkey is always in style and he is never bothered by laundry bills. Every rainy day is wash day, and when he hangs himself out to dry he hangs by his own tail and saves

The monkey has two hands and two feet which The monkey has two hands and two feet which are interchangeable. If he were an American office-holder he could hold four hands behind his back, and if he were like most of us he would try to get rich by cheating himself at four-handed

The monkey is the only animal known to science which can live on his own parasites. In a pinch he can make both ends meet by chewing the fleas at the end of his tail.

Looking closely at the monkey, it will be observed that his bread basket is well rounded. The cocoanuts in his arm also indicate a superfluity of eats. If he were a human being similarly situated would worry about the impending shut-down the cocoanut industry. But the monkey isn't that sort of a monkey.

There is a rumor about a monkey who saved himself a million cocoanuts by living on banana peelings. So far he has not been located. Perhaps somebody got mixed up with Russell Sage or Hetty

Among the monkeys in captivity, there are many who have learned to dress, eat and act like men, but no one has succeeded yet in teaching any of them to work. Their motto is "Eat, drink and be merry" for tomorrow you may die. And when they die, they die in peace because there is no

The professor who went to Africa to study the monkey language says they only have a vocabulary of twenty-six words. Well, the monkey should worry—some of the richest people in the world got their "muzzuma" by the use of only one word—NO!

There are two varieties of monkeys—wild ones and tame ones. What made the wild monkeys so wild is the accusation that they are related to me. The tame ones are tame because they believe with Fundamentalists that men are Simon-pure muds.

The monkeys who collect for organ grinders only do so on account of the chain around their neck. If they were free born, independent wage earners, the organ grinders could save the chains,

Evolutionists claim that men are descendants from monkeys: descend means come down-come from monacyo.
down is right.

By the way, did any one of you ever steal a march on both Genesis and Darwin by making a monkey of yourself? Well, strange as it may seem in a brainy man like me, this is exactly what I've done on sundry and numerous occasions, and while I usually had a pretty good time giving imitations of Tarzan, there is one monkeyshine of mine which still gives me a pain. I hate to fess up, but they say confession is good for the soul and ws my soul needs a bracer, so here it goes-I used to vote for evil.

In extenuation of this horrible sin let me say that on those occasions, I always voted for the lesser evil. A political campaign would come around presenting the two evils hatched out at the recent national conventions. Then the newspapers and ora tors bombarded me with arguments as to which of the two evils was the lesser one. After mature deliberation and absorption of a great deal of noise and fireworks, I would pick my favorite evil. Then I would walk in the voting booth and make the sign of the cross over my pet evil.

In due time it turned out that my choice had been entirely too modest when it recommended itself as a lesser evil. At any rate, a few months at the public feed trough was usually enough to convert my lesser evil into the worst yet,

Since then I have learned better. When a fellow comes to me now recommending a good lesser evil, I tell him that while boils might be less objectionable than carbuncles or vice versa, I don't think enough of the difference to invest by ballot in As a result of this policy, all the good men I have voted for made good and remained good by the simple expedient of not getting elected.

But every time I think about the narrow escape with some of them, cold sweat breaks out on my brow and the monkey flesh creeps up my back.
What if they had been elected by my vote? Oh!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen All of which goes to show that it is better to vote something you want and not get it than to

in the neck. Adam Coaldigger.

# HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST



No. 6 KARL MUDDLECHUMP.

Helsingfors, Finland .- Karl Muddlechump, head of the Foreign News Service of this city, says that the way to cure the Bolshevistic unrest the world over is, to spread the news at least every six weeks that the Russian Soviet Government has fallen. He says, "It keeps the monarchists and capitalists of the world hopeful, and the Russian people may believe it themselves if the newspapers keep diligently at it."

# Pierre J. Proudhon, Anarchist

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

PLACE OF PROUDHON: labor. The capital for the establishment of this bank was to be secured from taxation on property and a landlord added ten per cent to the progressive tax on the salaries of cost thereof, the goods were thus Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-1865). It is difficult to classify this writer. His frontal attack on private property—the most direct made up to his time by any revolutionist—and his condemnation of the class of prithe bank, its rate would actually become zero. It was then inevitable that rents and profits likewise would to be that rents and profits likewise would cease. As each one might obtain the instruments of labor from the likewise would actually become zero. It was then inevitable that rents and profits likewise would actually become zero. for generations drawn inspirafor generations drawn inspira-tion from his teachings. His bitter denunciation of all Govern-ment and authority, and his ridicule of the fantastic utopian plans of his predecessors, seem to place him squarely, however, outside of the school of utopian Socialists and Communists and into the ranks of Anar-chists. On the other hand, his belief in absolute equality smacks dis-tinctly of the Communist philosophy, and it is indeed doubtful whether such equality as Proudhon advocates could be carried out except under a pretty thoroughgoing authority armed with drastic power of inter-ference in the affairs of men. It

sembly of 1848. His Life: Proudhon was born in Besancon, the birthplace of Fourier, thirty-seven years after the birth of the great advocate of the phalanx form of human association. His parents were poor, and young Proudhon earned his way through school by taking care of cows, acting as a waiter in restaurants, and at similar occupations. At school he earned numerous awards, and, the story goes, he would arrive home loaded with prizes to find no dinner awaiting him. At nineteen, compelled to

may be added that his concrete plan

for initiating his system of free as-sociation appeared so utopian to the

people of his day that it received but two out of 693 votes in the As-

"Systeme des Contradictions Econo-miques ou Philosophie de la Misere,"

build up any constructive philosophy. took no part in the Revolution of February, 1848, contending sions depend on the number of that, as all forms of Government were bad, it did not matter Constituent Assembly of the Department of the Seine, and urged his scheme for so organizing the credit if property occupied at one time be-of the country that all would be longed to no one, it must have beof the country that all would be furnished with the instruments of production—a plan which, as has folly to think that all of society been stated, was defeated by an would or could renounce title to their overwhelming vote of 691 to two. He then tried to develop the plan without State aid, organizing a private bank for that purpose, but the bank failed within a few weeks Later Proadhon served three years in prison for breaking a censorship law, and, on his release, was again sentenced to a prison term for attacking the Church. He escaped to is mine only so long as I cultivate did not show us France in 1860, five years before his thereon, it becomes his private prop-

hon distinguished between the ulti- one to obtain these in a system of mate goal and the transition to that private, personal property, provided As a step in bringing about ganization of a great national bank abolition of property, in order that which from which the workers would be everyone may have free access to the able to obtain the instruments of soil and to the investments. his ideal society, he urged the or-ganization of a great national bank abolition of property, in order that able to obtain the instruments of labor."

labor without price. The bank would issue paper money in form of is property theft, but the proprietor checks in exchange for commodities is a thief. This conclusion Proud-deposited therein. These checks hon arrived at as a result of his would purchase anything else cost- Labor theory of value. The worth tributes anything of note to ing in their production the same of goods, he maintained, was meas- world's revolutionary thinking.

would organize officials in all parts of France, and would furnish gratui-

or France, and would turnish gratu-tous credit to all comers. Interest, Proudhon contended, had a tendency to fail. Its normal rate was zero. With the assistance of the bank, its rate would actually be-National Bank without price, no one would pay interest to a private capitalist for their use. The laborer talist for their use. The laborer would receive all that he earned and the products would cost him no more than they were worth. All men would be associated with one another on terms of equality. This was the highest form of sociabilite.

His Aim Anarchy: Proudhon's ultimate society would possess several characteristics. In the first place, it would be devoid of Government, for, he believed, "the highest perfec-tion is found in the union of order and anarchy." The control of man by man is oppression. "Anarchy— the absence of master or sovereign such is the form of Government which we approach every day, and our inveterate habit of taking man for a guide and his will for law makes us regard it as a heap of disorder and an oppression of chaos.

"No one is king. . . Every question of internal politics ought to be solved according to the data of the Department of Statistics; every question of international politics is a question of international statistics. The science of Government belongs of right to one of the section of the Academy of Sciences, of which the perpetual secretary necessarily becomes the first minister; and since every citizen may address a memoire to the Academy, every citizen is a every citizen may address a memoire to the Academy, every citizen is a legislator; but as the opinion of no one counts except in so far as it is demonstrated to be true, no one can define the definition of the

one counts except in so far as it is demonstrated to be true, no one can there continued his education, absorbing particularly the contents of volumes on theology printed by his firm. Subsequently he received a pension of 1,500 francs from the Academie de Besancon, given to promising students in the field of literature and science.

In 1840, following a course of study in political economy, he wrote his famous book. "Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?" ("What Is Property?"). Six years later he published his "Systeme des Contradictions Econo-"

"Systeme des Contradictions Econo-"

one counts except in so far as it is demonstrated to be true, no one can substitute his will for reason—no one is King."

Property Is Theft": In the second place, Proudhon's ideal society would possess no private property would possess at theft. Economists try to justify the existence of private property on two grounds: first, that of occupation; second, that of Labor. If we analyze both these arguments, we find that provided the fields as he cording to the so-called occupation theory, that which belongs to no one is King."

Produdon also, ignoring the teach-aims of time in which "the present inequal-time in which a time in which "the present inequal-time in which the talent and capacity of men would be reduced to an irreduc-ite in the individual time in which "the present inequal-time in w ques ou Philosophie de la Misere," becomes the property of him who which he criticized Socialist and takes possession of it. This theory Communist theories, but failed to thus makes private ownership deple in a country, the extent of that country and the time of your ar- ing more than I consume from the self. It assumes that at one time property was held in common, for, longed to society-at-large. But it is common possession. Therefore, in taking it from the community, occupier must have committed theft.

The second argument advanced by that the basis of private property is Labor. But in answer to this contention, it may said that that only is mine which I produce. The earth

The moment another erty. Again, Labor presupposes the instruments of labor, and where is one does not already possess them?

worth, and the proprietor thus be-

Favored Private Possession: While Proudhon condemned private prop-erty, he was not opposed to private possession providing that possession was secured by labor. But one should not rob another by charging for the use of the instruments of labor, by exacting rent, profit, or interest. In his emphasis on private possession, he opposed Communism where the community was "proprietor not only of goods, but of persons and wills," and where labor, which ought to be a condition imposed by Nature, becomes "a humar

He declared that he did not agree with Communists, because their sys tem would lead to the oppression of the strong by the weak. His aim was not primarily to bring to men equality of compensation, but equality of means for producing wealth And yet, where each one possessed the instruments of labor, he seemed to be of the opinion that each would labor equally, and that the products, being measured by labor time, would be equal in value. Furthermore, he opposed giving higher remuneration to superior brains, providing society had contributed to the worker the means of obtaining a certain train-

ing. On this point he observed:
"When the astronomer produces
observations, the poet verses, the savant experiences, they consume in-struments, books, travels, etc.; now, if society provides for this consump tion, what other proportionality of honors can the astronomer, the sa-vant, the poet demand? Let us vant, the poet demand? Le conclude then, that in equality in equality alone, the adage of Saint Simon, 'To each one according to his

asks Professor Ely, . thus makes private ownership depend on nothing more nor less than the accident of birth. Your possessions depend on the number of some outside body prevent my takfaction triumphed. When the po- rival on the scene. Late comers, magazines or banks, whatever they litical revolution had passed, he was according to this theory, have no elected by a large majority to the rights. The theory also defeats itthe hated community? It is thus seen that Proudhon is inconsistent as well as paradoxical.

> without Government, without private property, without inequality, was therefore negatively Proudhon's therefore negatively Proudhon's ideal. Of positive, constructive features Proudhon had few. He did not think that any one was capable of working out a future State in any detail; he believed primarily in enunciating general principles, and in trying to apply those principles to concrete steps. He was an intense believer in liberty, in equality. He ultivate did not show us how each of these labors principles could be worked out to extremity without interfering But his ideal of free association, his desire to give scope to the development of hu sonality, are as a in contrast to the myriad of State regulations of individual conducwhich many of the pictured utopias

After Proudhon the scene in revo lutionary thinking and action shifts from France to other parts, and it is some time before a French Social-ist or Communist movement con-The worth tributes anything of note to the

# Isabel At It Again

Bourgeois Bed Time Stories

WHEN, some seven years ago, we first began writing pieces about a little black kitten named Isabel who had adopted us, we never thought that we would be engaged in chronicling the adventures of Isabel as great-great-great-grandmother in

But that's the case. Some of you girls may confess to having read the Elsie books in your extreme youth and you will remember how every detail of Elsie's life from .he cradle to the grave was exposed to a palpitating public and we had Elsie as sweetheart, mother, and finally grandmother. It's that way with Isabel and us.

If in the past few weeks these columns have seemed a bit distrait, our readers will, we are sure, be lenient when they learn that we now have seven cats in the home, four of them Isabel's latest brood and one the diminutive offspring of Isabel's daughter, Funny Pace, who is still with us from the time

We sit at the typewriter preparing some scintil-lating bit that will put capitalism flat on its back and there enters the room a solemn procession a bit like the chorus of women in a Greek tragedy. At the head stalks Isabel, very large and black

and dignified, in her best matriarchal manner. Now and again she makes low noises in her throat. These are commands for her followers.

Directly behind comes Funny Face, nervous, with her big orange eyes sparkling and her head held high. In her mouth there dangles the protesting but helpless form of the three-day-old kitten whom Funny Face, to her great surprise be it said, brought into this vale of tears on torn up copies of the Birth Control Review behind the "Encyclopaedia" in the bookcase.

Tottering along behind the two elders come the rank and file, four fat, fuzzy, still a bit wobbly kittens, one month old now.

At Isabel's throaty direction, the company does fours right into line and all stand at ease in front of the bookcase.

Beneath the top shelf on which repose the "Encyclopaedia" is a wicker chair.

Isabel looks at Funny significantly. The latter, taking a firmer grasp upon the neck of her protesting infant, climbs laboriously upon the arm of the chair, leaps with a graceful arch to the shelf, and then disappears over the top of the books.

In the dim recesses behind the volumes entitled "Arabin to Baza," "Bazaine to Brock," she deposits her charge, filing him away, as it were, for future

Isabel, who has watched this procedure with every evidence of maternal approval, then turns suddenly upon the fuzzy four who sit in a row behind her and begins washing them from head to foot. When this is done the wet victims, a bit groggy from these forced ablutions, stagger to the door and contemplate the great wide open spaces of the back yard through dreamy blue eyes.

These feline alarums and excursions might not have so devastating an effect upon our literary efforts if they happened less frequently.

As a matter of fact, Isabel and her descendants have developed a regular Ku Klux Klan passion for parading and they repeat the process described above about every half hour, escorting the wailing novitiate back and forth and up and down at all too frequent intervals.

But while it is hard on us, it is far harder on Funny Face's child. If that mite of wet fur and incoherent cries ever grows up to Tomcathood, we shall renounce our inherent Modarnism and join up with the Fundamentalists. For surely the age of miracles will not be past. The said

It is bad enough to be in the plight of average Republican and not yet have your eyes open, but to be suddenly seized by the scruff of the neck and hoisted willy-nilly up and down across the heights of learning at the tender age of three days is rubbing it in.

There may be some who know nothing of the charms that cats of any sort exert over a sensitive and liberal spirit to ask why we do not get rid of

In our opinion, this question indicates a sad lack of perspective on the part of the questioners.

Do not all conservative critics take a huge delight in pointing out the fact that Socialists and others who work for a better social order are incapable of responsibility? Is not the reproach forever hurled at us that we would abolish the home. nationalize women, introduce free love, create domestic anarchy?

Is it not then our duty, having been unquestionably adopted by Isabel, to provide every facility for the proper upbringing of herself and her offspring?

If at times she seems inclined to the theory of free love, there is surely enough individualistic philosophy still in us to permit her to have her way in so purely personal a matter. In fact our attitude towards Isabel, Funny Face, and the kittens is a complete refutation of the lack of responsibility

shall have a complete encyclopaedic environment. who are we to interfere with so noble a project?

But it is sort of hard to dash off little gems of literature with one eye constantly on a great marching underfoct. Here they come again, boys, hep, hep, on to

the bookcase and in with the kitten. Up Isabel, up

Funny Face; hold the kitten by the scruff and damped be him who cries Enough. McAlister Coleman

# PROFITEERING ON PRISONERS' MISERY

By KATE R. O'HARE

T HE very fabric of our democratic form of Government is being rotted and destroyed by the profits on prison labor. The impeachment trial of Governor John Walton of Oklahoma, held November, 1923, uncovered just one little ulcer of graft and corruption, and it is typical of the whole country. If the lid were lifted in almost any State where prison labor is used to make private profits the stench would

Spread of the Prison Labor Trust. Menaces Efforts of Organized Labor

capable of oiling the wheels for prison labor contractors. In any State, at any time, no matter what political party is in power, wherever the prison labor contracts are to be let, Governor Walton with a wilful and "The person or persons in charge of the state of t

State, at any time, no matter what political party is in power, wherever prison labor contracts are to be let, the contractors expect to pay the price. And the "Fixers" are required to act as go-betweens and serve the politicians and the contractors in making contracts which will be satisfactory to all concerned except the prisoners who produce the profits, the taxpayers who foot the bills, and the decent-minded citizens who still cling to ideals of clean politics.

What happened in Oklahoma is commonplace and typical of what is

"The person or persons in charge of any penitentiary, or reformatory, or jail, or other prison in the State of like hell" about Eli Brown coming Wyoming wherein State convicts are confined, shall not, nor shall any other authority whatever, make any do the "fixing" themselves and keep Judging from the testimony produced at the trial, Eli Brown, attorney for the Reliance Manufacturing Company, is rightfully in possession of the title which newspaper reporters have given him—"King of the Fixers." And the King rules over a worthy court. There are many other "Fixers." And the King rules over a worthy court. There are many other "Fixers." less efficient perhaps and not quite so famous, but will be satisfactory to all concerned the witnesses in the Walton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the witnesses in the Walton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial showed much more bribery and promiser the witnesses in the Walton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial showed much more bribery and promiser the witnesses in the Walton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial showed much more bribery and price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the valton trial state co other authority whatever, make any to contracts for the employment of any the money in the family. And seem-State convicts at a fixed price per ingly they did, for after a maze of

runs a prison sweatshop in the State

below the price usually paid for convict labor. Eli Brown may be "King of the Fixers," but David Oberman, of Jefferson City, Missouri, threatens his reign. The astute and efficient David not only does his own "fixing" but he is read to any both the Demos but he is said to run both the Demo-cratic and Republican party macratic and Republican party machines. And during the present Administration he swanks about official functions with a gold sword dangling between his legs, a "colonel" on the

With literally millions of dollars filched from the taxpayers ground out of the life-blood of the helpless convicts and their poverty stricken families, the Prison Labor Trust debases and debauches everything it

# Misunderstanding Karl Marx

E have received "The Marxist," by Harry Waton, published by the Workers' Educational Institute, and are requested to mention it on this page. It is a to mention it on this page. It is a monograph intended to expound Marxism in class work and it affords

an opportunity to make some observations regarding the theoretician.

Marx was a pioneer. He ventured into new fields. Nine out of ten theoreticians who pay homage to Marx do not follow his example, that is, to venture into new fields and to use his method to interpret his-tory, institutional, party and class development in the United States. A whole crop of Marxian generals ap-peared in the United States follow-

generals that appeared in this country at that time, will appreciate the force of this satire.

When the Soviets began to make their peace with capitalism our American Communists were per-

The Mistake of Teaching Marx as "The Last Word" In Social Science

of them has followed the rich dis coveries made in many fields which have modified some of the conclusions of Marx and Engels and strengthened others.

For example, the present monograph accepts the old view of Morgan and Engels regarding the prevalence of a primitive Communism in which private property was unknown. This is based upon Morgan's work, "Ancient Society," which was certainly a great statement became ing the Russian revolution, each general at war with the others. Not one
tainly a great advance in our knowl-

"revolution is a grown-up Children's

Peter Pans of Communism

THE July number of The Century contains a delightful satire and critical analysis of American Communism by Benjamin week "before Senator La Follette and Communism by Benjamin week "before Senator La Follette analysis of them in May 1904 them."

edge of primitive society and which Engels was quick to popularize. But researches in recent years have considerably modified the views of Morgan and it is certain that both Marx and Engels would have heralded the new researches and would have also modified their own ideas of primitive

Not so this monograph. private property and inequalities of private property exist in primitive societies of every cultural grade and societies of every cultural grade and in every part of the world have dis-posed of a long controversy, to the lasting discomfiture of propagan-dist vendors of primitive commu-nism," writes Professor Giddings with reference to the work of Robert Lowie on primitive society. But the author of this monograph expounds and explains primitive so-ciety in terms of the anthropology of the late seventies rather than of the tury.

The worst of it is that young students are imposed upon. It is not deliberate imposition, of course; it American Communism by Benjamin Stolberg. A considerable section of the article shows how this movement "aped the ideology of the Soviet dictatorship with incredibly naive irrelevance to American life."

When Lenin "hurled Jovian invectives against the counter-revolution"

Standard of "Bolshevization." One week "before Senator La Follette repudiated them in May, 1924, they extolled him as a demi-Lenin, while the very next day they wrote lengthy and detailed 'analyses' why "he is an incurable 'petty bourgeois' and 'progressive fraud.'" is due to intellectual laziness and a tendency to reduce Marxism to a dogma and to teach with the cock-sure assumption that Marx said the last word on history and the evolu-tion of capitalism. Marx would be the first to resent this unscientific attitude. As he pioneered, so he would expect others who came after him to pioneer. One defect of the Socialist movement in the United States is that it has been rare that any of our writers ventured to do

tives against the counter-revolutionaries" American Communists were also under the necessity of inding "counter-revolutionaries" to smite hip and thigh. They "aped this very diction" by selecting the "counter-revolutionary yellow Socialists," which was "nonsensical, for there was no revolution anywhere in sight." Of the American period of 1919-1921, "to talk with an American Bolshevik... was much like talking with an asylum Napoleon." Our readers, when recalling the numerous Marxian generals that appeared in this counter of the Daily Worker is made when Stolberg writes that it "is an incredibly inaccurate, misinterpretative, and scurrilous sheet. Its references to American Labor leaders, to the Socialists, and to every one else who is not in complete accord with it, are not merely malignant, but sometimes elaborately lascivious." Its editor, Louis J. Engdahl, "lives entirely in a world of fiction."

Despite the few errors in the arexplain Marx. We suggest that any person desiring to know Marx should get a copy of the "Communist Mani-festo," his "Value Price and Profit," and the first volume of "Capital," of fiction."

Despite the few errors in the article it is a valuable review of American Communism and its psy
Mr. Stolberg makes a big and then resign himself to a careful and patient study. Above all, the student should not forget in reading Mark that, remarkable as was his contribution to history and social scichology. Mr. Stolbers makes a big error in leaving the Socialist Party ence, men have not ceased to think or to write since he died in 1883. Such a student will grow into the with only 5,000 members when the Communiats were thrown out, in 1919, and in presenting the contradictory affiliations of William Z. Foster he does not mention that twentieth century, not remain in the

Man Cars - Aid for Indian Strikers.

British Congress Agenda - Bund Scorns Deal-War on One-

American Communists were perplexed. Under the necessity of indulging in "revolutionary orthodoxy" and accepting reconciliation with capitalism in Russia, what were our revolutionaries to do? "In their confusion they "aped both." All that they could do "was to talk in opposite directions." If Lenin used his handkerchief American Communists must sneeze. Russian Bolsheviks have a struggle against "Trotzkyism," so the American Bol-What is the matter with the poor The New Leader Mail Bag.

Ido (ee-doh) in response to my let-ter published by you several weeks ago, permit me to answer them and perhaps others through the medium of The New Leader.

My reasons for bringing this mat-ter to the attention of the American Socialists are that, besides the radioworld, two international groups, the Catholics and the Communists, have not only become deeply interested in this international instrument of communication but are pub lishing, respectively, organs in that language, L'Idisto Katolika (The Catholic Idiot) and Nia Standardo

(Our Flag).
The International Language (Ido) Society of America is a branch of the European Uniono por la Linguo Internaciona. Its secretary, A. J. Angman, 1018 Louisa St., Elizabeth, N. J. can furnish all information as well as text-books, etc. for this easiest and most logical of all languages, a supply of which ought to be on sale at the Rand School Book Store, as their price is within reach of anyone.

I forget to mention above that the pacifist organizations of the world are also joining this move-ment of international understanding, and my correspondence in Ido with persons of different tongues in foreign countries has taught me any of our writers ventured to do much more than to explain Marx.

Finally, we are suspicious of all the Marxian generals who are to explain Marx. We suggest that any of the more than the suggest that any of the surgest that this language is readily comprehended everywhere and that the surgest that this language is readily comprehended everywhere and that the surgest that this language is readily comprehended everywhere and that the surgest that this language is readily comprehended everywhere and that the surgest that the surgest that this language is readily comprehended everywhere and that the surgest that the of the past.

Frederitk Krafft. Ridgefield, N. J.

Stick to Chatterboxing
Editor, The New Leader:
Mr. De Witt has used a number

of columns in your paper in an assault on physicians that could have been devoted to a better cause. It hardly of general value, and certainly it is not propaganda for Socialism. No one could claim to have become a better Socialist for reading it, and in many a person it would arouse an antagonism to Socialist papers. Not be-It is some consolation to know that if the world's oil wells dried up, so would the world's jingoes.—
Thomas Jav.

Cause his charges are uncalled for, but because the same charges could be brought against every profession and trade, even Mr. De Witt's, that of working for Socialism. Being all in the same boat, those of us who sheviks must have a similar "strug- American Labor "is watching this the rich is Uselessness.—G. B. mer (sadly lacking among Socialists) are tolerant of each other, and 15 Poverty; what is the matter with have a sense of proportion and hi

Editor, The New Leader:
Having received various inquiries causes. Mr. De Witt would help his regarding the international language cause by sticking to Chatterboxing. cause by sticking to Chatterboxing. Brooklyn. Louis Gold M. D.

Editor, The New Leader:

There are 1,000,000 too many farmers in the United States today, Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, Washington, D. C., told the Public Ownership League at their lunch to-day at the Y. M. C. A. "The wide use of tractors and

other machinery on the farms has displaced over 1,000,000 men. It will be necessary to shut off all immigration for five years if we are to have a peaceful adjustment of man power from farms to other industries," said Mr. Marsh.
"Agriculture is as nearly bank-

rupt as any institution can be, so some farmers are calling for a pro-tective tariff as a dose of oxygen."

-Chicago American, August 5. It possibly will not be more than twenty-five or fifty years now until

hands and there wouldn't be so much unemployment in the cities if working people were not too lazy to work on the farms—but the lazy bums, they object to working more than 8 to 10 hours a day, and farm hands must work long hours."

Farm Wages Soar

Farm wages have increased over 200 per cent in the last sixty years .- Chicago News, Aug. 6.

The farm hands haven't made such rapid strides—the wages of the five-and-ten cent store clerks have 'soared" 200 per cent in the last twenty years; twenty years ago they received around \$2.00 a week and now they receive around \$8.00

Contributor. Chicago.

Every man is a missionary—anissionary for good or evil.—Lord

Most of the best things we now possess began by being dreams.—J. the human parrots stop saying: Russell Lowell.

See That Your Milk Man Wears

The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, L. B. of T.



Office
565 Hodann St., City,
Local 584 meets
on 2rd Thursday
of the month at
ASTORIA HALL
62 East 4th St.

Executive Board meets on the 2nd and the 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.

F. J. STERBINSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent NATHAN LAUT, Sec's-Treas.

### WORKERS! Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look WAITERS & Waitresses' Union



Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT UNDER THE SWEATBAND United Hatters of N. A. Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y. MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary BE CONSISTENT! Smoke UNION-MADE **CIGARS** DEMAND This LABEL

Label, the Cigars are NOT Union-Made. INSIST ON the

W UNION LABEL

## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Trade Union Congress Agenda
The preliminary agenda for the
annual assembly of the British
Trades Union Congress, to be held
at Scarborough from September 7
to 12, has now been circulated to
affiliated unions.

MAX WOLFF OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tastedfor 10 cents.

WHITE LILAC TEA

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

The question of increased power for the General Council will again be brought up for discussion. The National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics this year pro-

and Metal Mechanics this year pro-poses that the General Council shall have power to call on all affiliated so-cieties, in the event of a dispute, either to down tools or render-financial aid.

The same idea is more fully ex-pressed in a resolution by the Na-tional Union of Vehicle Builders, which proposes:

which proposes: that the General Council be given

that the General Council be given powers to call for a stoppage of work by an affiliated organization, or part thereof, in order to assist a union defending a vital trade union principle.

The resolution also provides that the General Council should have power "to arrange with the Cooperative Wholesale Society to make provision for the distribution of food, etc., in the event of strike or other action calling for same."

through a severe economic crisis and needs an international loan. The Polish reactionary forces were compelled to forget their contempt for Jews and start negotiations with the leaders of the Polish Jewish Deputies. The concluded agreement does not take into consideration the vital interests of the Jewish workers and does not secure the rights of Labor. The Jewish working masses do not accept such bartering and declare that they will continue their fight for the fraternizing of the Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian, German and Lithuanian workers."

The deregates represented about 150,000 lived in Germany. Edo Fimmen, General Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, presided over the congress, which was closed by a big parade through the streets of the Belgian capital.

British Aid Indian Strikers Upon receipt of an appeal from the All-Indian Railroadmen's Federation for aid in its fight against the Indian Northwest and the Bengal Northwest Railroads, some 40,000 of whose employes have been on strike for about three months in defense of their unions. the London Daily

To War Upon One-Man Cars

Telegraph Agency: "Due to egotistic class policy Poland is living through a severe economic crisis and needs an international loan. The delegates represented about 150, needs an international loan. The

the All-Indian Railroadmen's Federation for aid in its fight against the Indian Northwest and the Bengal Northwest Railroads, some 40,000 of whose employes have been on strike for about three months in defense of their unions, the London Daily Herald urged all British unions to do everything in their power to help the downtrodden Indian workers win some of their elementary rights. The Indians ask their fellow-unionists to put pressure upon the British Government so that the latter will force the Indian Government to intervene in the strikers' behalf and also to send material aid, as the misery of the strikers, many of whose families have been evicted by the companies, is great. All the Ledian terms and the strikers and the latter with the companies, is great. The resolution also provides that the General Council should have power "to arrange with the Cooperative Wholesale Society to make provision for the distribution of food, etc., in the event of strike or other action calling for same."

Bund Scorns Polish Deal

That the deal recently completed between the Polish Government and the Jewish Deputies in Parliament purporting to guarantee political religious and economic rights to the Jews in return for the support of the Jewsh politicians is unsatisfactory to organized Jewish Labor is indicated by a statement by the Bund given as follows by the Jewish Bund given as follows that the Cooperative When the subject of one-man done when the subject of one-man to of one-man the subject of one-man street cars came up at a congress of street car wone as a transfill-ated with the International Transport Workers' Federation, held in Brussels the last days of July, the only delegates who said a good word them were those from England. All the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a traffic blocker, a mendant the others denounced the one-man car as a t

# EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On This Label



When You **Buy Bread** 

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

Now, as never before, the Bakery Workers need your

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

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

### DIRECTORY NECKWEAR UNION FOR 5-DAY WE UNION

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

### The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Cheisea 2148

ARRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasure

### The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

# MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Telephone Chelses 2148 Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
H. GREENBEEG, Fresident.

### Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, L. L. G. W. U. Office, 231 E. 14th Street.

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

SECUTION METRINGS

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 F. M.

Bronz—E. 13th St. & S. Boulevard tat & 3rd Thurs. 4 F. M.

Harlam—1714 Lexington Ave 1st & 2rd Saturday 31 A. M.

B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—15 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINFO. Manager-Secretary.

### SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, L. L. G. W. U. East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVER D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers

Affiliated with Joint Board Clock and Dressmakere' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins. LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U. 130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934 Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

A. WEINGART,

United Neckwear Makers' Union Executive Board meets every Tues-night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office LOUIS FELDHEIM, President ED, GOTTESMAN, Secr.-Treas, L. D, BERGER, Manager LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent

WHITE GOODS Local 63 of L. L. G. W. U.

117 Second Avenue
ELEPHONE ORGANIC WORKERS'

TELEPHONE OBCHARD 7108-7

# BONNAZ-EMBROIDERERS

UNION LOCAL 68. L. G. W. U.

I East 18th St. Tel. Stuyrenan: 3637
Executive Board Meres Every Treeday
Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres.
M. M. ESSENFEILD, NATHAN RIESEL.
Manager Sec's-Trees.

### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Telephones: Stuyvesant 6508-1-2-3-4-5 SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Tree

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. DAVID WOLF, General Manager

ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

### CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

ANALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Telephones: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511 JOS. GOLD. General Manager MEYER COHEN. Secretary-Treasurer

### New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Lecal "Big Four." Office: 44 East 12th Street.

Stuyvesant 5556. Acgular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.

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

PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Secy-Trees.

### PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

F GREATER N. T. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY.

ORCHARD 1857

Soard Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday

### Children's Jacket Makers!

of Gr. N. Y., Lec 10, Sec. A., A.C. W. A tiffice: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydeck 838: Executive Bard meets every Friday at 8 P M.

MAX B. BOYARSKY. Chairman WM. PESKOFF, MORRIS WEINBERG Recording Sec y Financial Sec'y

Children's Jacket Makers Off GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Off GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Section "P"

Sectio Lapel Makers & Pairers

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3805
Ex. Board meets every Friday at \$ P. M. IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman; KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary; ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent

### Pressers' Union

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y.

### Phone Chelses 3084 JOHN ZEICHNER, CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and Headguarters, 3 St. Mark's Place.
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
LOUIS SMITH,
MORRIS WALDMAN. J. KNAPPER
MANDAGE.
Treasurer.
Fin. Sec'y. HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

### MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Dowatown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548
Uptown Office: 640 West 37th Street. Phone Fitzery 1595
Executive Board meets every Tussday evening.
LAN LEDERMAN. AT MULINAL Reporting Secretary. Secretary-Treasus
ORGANIZERS: NATIAN SPECTOR. I H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

The Neckwear Makers' Union of New York has presented a number of new demands to the National Association of Men's Neckwear Manu-facturers, Inc. Among the demands which were officially presented to the first conference held this last week

- 1. That for certain periods of the year, the five-day week (8-hour day) be established in the in-
- dustry.
  2. An increase in the minimum scale of wages for boxers and trimmers, from \$16 to \$18 a
- 3. A ten per cent increase for certain branches of work.
- 4. A readjustment in prices be made on various operations with a view of standardizing and levelling the earnings of the workers in the industry.

Demands have also been presented the Neckwear Cutters' Union asking for an increase of \$5 in the minimum scale.

The workers were represented by Louis Feldheim, President of the Union; Harry Heisler, Vice-President; Aaron Flacher, Secretary of the Joint Board; Ruth Berman, Molly Greenwald, Philip Sole, Edmond Gottesman, Secretary; Louis Fuchs, Business Agent; Louis Waldman, attorney for the Union, and Louis D. Berger, the Union's Manager, who acted as spokesman.

The independent employers will receive the same demands, which the Union will send out by August 15. Aaron Fleicher and Harry Heisler will act as the settlement committee for these shops.

A statement issued by Mr. L. D. Berger, Manager of the Union, points out that these new demands faithfully carried out would bring about the standardization of the industry which is very much necessary for everybody in it. He feels very confident that the employers will readily accept these demands.

An organization drive to round up the few unorganized shops in the city is being managed by Louis Fuchs. It is also the plan of the organization in this drive to eliminate the few contractors from this

Joint Executive Committee

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening. M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

# FUR DRESSERS' UNION

al 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union. se and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby ., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798 ular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. REISS, President.
FINE, Vice-President.
FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'r.
WENNEIS, Fin. Sec'y.
KALNIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

FLOOR Jincs Ave. Brooklyn, N. A. Rerular Meetings Every First and Ave. Resular Meetings Every First and Ave. Meetings Carly Every Fourth Thursday.

FRANK BARROSI, JAMES CARUSO, President Secretar

# **NECKWEAR CUTTERS**

Union, Local 5939, A. F. of L.
7. E. 18th St.
Regular Meatings Second Wednesday of
Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street
Fred Fasslebend, N. Ullman,
President
Henry Lutz,
Vice-President
Gui. Levine,
Business Agent
Vice-Res

### TRADE UNION TOPICS

industry before this evil sets in any Furriers' Union further and creates as serious a menace as it has already in the other needle trades.

David Silverman, who has conducted an organization campaign in Boston for the last few weeks, rendered a favorable report to the Na-tional Organization Committee of the Union at a special meeting held this week on the progress of the campaign. A large local of cutters has already been organized and in-cludes most of the cutters in all the large shops. The campaign will now concentrated on organizing the

neckwear makers. The Union has presented a request to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. through its manager, L. D. Berger, who appeared before the body asking their consent to grant the Neckwear Makers' Union the right to use a union label of their own-instead of the standard label of the A. F. of L. The Council is now considering the matter and a decision will shortly be rendered.

### Cigar Workers Hold A National Convention

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America opened its 25th Convention last Monday, August 10, in the Musicians' Hall, in Boston,

The Convention was addressed on the opening day by various promi-nent men and women in the Labor movement, among them Kate Richards O'Hare, Frank McCarthy of the A. F. of L. and John Van Voorwyck, of the Massachusetts Federation of

Labor.

In the opening address of Presi dent Perkins, who presided, he pointed out that "industrial justice can only be achieved when the workers will receive the full value of their labor."

The convention will be in session about a week and will plan a vigor-ous organization drive and popularizing the demand for union label

### EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

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



SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56 Meets every Friday at 5 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 3944. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.. Rnom 14. F. BAUSCHER, Fin, Sec.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAP MAKERS oth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET Phone: Orchard 3860-1-2 The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. JACOB ROBERTS, See'y-Organizer. S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER,

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1 Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Executive Board meets every Monday. CUTTERS, LOCAL 2 Meetings severy 1st and 3rd Thursday. Executive Board meets every Monday.

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

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA Hendquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 823).

Phone Spring 2258-2250 ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.

CURSI, Manager.

H. ROSENBERG, Seciolary Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Therday.
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union.

### FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Tel. 1

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 EAST 22nd STREET - - Phone: CAL edonia 0350

Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

### FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15 Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St. A. SOIFER, Chairman. L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

### **FUR CUTTERS UNION** LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St. f. STAUB, Chairman. H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman. H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

### FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Grecutive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd 6t. M. KLIEGEB. Chairman. R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

### FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 8
70 Board Meets Every Wednesday
30 P. M. et 21 East 22nd St.
S. COHEN. Chairman.
H. BEGOON, Vice-Chairman.
E. TALL, Secretary.

### May Hold Convention

The Furriers' General Executive Board, at its half-yearly session a few days ago in Atlantic City, decided in favor of a Convention of the International Union to be held dur-

ing the week beginning November 9. This will be a regular Convention, and would have been held in May, 1926. But because of the present difficulties that the International Union is having with the New York Joint Board, which body was by the International Union declared illeg-ally elected, the General Executive Board decided to submit to a referendum of the entire membership the proposition to hold the next Convention as soon as possible. The Convention will be held if approved by the membership.

### Baltimore City Workers Strike

Over two thousand city workers, members of the building trades struck work in Baltimore last Friday afternoon.

The strike was in protest against the city administration's refusal to grant the union rate of wages to the the city administration's refusal to grant the union rate of wages to the mechanics in the employ of the city. About \$5,000,000 of construction and repair work will be held up. The carpenters and bricklayers have are defied. In a public statement The carpenters and bricklayers have not joined in the strike. Many of the strikers have left for other a very small portion of the popula-

what under the union scale and what the officials call the "prevailing rate of wages" which a muni-cipal ordinance requires them to ordinance requires The building trades, however, contend that the union rate is the "prevailing" rate. Many contractors employing union labor at union wages will be held up by the strike, but the building trade officials con-

tend that this is unavoidable. The contractors involved and the city officials all declare in published statements that they will immediately take steps to employ non-union men; while, on the other hand, the officials of the building trades declare that the fight is to the finish.

There are being erected in Balti-more at the present time six mod-ern school houses at a cost of ap-proximately \$3,000,000, all of which will be held up during the strike, and the fact that these will be needed to house over 5,000 pupils in September is being used by the city authorities to prejudice public opinion against the strikers.

Baltimore will have a municipal election this coming Spring which will elect an entire new city administration, and this may have some effect on the conduct of the strike. Mayor Jackson wants to be re-elected, and the question he is try-ing to solve is, how will the strike

effect this election. where building workers are in tion of the city, and that the larger emand.

The city is paying a rate-somethe higher union wages.

# Czechoslovakia Battle Looms

Ready for the Campaign

With everything indicating that there will be a general election in Czecho-Slovakia in October, both big Socialist parties—the Czecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party and the Czecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party and big Socialist parties—the Czecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party and the German Social Democratic Party—are busy lining up their forces for a campaign in which they hope to increase their present strength of 51 and 30, respectively, in the Chamber of 294 Deputies. It is also hoped that the unfortunate gap on racial lines which thus far has prevented harmonious cooperation between the two main Socialist parties, to the corresponding advantage of the bourgeois groups controlling the Government, may be partly bridged during the campaign and the way paved to eventual federation along the lines now being worked out by the leaders of the Czecho-Slovak and German frade unions. Most of the minor Socialist groups have expressed their willingness to work with the big parties. If the Czecho-Slovak Socialists show a little more vigor in opposing the undue haste with which some of the Czech 100 percenters are trying to Czechify the country it seems probable that Socialist unity will be effected in the comparatively near future.

The crisis in the coalition Government, in which the Czecho-Slovak

The crisis in the coalition Government, in which the Czecho-Slovak Socialists have three Ministers, that made it advisable to close the Spring session of the Chamber of Deputies session of the Chamber of Deputies on July 15, with the intimation that it would not be called together again before elections had been held to test the country's sentiment, was largely due to interference by the Vatican in the internal affairs of the republic. When President Masaryk and practically all the high the republic. When President Masaryk and practically all the high Government officials took a prominent part in the celebration on July 6 of the national holiday in honor of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer burned alive for heresy at Constance in 1415, Mgr. Marmaggi, the Papal Nuncio, shook the dust of Papar Form his feeded with the statement of the papar with the papar with the statement of th Trague from his feet and returned to Rome. The Czecho-Slovak Government immediately recalled its envoy at the Holy See and the war was on. While Dr. Edouard Benes, the able Foreign Minister, and nearly all of his follow mombars of the

it settled once for all and there is a possibility that other political and economic questions may be tempo-rarily shelved until the Church is driven from its position of prefer-While the Communist party is

While the Communist party is steadily declining in strength and prestige, its group of Deputies having fallen to twenty, due to the deflection of seven members, headed by Josef Bubnik, who have formed an Independent Communist party in defiance of orders from Moscow upholding the extremists, the two big Socialist parties are eager for the fray. The Executive Committee of the Czecho-Slovak Democratic Party has decided to raise a campaign fund of 5,000,000 crowns (about \$150,000) and, according to Nova Doba, the party's fighting Nova Doba, the party's fighting paper in the industrial center of Pilzen, the comrades everywhere are showing enthusiasm and determination to make the campaign unique in the history of the party. The party's record in the municipal governments has been one of great success. There are Social Democratic mayors in many important industrial centers, such as Ostrava, Brno, Plzen, center of the Skoda concern and of brewing industry, where Mayor Ludek Pik has succeded in forming one great metro-Nova Doba, the party's fighting paper in the industrial center of where Mayor Indek Pik has succeded in forming one great metropolitan district of the several neighboring towns, to the betterment of the social, industrial and political conditions of the City. The Social Democratic party has been very successful in its extensive Cooperative Movement, which is the largest business corporation in Czecho-Slovakia. The Cooperative Movement business corporation in Czecho-Slo-yakia. The Cooperative Movement has the fullest participation of the Social Democratic Labor Unions. The Young People's League is mak-ing steady headway, as are the So-cial Democratic Gymnastic Unions. The party life is always full of ac-tivity. The party is carrying on an ex-tensive educational comparing among tensive educational campaign among the masses and has all the important districts covered by Social Demo-cratic dailies, weeklies and other periodicals.

Step by step, as the working class has risen to higher intelligence, it has come to discern that the comly all of his fellow members of the Czecho-Slovak Nationalist Socialist Party, are free thinkers and then nation. The interests of the work-Czecho-Slovak Nationalist Socialist Party, are free thinkers and theoretically strong for complete separation of Church and State, the racial political divisions among the rezigious Liberals have contributed toward forcing a Government upon the country in which the Clericals and Agrarians play important parts. Now that the Vatican has raised the issue, the Czecho-Slovak and German Liberals are anxious to see

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record of man's occupancy of Eu-

rope as clearly as though we were reading from the pages of a book. Fortunately for the scientists, these

people buried their dead and we have preserved for us a consider-

able number, ranging from chil-dren to adult men and women, so there is no guessing as to the sort

of man who occupied Europe at

Fourth Glacial Epoch
They were massively built, with long arms and short legs, in height they averaged about 5 ft. 3 in. for the men and 4 ft. 10 in. for the women or shout the same as the

women, or about the same as the modern Japanese. The head was long and narrow, above the eyes was

a heavy bony ridge, back of which

the forehead retreated abruptly, in-dicating rather little development of

the fore-brain. The nose was low and broad, the upper lip projecting, but the jaw was weak and retreat-ing. The head hung forward on a massive chest; this we know because

the foromen magnum, the opening

by which the spinal cord enters the cranium, was situated further back

than is the case in modern man, and

the points of articulation with the

(Continued on Page 9.)

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Man of the

# The Truth About EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD

III. Anthropology and Evolution

By DR. FAY-COOPER COLE

### III.—Anthropology and Evolution

NTHROPOLOGISTS ac-A NTHRUFULOUS A steep t Evolution as the most satisfactory explanation of the observed facts relating to the universe, to our world, and all life on it. They hold that the evidence abundantly justifies us in believing that development has been from the simple to the complex and that present forms of life, including man, have been produced from earlier existing forms, but through immense periods of time.

The field of the anthropologist is man, man's body, and man's society, and in this study he finds himself working side by side with the biologist and the geologist. For the study of man's body he has worked out a set of instruments and has selected a series of points for observation, by means of which he can accurately describe each individual of a group, the length, breadth and height of head, the facial proportions, the length of limbs and so on.

In this way the anthropologist determines the average of a group or tribe or race, and to determine its normal variation. Anything strikingly beyond the normal at once becomes the subject of inquiry to determine its cause. In addition to the mathematical description there are added observations-color of skin, shape of teeth, the form of the hair, and many others.

### What a Skull Can Tell

On man's skeleton these observations are even more exact and are so definite that given a single skull or skeleton it is possible to tell with considerable certainty the age, sex, and race of the individual, while for a series of skeletons the results are definite. The skeletons tell much of man's history, for the articulation of the bones and the lines of attachment of the muscles reveal how he walked, how he held his head and many other details of his life. It also reveals the fact that man pre-sents many variations difficult to explain without referring to similar conditions found in the animal world. To gain further light on those variations the anthropologist works with the anatomist and comparative anatomist and he quickly finds that every human being of to-day possesses many muscles for which there is no apparent use, such muscles as those behind the ears, those going to the tail, the platysma, —a muscle going from the chin to the clavicle. These are but a few among many which today are functionless in man, but are still in use by certain animals. Going to the human embryo, we find these vestiges of an earlier condition much more developed, while others appear for a time and then vanish before Such a case is the free tail possessed by every human embryo, a few weeks before its birth.

It is difficult to explain the pres-ence of these useless organs in man unless we believe that some time in his development they were in use.

### Man's Resemblance To Animals

that man closely resembles certain members of the animal world in every bone and organ of his body.

There are differences but they do seem to indicate that Nature at a very early period was making experiments toward or was This study also reveals the fact There are differences, but they are differences of degree rather than of kind Those animals most closely resembling man are the anthropoid apes. A careful study shows that they have specialized in their way quite as much as man has in his, so that while they are very similar, yet it is evidence that man's line of descent is not through any of these anthropoids. It does appear, however, that both man and the other primates have a common precursor, but that the antropoids must have become deff from the components of ever, that both man and the other primates have a common precursor, but that the antropoids must have the socket was very broad, as in very remote times. If this is true, then we might hope to find the tongue could not have sufficient the every remote times. in ancient strata of the rocks some play to allow of articulate speech.

evidences of earlier forms of men,
who might perhaps more closely
approach the common ancestor. This
is exactly the case. The geologists
is exactly the case.

toward man. In the year 1891, on the island of Java, there was found the bones of an animal which in heavy protruding face, high muscles many ways seems to be intermediate of mastication, essentially human between man and the anthropoids. These bones were found in undismoved from his primate ancestors turbed strata forty feet below the surface, at a point where a river had cut through the mountain side. further along the line of evolution-There can be no doubt that these bones were laid down at the time pus erectus, the Java Ape-man, and that the stratum was deposited and he lived at a nuch later period. This

### There Is A God

(An Elegy on the Death of Bryan)

ITH you who have just gone, I will agree, There is a God. And you, spokesman of false creed,

Have paid in full, to Him you did not see. The final price in your one hour of need. When he whom your whole life has deified Was sorest pressed; when only you would stand To bind man's mind to laws long since belied; When tree and grass and rock and hill - a band Immutable - all raised their cry against.

Your book-crypt god, and rivers sang you false, You dared to voice your sophistry, you fenced With blasting Truth - and there is no God else. You stood beneath his cold and awesome frown, And the great god Truth has struck you down.

GLORIA GODDARD.

by studying the associated fauna, being is known as the Heidelberg consisting of many extinct animals, man. the age of these rocks is established. These bones were not lying together, but had been scattered over a distance of about forty-five feet by the action of the ancient river which deposited them.

Some Bones And Their Story

These semi-human bones consisted of a skull cap, a femur and two molar teeth. The skull was low with narrow receding forehead and heavy ridges of bone above the eye-sockets, while a bony ridge extended from between the eyebrows to the top of the head approaching a condition found in the cranium of the anthropoids. The brain capacity of this individual was between 850 and 900 cubic centimeters, or a little more than half of that of modern man. On the other hand, it is half as much again as that of an adult gorilla, and the special development has taken place in these regions whose high development is typical of the brain of man. Hence in this respect this being seems to stand midway between man and the highest anthropoids. The teeth approach the human type and indicate the peculiar rotary mode of masti-cation of the human which is im-possible in animals having inter-locking canine teeth. The thigh bone is straight, indicating an upright posture and ability to run and walk, as in man. And the muscle attachments show he was a terrestrial and not an aboreal form. If, as seems probable, these four bones belonged to the same individual, he must have been more man-like than any living ape and at the same time more ane-like than any human known to us. He is known as Pithecanthropus erectus or the erect Ape-

Another find of somewhat similar nature was made only a few months ago in Bechuanaland of South Africa by Professor Dart of the University at Johannesburg. This find consisted of the skull of an animal well developed beyond modern anthropoids in just those characters, facial and cerebral, which are to be ex-pected in a form intermediate between man and the anthropoids Neither of these two beings are, of

A Being of 250,000 Years Ago

Two other fossil beings, found in the early strata of the rocks, also seem to indicate a development toward man. In the strata of the second interglacial period, probably at least 250,000 years ago, there lived a being with a massive jaw, m jaw human in every respect, exhave established the relative age of the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the forms of life which lived in the epochs when those strata were deposited.

In the strata laid down at the entire that the strata of the rocks, while the strata is the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata of the rocks, while the palaeontologists have made plain the strata in the apes. The jaw was found in the year 1907 in a sand-pit near Heidelberg, Germany.

It was discovered in place at a lepth of nearly eighty feet and lay in association with fossil remains of extinct. In the strata laid down at the end of the Pliocene period at least 500,000 years ago, there has been found the bones of a being which appears to be an attempt of Nature to picture a man from the jaw alone; but this much we can say, the mouth must have projected more than in modern man but less than in the

Implements Found

The second of these two finds which we have mentioned occurred near Piltdown in Sussex, England. This consisted of the crushed skull of a woman and a jaw which can scarcely be distinguished from that of a chimpanzee. For a time there was much question if the two could possibly belong together, but a more recent find, which occurred about three miles distant from the first, again showed portions of the same type of skull and jaw. The skull is exceedingly thick and its capacity much less than that of modern man, but it is distinctly human, while, as indicated, the jaw approaches that of an anthropoid. Here again we seem to have an approach toward man in very ancient strata.

Toward the end of the second inter-glacial period in Europe, at least 225,000 years ago, we begin to find stone implements which give indication of having been intentionally formed and used by intelligent beings. By the third inter-glacial period, more than 150,000 years ago, these utensils have taken on definite form and we find thousands of stone axes of crude type scattered over a large portion of central and southern Europe. We have no fossil remains of man during this third inter-glacial period, for he then lived in the open and it would only be by the merest chance that his electron might be preceded to

skeletons might be preserved to us. But when the fourth glacial epoch spread over Europe those men were compelled to make their homes in the shelters and caves of the rocks, and here in the debris around their ancient hearths we can read the record of their home life, and from this period on for a period of at least 50,000 years we can read the

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# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

All inquiries regarding organiza-tion in unorganized States, speak-ers methods of organization, nation al leaflets and books, the American

Already the National Office has sent to each one in this list an urgent invitation and request to attend the meeting and "go 50-50" with the other comrades in this intelligent effort to build up the local movement; and at the same time each one is urged to help make up some plans for systematic local propaganda.

ington Blvd., Chicago,

**INDIANA** 

William H. Henry, District Organizer, has organized two more Locals this week, and has two days to go before quitting time Saturday night. If Indiana is not thoroughly reorganized in the next few months it will not be the fault of William H. it will not be the fault of William H. Henry, or of Mrs. Emma Henry, State secretary. There is similar excellent cooperation in several states. If local comrades will cooperate with live State secretaries, and the District Organizer and the National Office, all working cooperatively, a great work can be done. What local secretary Shay is doing in York, Pa., can be done in hundreds of localities. What is being done by several State secretaries is easily duplicated everywhere. The National Office stands ready to help anywhere and anybody in the work of reorganization. of reorganization.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Comrade Birch Wilson, assigned to Pennsylvania as District Organ-izer, has been in New York City meeting with the New York and New Jersey committees, rearranging some dates for the regional convention, the New Jersey banquets, the Bridgeport and Scranton meetings. He began his work in Pennsylvania

### MICHIGAN

Comrade Joseph Viola's latest performance was the organization of a Local at Pontiac with eight members. At present Comrade Viola is in Flint and burning the rubber to make as many calls appossible and have his next new Local organized at once. Passing through St. Johns he stopped, established a streets. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

Appeal, and other matters of this kind, should be addressed to the National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Shay of York, Pa., has sent to the National Office a list of 42 names and addresses of comrades whom he would be glad to have exploin the party organization. He has also sent to the National Office the date, hour and place for an old-fashioned new-membership rally. Already the National Office has sent to each one in this list an urgent. condition and made a profound impression. The comrades of northern California were greatly stimulated for the work of organization and reorganization. State secretary, Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis, writes: "Gene leaves us uplifted and encouraged for the tasks we have ahead of us. . ."

The State secretary, Lena Morrow Lewis, is cooperating splendidly.

effort to build up the local movement; and at the same time each one is urged to help make up some plans for systematic local propaganda.

The National Office is eager 'o go its limit in this cooperation with any unorganized comrades in the United States, er with any memberat-large, who will arrange for a meeting place, set a date, name the hour of meeting and send us the list of names and addresse: of those whom he would like to invite to the meeting—a meeting that can very well be held in a private home. Address the National Office, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

### CONNECTICUT

The Socialist Party locals of New Haven County held their annual basket picnic at the State Park, Wallingford, Hamden, and New Haven. In attendance were: Meriden, Wallingford, Hamden, and New Haven. A few Comrades also came from Bridgeport and Hartford. Games and races were indulged in and a general good time was had by all present.

present.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee was held in conjunction with the picnic. Plans were gone over for the coming campaigns in the different towns in the State, It was voted to take Esther Freedman for ten dates, also one of the British Labor Party speakers who are to tour the country.

Stille is inducing reorganized locals on make provisions for the system-tic collection of dues and the carrying on of propaganda for Socialism.

Organizer Stille called a meeting of reorganized Local Albany last evening at the State Officer for the British Labor Party speakers who are to tour the country.

### **NEW JERSEY**

The State Committee met Aug. 9. Reports of delegates showed a drive for the Organization and Mainte-nance Fund in Bergen County, that nance Fund in Bergen County, that Camden County is slow in waking up, that Essex County is planning street ineetings, and that five meetings are held each week in Hudson County. Comrade Harkins reported good prospects for the Debs dinner in Comden and that Local Philadelphia will cooperate. He also reported on his work, intending to visit Elizabeth, and that he believes New Jersey is a very promising New Jersey is a very promising State for organization. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand July 12 of \$253.54; receipts, \$39.05; total, \$292.59; disbursements, \$12.70; balance on hand Aug 0 \$273.80

least 25,000 years, probably much longer, when they were displaced

around the eastern end of the Medi-terranian and from Asia. The new-

comers, known as Cro-magnon, are a

Only a few points relating to

man and his history have been reviewed, but enough has been said to indicate that the testimony

of man's body, of his embryological life, of his fossil remains atrongly points to the fact that

he is closely related to the other

members of the animal world, and that his development to his present

form has taken place through im-

# Anthropology and Evolution

(Continued from Page 8.)

half of Europe and we now know bones of the neck also show conclusively that the head hung habitually forward. In all cases we find the thigh bone to be curved and this, together with the points of articulation show that the knee was lived in Europe for a period of at the high bone to be conved and this, together with the points of articulation show that the knee was lived in Europe for a period of at the high way. habitually bent and that this man walked in a semi-erect position. These people; known as the Neandeithal by new-comers who pushed in from race, spreadwout over the western around the eastern end of the Medi-

The social problem of the future we consider to be how to unite the much with a common ownership of the raw material of the globe, and an equal participation of all in the specific of combined and the specific of the speci ombined Labor. Mill.



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

### DENMARK

Folkething Stands By Socialists
That the minority Social Government, headed by Premier Theodor
Stauning, which came into power
in Denmark following the big Socialist gains in the elections to the
Lower House on April 11, 1924, still
enjoys the confidence of the Folkething was shown on July 24 when

BAYONNE—Broadway and 23rd treet. Speaker: Charles Kruse. WEST NEW YORK—Bergenline west and 14th street. Speaker:

UNION CITY—Bergenline avenue and Gardner street. Speaker: Leo M. Harkins, Socialist Candidate for Governor of New Jersey. UNION CITY—Summit evenue and Courtland street. Speaker:

### **NEW YORK STATE**

The State Executive Committee will meet at People's House, New York City, Sunday morning, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock. The members of 16, at 10 octock. The members of the Committee are: Gerber of New York, Feigenbaum and Riley of Kings, Arland of Westchester, Kobbe of Rensselaer, Noonan, Steele and Wiley of Schenectady, and San-

der of Syracuse. National and State Organizer Stille has completed his reorganiza-tion of Local Glens Falls, and made its membership 52, which is far the largest for many years. Approxi-mately two-thirds of those canvassed made applications for membership. Stille is inducing reorganized locals

carrying on or propaganua for cialism.

Organizer Stille called a meeting of reorganized Local Albamy last evening at the State Office for the purpose of electing officers and putting a ticket in the field.

Esther Friedman recently lectured in Albany and Schenectady, drawing good crowds at both meetings. The Glens Falls meeting had to be declared off on account of ings. The Glens rails measured to be declared off on account of rain. Mrs. Friedman was in Oneida rain. Mrs. Friedman was in Oneida last Monday evening and in Syracuse Tuesday. She went to Rochester for a week of meetings beginning Wednesday. Schenectady comrades, who heard Mrs. Friedman, said that her lecture there surpassed all her previous efforts. The last day for filing designation petitions is Tuesday, Aug. 18. Petitions must be in the hands of the Election Board on that date and not a moment later.

### GREATER NEW YORK

City Committee
Wednesday, Aug. 19, 6:30 p. m.,
meets at 7 East 15th street, Room
505.

### LOCAL NEW YORK

Executive Committee Monday, Aug. 17, at 8:30 p. m., East 15th street, Room 505.

4th A. D.

Thursday, Aug. 20, at 8:30 p. m.,
8 Attorney street. Samuel H.
Friedman will speak on the "History of the American Union Labor Movement."

Thursday, Aug. 20, at 8:30 p. m., street meeting at 24th street and 8th avenue. Speaker, Leonard C. Kaye. Chairman, Sam Gradstein.

22nd-23rd A. D.
Friday, Aug. 21, at 8:30 p. m.,
street meeting at 157th street and
Broadway. Speakers, Ella O. Guilford and Alexander Schwartz.
Chairman, Lester Diamond.

much finer physical type but so closely related to modern man that

ginning about 20,000 years ago, and extending down to the coming of the modern races.

17th-18th-20th A. D.
Thursday, Aug. 20, at 8:30 p. m., branch meeting at 62 East 106th street.

### LOCAL BRONX

The open-air meetings will be resumed Friday, Aug. 14. This means a call to all comrades, get busy! There is work for all. Every Comrade is expected to report to Local Headquarters. Speakers should send in their dates and the platform brigade must be on the should send in their dates and the platform brigade must be on the job. Y. P. S. L. members: this is a call to you, too. The Bronx is challenged by other Lecals and the Bronx will show the old spirit.

Street Meetings
Friday, Aug. 14. Wilkins and Intervale ave. Speakers: D. Kassen, Nettie Wiener and A. Kanasy.

Monday, Aug. 17, Tiffany and 163rd St. Spéakers: S. Hertzberg. Thomas Rögers, J. Bernstein and, A. Kansy.

Kansy.
Tuesday, Aug. 18. 169th St., and Washington avenue. Speakers: J. Friedman, A. Kauffman and A.

and others.

Friday, Aug. 21. Wilkins and Intervale. Speakers: D. Kasson, S. Hertzberg, A. Kanasy and others.

The Central Branch will meet Tuesday, Aug. 18. All members are urged to take notice, should they can use the cards at any time you have t

Petition committees are urged to bring in the petitions and members and enrolled voters are requested to come to 1167 Boston Road and elem receive mail in time.

Italian Meetings
The Italian Socialist meetings at 187th street and Cambrelling avenue have been changed from Friday to Wednesday evenings as some speakers were unable to speak on Fridays. Next week a new Italian Branch will be organized.

A big mass meeting will be held at the above corner Tuesday evening, August 18. At least 2,000 handbills will advertise the meeting and announcements will appear in the daily press. Both English and Italian speakers will address the meeting. The chief speaker will be V. Vacirca, former Socialist member of the Italian Parliament, who was intimately associated with Giacomo Matteoti. Socialist Deputy, murdered by the Fascisti. The English speaker will be F. Roger. Comrade Vacirca has lived through the blackest days of the Fascist terror and escaped death only by fleeing from Italy. He was formerly active in the Socialist Party in this country and is acquainted with American conditions.

### BROOKLYN

the stocess of the plan to improve the Danish exchange rate, the crown having risen from 16 1/2 cents to about 23, with a likelihood of going to par (26.8) in the near future.

### BRAZIL

Socialist Program Laid Down

BROOKLYN

Junior Yipsels

Circle 5, a new Junior Circle in East New York, will hold its second meeting at the house of Frank Penchuk, 738 Vermont street, at 7 p. m. Sunday evening, Aug. 16. People who are requested in knowing more about us are requested to write to Benjamin Willensky, Organizer, 1586 Prospect place, or Lester Shulman, 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn Circle 10, a new Junior Circle in Brownsville, will hold its second meeting at the house of Samuel Golding, 1681 Park place, near Ralph avenue, at 7. p. m. Friday evening, Aug. 14. Anyone seeking information will please write to Isadore Ostrowsky, 408 Saratoga avenue, or Jack Isaacs, Organizer, 1816 Park place, Brooklyn. Central Committee Officers and Delegates will please remember to attend their Central Committee meeting this Saturday evening at 7 p. m. sharp, Aug. 15. Please be punctual.

Socialist Program Laid Down Apparently the movement in Brazil toward the organization of a nation-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or anailynessed a manifesto antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide Socialist Party is making considerable headway, as its or antipon-wide on the party's program of activity. According to this manifesto, which was recently printed in La Vanguardia, the leading Argent of political unrest in Brazil is "President was propried in La Vanguardia, the leading Argent of political unrest in Brazil is "President was pro Apparently the movement in Bra-zil toward the organization of a nation-wide Socialist Party is mak-ing considerable headway, as its or-

betters." It forms the background of all their thinking and the very texture of their philosophy of life. The god of their lives is worldly success, and their whole verbal currency reeks with it. "Get on or get out," "Business is business," "Nothing succeeds like success"— such vile catch phrases unveil the

# "The Workers in American History"

JAMES ONEAL Editor, THE NEW LEADER

"The Workers in American History" considers the tragedy and sufferings of European workers which drove them to America in colonial times and how their coming enriched transportation agencies and landed gentry in the American colonies who held them in a system of servitude.

The book then considers the various forms of servitude these early workers endured, compares it with Negro slavery, their servile status in colonial law, their treatment by colonial masters, their revolts against their masters, their life as mudsills in the social system of the colonial ruling class, and the part they played in the American Revolution.

Other chapters show that the new nation born of the Revolution brought no change in the servile status of the workers, that the franchise was withheld from them for decades under the Constitution, that whites were still bought and sold, that they were imprisoned for "conspiracy" when they organized, and then goes on to trace the organized struggles

# Know the Land You Live In

"The Workers in American History" is a substantial book, well bound in cloth. is printed in clear type, on good paper, making a valuable addition to your library. This cloth bound edition has never been sold for less than \$1.00. You will be delighted with this book. It is vital, interesting and informative.

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WHILE THEY LAST A COPY OF THIS BOOK, BOUND IN CLOTH, WILL BE GIVEN FREE WITH THREE DOLLARS' WORTH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

# THE NEW LEADER

THE NUMBER OF BOOKS WE ARE ABLE TO SECURE IS LIMITED AND WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO RETURN YOUR MONEY SHOULD THE SUPPLY RECOME FYHAUST

Braunstein.

Wednesdey, Aug. 19. Aldus and Southern Rlvd Speakers: Isidor Phillips, Nettie Wiener, A. Kanasy and others to be announced.

Thursday, Aug. 20. 163rd and Prospect avenue. Speakers: Jacob Berstein, S. Hertzberg, A. Kanasy and others. mail you the book and three of our

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Fill out this coupon, clip; and mail with three dellars TODAY
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THE NEW LEADER, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Enclosed you will find three dollars, for which you will

mail me three (3) six-months prepaid subscription cards with a value of \$1.00 each (total value \$3.00) and a cloth bounds copy of James Oneal's great book, "The Worke" in American History." It is understood that I can use the subscription cards

for myself or sell them to others and that they are good at

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ELTINGE THEA., 42d W. of Bway

5th MONTH of the COMEDY TRIUMPH

FALL @

By JAMES GLEASON and GEORGE ABBOTT

with ERNEST TRUEX

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

300th TIME MONDAY

STUDENT

PRINCE HEIDELBERG

TO J.

with HOWARD MARSH.
and ILSE MARVENGA as KATHIE
(Returning from their vacations)

And the Great Original Cast that Launched This Epic of the Stage

Symphony Orchestra of 40. Singing SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100.

### Drama Closest to Life Says Lord Dunsany

The Coming Season

Walter Hampden to Open Season with "Hamlet"—
Arnold Bennett Story, "Mr. Prohack," to be Done by
Tyler—Czecho-Slovakian Operetta Coming in September

for the lyrics

The new edition of the "Greenwich-Village Follies" will be created and directed by Hassard Short.

Miss Rachel Crothers announces that

The revival of "Faust," planned by John E. Kellard in association with George Backer, is announced to open in Columbus, Ohio, September 17. Kel-lard will play the title role.

"The Coconuts" is the title of the

NORMAN TREVOR

plays the flirtations husband in

A T a recent meeting of the Dublin and enabling them to draw wisdom from other than their own experience. It seemed to him there was someand "The Queen's Necklace") gave a and "The Queen's Necklace") gave a reading from his book "The King of Elfand's Daughter" and went on to discuss modern drama. Lord Dunsany, continues the correspondent in the Christian Science Monitor, said he had Christian Science Monitor, said he had discovered that if a writer writes anything worth reading and eventually gets a reputation, that reputation travels round the world, in order to reach his own neighborhood. His own writings were read in America and Japan, and will eventually come to Dublin.

The difference between dialogue and the discovered was the inference.

play might be made of the most beau-tiful thing, either in prose or poetry. He did not know what line divided poetry and prose. He believed they overlapped. Both depended on rhythm. Nowadays the show had captured the stage to the exclusion of drama. Drama was a difficult thing to define, but it was one of the most valuable of Nowadays the snow had captured the stage to the exclusion of drama. It is too many financiers were attracted to it. In London the stage was sufferbut it was one of the most valuable of the arts for giving them an opportunity to them. Those who were giving the or regarding the course of life from any other viewpoint than their own

George C. Tyler recently returned om Europe bringing with him three we plays and plans for an active

season.

"I have brought back with me," he said, "three new plays—one entitled, 'Any Woman Would,' by Macdonald Hastings (the author of 'The New Sin'), a dramatization of Arnold Bennett's story, 'Mr. Prohack," by Mr. Bennett and Edward Knoblock; and a play by a young English writer."

Glenn Hunter will be starred this season in three plays. While in London, Mr. Tyler engaged Ian Hunter to play Charles Surface in the production of "The School for Scandal," which he will make this season. Basil Dean, the London producer, will stage the play. The Tyler-Ford production of "The Rivals," with Mrs. Fiske, Chauncey Olcott, Thomas A. Wise and James T. Powers in the leading roles,

James T. Powers in the leading roles, which toured all last winter, is now playing on the Pacific Coast and will be continued all through the coming

Joe Byron Totten and Earl Simmons, a new producing firm, will present "Love's Call," a drama with music by Joe Byron Totten and Arthur Bergh, the latter contributing the score. Galina Koppernack will head the cast.

The firm will sonesor an operatize

The firm will sponsor an operetta based upon Harold McGrath's novel, "Arms and the Woman," the adapta-tion being made by Totten with music by Bergh and Vincent Valentini.

William A. Grew will dramatize "Sandalwood," the Fulton Oursler story

which will be produced the coming

"Peace Harbor," a comedy by William H. Macart and Ethelynne Bradford, played in Boston last sea-

son, will be seen on Broadway during October. Elizabeth Bellairs and Mr. Macart, the co-author of the original cast, will be in the play.

"The Little American," by Caesar Dunn, will be produced by Dowling and

"Sun-Up," recently seen on Broadway, comes to the Capitol Theatre, Sunday. It is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

picture and was directed by Edmund Golding, the author of "Dancing Mothers." "Sup-Up" was conceived for

the stage by Lula Vollmer, with Lueille La Verne playing the part of "Ma" Cagle, the same role she interprets in the picturization. Pauline Starke and

the picturization. Pauline Starke and Conrad Nagel are featured, in leading roles. Nagel plays the part of the law-less mountain boy. Miss Starke is his sweetheart. Other players include George K. Arthur, Arthur Rankin, Sam De Grasse, Edward Connelly and Bain-

Coming to Capitol, Sunday

Anhalt in September.

Lulu Vollmer's "Sun-Up," With Lucille La Verne,

the arts, and perhaps closest of all in drama. The artist was one who observed life with the shrewdest eye. There was no material to make drama except human emotions. Drama must be true to life. It must be the es-sence of life and surprise must be there.

a reputation, that reputation travels round the world, in order to reach his own neighborhood. His own writings were read in America and Japan, and will eventually come to Dublin.

The difference between dialogue and drams, he declared, was the inference between bricks and architecture. A play might be made of the most beautiful thing, either in prose or poetry. He did not know what line divided poetry and prose. He believed they overlapped. Both depended on rhythm. Nowadays the show had captured the stage to the exclusion of drams.

The difficulty of the stage today was that too many financiers were attracted.



WINNIE LIGHTNER plays a principal role in the new continental revue, "Gay Paree," which opens at the Shubert Thea-tre Tuesday night.

"June Days" Opens Up Musical Comedy Season At the Astor Theatre

"June Days," the musical version of Alice Duer Miller's "Charm School," furnishes a perfect entertainment for these August nights. It is light and gay and frothy and doesn't impose too much of a tax upon the brain nor does it insult the intelligence, and it gives you just a real good time.

you just a real good time.

"The Charm School" was the story of what happened to a fashionable girls' school when its founder died leaving no will and it fell into the hands of a handsome young fellow, her only surviving relative. He had the notion that girls need charm more than mathematics and Latin, and he converted his heritage into a Charm School. Of course, there was a school full of girls, and a particular girl. And consequently complications' and of course a will, turned up after a while leaving the school to a particular teacher, and the handsome youth and

staged the dances—such dancing: It's the livest, lithest, peppiest, easiest-to-look-at chorus on Broadway.

Elizabeth Hines plays the part of Elise Benedetti, one of the pupils. Miss Hines is beautiful; she can sing, has an infectious smile, and dances with gay abandon and she is a shadow she will produce "The Book of Charm," a new play by John Kirkpatrick, the first week in September. This is her first managerial venture. with gay abandon and she is one hun with gay abandon and she is one hundred per cent a joy to look at and listen to. A close second is Roy Royston, the man in the case whose lighthearted gayety struggles with has dignity as head of the school. Mr. Royston is an engaging looking young man who dances aimbly and energetically. He, likewise, sings and acts well.

Jay C. Flippen is a very funny Negro. A word must be said for Miss Millie James as the tired, worn-out, washednew musical show which Irving Berlin and George S. Kaufman are writing as a vehicle for the Four Marx Brothers. Sam H. Harris will place the piece into rehearsal in August, and is due at the Music Box Theatre early in September.

A word must be said for Miss Millie James as the tired, worn-out, washed-out old maid teacher who ultimately inherited the school and turned the tables on the principal who had bullied her for years. Miss James is the same actress who used to delight New York in little girl parts, and the same wist-ful charm she had a quarter of a cen-tury ago is manifest in her playing of her part here. The rest of the cast is adequate.

# Louis Bromberg to Design For "The Red Knight"

Louis Bromberg, scenic artist, who taged the Jewish Art Theatre produc-ions of "The Idle Inn," "Green Fields," Lonely Lives" and "The Dumb Messiah," will design the scenes for Ed-mond McKenna's comedy, "The Red Knight," scheduled for fall production. Bromberg has been engaged also for Bromberg has been engaged also for work upon a play, as yet unnamed, to be produced this fall by Messrs. Abbott and Harris. Bromberg, a former choir boy, will also be remembered for his work with the Stuart Walker Company and for the staging of plays of the Caltic variety.

### Gay and Frothy

"Spring and Autumn," the new Czecho-Slovakian operetta, will be sponsored by Carl Reed. The production opens out-of-town September 21, coming to New York October 5. Orville Harrold, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will assume the principal role, and his daughter, Patti Harrold, will play one of the leading parts. The adaptation was made by Derrick Wulff, and William Ortmann composed the music. Gus Kahn and Ray Eagen are responsible for the lyrics. teacher, and the handsome youth and teacher, and the handsome youth and his ideas on charm were ousted. "June Days" is the fourth incarnation of the story, there having been a movie and "legit" version between the novel and the musical comedy. Having read the novel and seen the play and movie. I hereby vote that "June Days" wins by a hig marrin.

The Shuberts production of "Ri-quette," the new Oscar Strauss oper-etta, will have the following players: Vivienne Segal, Stanley Lupino, Mar-jorie Gateson, Alexander Gray, George Schiller, Walter Armin, Walter Ware, Edward Basse and Evelyn Darbille. The adaptation is by Harry B. Smith. a big margin. The text of the librettist, Cyru The text of the librettist, Cyrus Woods, wanders a bit from Mrs. Miller's story and play and movie, but that hardly matters. The book is amusing and carries the interest throughout. J. Fred Cdots' music is—well, reminiscent. But the real hero of the occasion is Seymour Felix who staged the dances—such dancing! It's the livest libret propriets existent.

he Celtic revival, including several by Synge and Yeats.

"It All Depends," the new comedy at the Vanderbilt. The role of "Captain Jinks" in the musical version of the Clyde Fitch comedy to be produced by Schwab and Mandel will be in the hands of J. Harold Murray. Joe E. Brown will



ALICE BRADY returns to Broadway in a comedy from the French of Louis Ver-neuil, opening at the Playhouse sday night.



SHUBERT THEATRE

44TH STREET, W. OF BWAY,
Matiness, Wednesday and Saturday The MESSRS. SHUBERT conjunction with Rufus Le Maire Present

### The Continental Revue GAY PAREE

Greatest Cast Ever Assembled and the Liveliest, Loveliest Ensemble of Girls (60) Ever Seen ALL FROM GREENWICH VILLAGE Entire Production Staged and Produced By ME, J. J. SHUBERT

CASINO 39th & Bway. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. MUSICAL COMEDY HIT



A STAR CAST and THE GREATEST DANCING
GIRLS in THE WORLD

ASTOR THEATRE, 45TH STREET and BWAY. EVES. 8:20. MATINEES WED. and SAT. at 2:30.

First Musical Comedy Hit of the New Season "JUNE DAYS"

ELIZABETH HINES
ROY ROYSTON -- JAY C. FLIPPEN
Ensemble of Gioriously Beautiful Girls

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S MATINEES WED. and SAT.

SPRING FEVER

JAMES RENNIE MARION COAKLEY

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



**Grand Street Follies** 

of 1925

rdities and acted with a whoop. It is the best of the series."

Says the EVE. WORLD. ORCHESTRA \$2.00 BALCONY \$1.50

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

GARRICK 65 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:40.
Matiness, Thursday & Saturday, 2:40. THE NEWEST "GARRICK GAIETIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

KLAW Thea. 45th St., W. of Bway. Eves. 8:40, Matinees: Wed, and Sat. at 2:40. THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY T KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD with PAULINE LORD

LEO CARRILLO



CHARLES MURRAY in "Fighting The Flames," de new film play due at Moss' Broadway, Monday.

### Movies By Radio

Moving pictures by radio is the latest scientific marvel. The other day, a little group of Government officials and scientists sat in the laboratory of Mr. C. Francis Jenkins in Washington, and C. Francis Jenkins in Washington, and on the screen saw a windmill turning many miles away. Mr. Jenkins, who has been sustained by the courts as the inventor of the moving picture projector which is now used by every cinema, has been working for years on his latest invention. Light is converted into electrical intensity or electrical modulations broadcast over a wave length of 546 metres, and in the laboratory converted back into light values. The machine that does this is a small affair, and easily transported values. The machine that does this i a small shall, and needs simply to be connected with any ordinary radio re-ceiving set. Mr. Jenkins expects to place the machine on the market for commercial use within a year.

### Maria Bazzi, Italian Actress, To Appear in Repertoire At Manhattan Opera House

Maria Bazzi, well-known Italian actress will begin an engagement in Italian repertoire at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday night, Sept. 26. She will give eleven perfomances in New York, and will then make a brief tour of the larger Eastern cities, returning to Rome in January.

returning to Rome in January.

The plays in which Mme. Bazzi will be seen here will be "Pieggia" ("Rain"), "La Moglie Di Claudio" ("Claudio's ("Wife"), "Una Cosa di Carne" ("A Thing of Flesh"), "Arriva La Signora" ("Enter Madame"), "Magda," "Flats Morgana," "Il Canto della Vota" ("The Song of Life"), "Teresa Raquin" and "Scampio" ("Remnant").

# Vaudeville Theatres

### B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

TOWN AND

WILL RUN

FOR MANY MONTHS."

THE GAYEST.

The Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will have the first New York presentation of a new film, "Fighting the Flames." The cast includes William Haines, Dorothy Devore, Sheldon Lewis, and Charles Murray. The picture was directed by Reeves Eason. The program of yaudeville will include: "Al's processed by Reeves Eason. The program of vaudeville will include: "Al's Here," presented by C. B. Maddock; Joe Morris and Winn Shaw; Amac with Velma; Will and Gladys Ahern, and other acts.

Monday to Wednesday-Milton Berlo; Etai Look Hoy; other acts. New photo-

Thursday to Sunday-Al and Barry Klein; other acts. Alma Rubens and Percy Marmont in "A Woman's Faith."

FRANKLIN

Monday to wednesday—Carper and O'Neil; Bragdon and Morrissey; other acts. New photoplay.

Thursday to Sunday—Ned Norworth and Company; Romaine and Castle; other acts. "A Woman's Faith," with Percy Marmont and Alma Rubens.

### Broadway Briefs

Al Jolson will have Edythe Baker as his leading woman in "Big Boy," when the show opens at the 44th Street Theatre, August 24.

Sam Coit and Iseth Munro have been Sam Coit and iseen mainto nave occur added to the cast of the musical "Cap-tain Jinks." opening at the Martin Beck Theatre on Labor Day. Jackie Taylor and his Rue De La Paix Band will be a special feature.

G. P. Putnam, Inc., is publishing the story of "Is Zat So?", the comedy at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre. The adaptation has been made by Jay Kaye and Burr Cook.

Ernest Treux, fitle role player of "The Fall Guy," has been appointed director of the Filson Dramatic School, a stage training institution for young

Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street," "Babbitt" and "Arrowsmith," has signed a contract with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, to write the scenario of "New York," a spectacular film which is to be produced in connec tion with the celebration of the city's 300th anniversary next Spring

Howard Marsh and Ilse Marvenga, who play the leading roles in "The Student Prince," will be featured in the production hereafter. The oper-etta has passed its 300th performance at Jolson's.

Music and Concerts

### Stadium Concerts N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra

FRITZ REINER Guest Conductor LEWISOHN STADIUM Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street EVERY EVENING AT 8:30

SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30 MR. REINER'S FAREWELL CONCERT

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway) PRICES, 25c, 50e, 81.00



ANN MILBURN with Willie Howard in his musi-cal show, "Sky High," now in its sixth month at the Casino Theatre.

Of

Two zoni R and V directi a choi will be contra

Fraser

Guest ance). Dvorak "Tannh day W ductor. takoff;

Debuss

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of Figa

Tathust: Overtur

bussy; Langley Walhall demic F Sorcerer

Negro

Overture

Symphon

The

### At the Cinemas

3ROADWAY — "Fighting The Flames," with William Haines, Dorothy Devore and Sheldon

CAMEO-"Kiss Me Again," with Monte Blue, Marie Prevost, and Clara Bow.

CAPITOL — Lulu Vollmes's "Sun-Up," with Lucille La Verne, Pauline Starke and Conrad Nagel.

COLONY — "Where Was I?" by Edgar Franklin, with Reginald

RIALTO — "The Lucky Horse-shoe," with Tom Mix, Ann Pennington and Billie Dove. RIVOLI-"The Ten Commandments.

### THE NEW PLAYS MONDAY

"THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS," a comedy of American life, by Harry Delf, will be presented by Sam H. Harris in association with Lewis & Gordon, at the Gaiety Theatre, Monday night. TUESDAY

'GAY PAREE," a new revue, produced by the Messrs. Shubert in conjunction with Rufus Le Maire, opens at the Shubert Theatre, Tuesday night. The sketches are by Harold Atteridge, with the lyrics by Clifford Grey, and music by Alfred Goodman, Maurie Rubens and J. Fred Coots. A ballet has been prepared by Alexis Kosloff. The large cast is headed by Winnie Lightner, Billy B. Van, Charles (Chie) Sale, George Le Maire, Richard Bold, Eddie Conrad, Margaret Wilson, Florence Fair, Jack Haley and Newton Alexander. and Newton Alexander.

WEDNESDAY

"OH! MAMA," a comedy adapted from the French of Louis Verneuil by Wilton Lackaye and Harry Wagstaff Gribble, with Alice Brady featured, opens at The Playhouse, Wednesday night, pre-sented by William A. Brady, Ltd. Other players include Edwin Nicander, Kenneth McKenna, Mildred Florence, Edith Shayne, John A. Lorenz, Paul Porcasi, Jean Burton and William Leith.

### THURSDAY

"THE MUD TURTLE," a ne wplay by Elliott Lester, with Helen MacKellar in the principal role, will open Thursday night at the Bijou Theatre, presented by A. E. & R. R. Riskin. Other mem-bers of the cast include David Landan, Claude Cooper, Victor Sutherland, Viola Fortescue, Buford Armitage and Julian Noa.



# The Realm of Books







# Beebe's Jungle Book

A Review by PAUL F. SIFTON

provement.

sciousness in the apes. It came first

to a male, but we have the females

to thank for its preservation and im-

startled young things, but it's gone

Respect for woman is being made

woman-worship. Beebe has joined the publicity department.

And that, probably, is the reason why I have been unable to write an out-and-out blurb for "Jungle Days."

I can't banish a fanciful picture of Beebe, at work in the jungle, dream-

ing of a ball-room and himself danc-

with a Park avenue descendant

"And through the throes of thought

JUNGLE DAYS. By William Beebe. New York: Putman.

This book has got me down. I
read it through two weeks ago,
falling asleep twice, and today
falling asleep twice, and today

His pool. His speculations are plainly labelled "Theory."
He reconstructs the birth of consciousness in the apes. It came first read it through two weeks ago, falling asleep twice, and today I can't for the life of me tell you whether the book is as wonderful as all the Brahmin critics have said it is or whether it is a laboriously written, self-conscious series of essays by a naturalist who can't forget the nice things the literary appraisers

provement.

"And through the throes of thought conception, when bull apes travalled with wrinkled brows and aching heads for the sustained glimmer which ever faded and died out, their mates went about, ambling on crooked knuckles, and their little pig the sustained glimmer which ever faded and died out, their messages to one another—they understood.

"They understood and waited quietly. And for this waiting they shall have naught but praise, superlative praise. For it is not difficult to wait in ignorance. Thus the crystal waits for its perfect growth: the seed for the century-delaye awarmth and water. But with understanding to have patience—to feel, however, humbly and blindly, the future of equality, of splendid unanimity of interest and respect, and to play one's hopeless inarticulate part and waith this is very wonderful.

"And this was the part of the female apes," and the ape women. And the difference between waiting, and waiting with understanding. And there were ape women when as yet there were appeared to the appeared to the part of the fermion of the part o ave said about his style.
Whichever it is, it is the book you should buy after you have paid your party dues, the rent, club assessments, the butcher, grocer, and the installment man, and before you buy a host-nanny for your radio or any recent book of efiction. It is so closely written, packed with so many intricate, harmonious and amazing facts about jungle frogs, fish, snakes, birds, animals and men, that to appreciate it all at first reading is as presumptuous as to try to get all the dynamite out of the Census Report at one sitting. It is beautifully printed, bound in dark green, and will decorate the center table until

will decorate the center table until your brain feels fresh enough to go back to one of the essays. Beebe's charm is in his knack of training the reader's attention to any living thing, beetle or ape, microscopic parasite living in the intestine of a frog or tree-like python, the female tinamou who mates with all the males in the neighbor-hood, lays eggs and leaves the males to hatch them, or the sloth in whose life days are as our hours. His lucid narration would carry the reader far; but Beebe's hold is not in this so much as in his habit of fitting the life of every organism into all life, explaining its adaptations, making even the parasite take its place in the greatest mystery play, the one which began with amoeba and ends,

we flatter ourselves, with man. Beebe's story of man's evolution is much more awesome than Bryan's voodoo Gospel of creation—and yet, there is little in the book to cheer the believer in democracy or Fabian Socialism. Ivy Lee and W. Z. Foster can find several golden texts in it. So can Ruth Hale and the swarm of his imaginary ape-women.

So can Ruth Hale and the swarm For Heaven's sake don't take my of feminists who are rapidly becom- word for it.

### Fighting Cancer

A Review by BENJ. C. GRUENBERG

THE CONQUEST OF CANCER. By H. W. S. Wright, M. S, F. R. C. S. With an Introduction by F. G. Crookshank, M. D., F. R. C. P. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

A MONG people who read some-thing more than the legends that go with the pictures in the movies or newspapers, the no-tion of "conquest" over disease, or diseases, has become familiar, at least by name. Yellow fever has been conquered in large areas of the earth's surface; smallpox has been conquered in a technical sense, for it persists in civilized communities only where science is flouted or disregarded; diphtheria has been conquered in the sense that we know enough to keep its mortality rate close to zero-where we know enough to make use of our knowledge.

When the author of this little book speaks of the conquest of cancer he has in mind something alto-gether different from the other conquests. Cancer has been claiming steadily more and more victims; our science has not yet discovered the distinctive causal factor in the disease. Cancers have been "cured," it is true, but we have not yet found a treatment that will give onsistent results in large numbers of cases.

The conquest at present attained (a purely relative kind of conquest) is of a spiritual order. This does not mean that Coue or the faith healers, or the chiropractors, or the followers of Mrs. Eddy can cure cancer; far from it. It means that while admitting the horrors of the disease, we must approach it casting out fear-fear of the truth, fear of the surgeon. The important lesson is that such methods as we have for dealing with cancer are effective in proportion as we face the facts early—periodic examina-tion to catch conditions early: "wait and see," which represents a passive reliance upon good fortune, more or less deeply tinged with fear, must be replaced with "look and see," which is the aggressive attitude of reliance upon knowledge and action.

While this little book will not serve either the doctor or the layman as a complete compendium of cancer information, it should be helpful in encouraging the attitude of fearless attack upon the actual conditions of the body, with reliance upon the judgment and skill of the internist and surgeon; and it ought at least to convince the reader that when cancer is present or suspected quacks and nostrums are utterly futile—for the patient.

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

HE constant process of giving

# "Partnership" In Industry.

ment when compared with textile mills in New Englands or in the South. It employs approximately 600 workers, most of them Italians and "other foreigners." Like most other branches of the textile industry, bleaching is a process requiring machines and unskilled labor. Given this combination of a textile mill in a rural district with unskilled and foreign labor, low wages and unsatisfactory conditions of employ-ment should follow as a matter of course. It is from such an establishment as this that one is ready to receive information as to degrading conditions of employment, dessharp industrial struggles.

Yet here, we have a story of quite a different kind. Through some caprice of human nature, this time the peculiar human nature of the family which has owned the bleachery since 1909, the insignificant plant becomes a social laboratory where new methods of indus-trial democracy are being tried out though very timidly and yet sanely, with proper consideration to the competitive conditions of the industry and the profit and loss account

of the corporation. Surely the results of such an exdeserve a most careful

the book because the danger would be that the social advantages or disadvantages of the plan would be or, in the picturesque language of

A Review by f. M. RUBINOW

A STUDY OF THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF THE DUTCHESS BLEACHERY, WAPPINGERS FALLS, NEW YORK. By
Ben M. Selekman. New York:
Russell Sage Foundation. \$1.50.

SOMEWHERE in the center of the Empire State of New York at Wappingers Falls (wherever they may be) is located the Dutchess Bleachery. It is said to be one of the largest mills of this kind in the country, but is only a medium size industrial establishment when compared with textile mills in New England on in the sounds.

A Review by f. M. RUBINOW

The Dutchess Bleachery partnership plan is not a millennium and wappingers Falls, judging from Mr. Selekman's careful description, is far from being an industrial paradise. But the plan seems to have gained in popularity among both the workmen and the owners, seems to have stood the test of time, improved housing and living conditions in the village, given a body of unskilled laborers an interest in their work and life, raised wages somewhat with due regard to wages somewhat with due regard to sharing in management and profit. This is accomplished through three boards, a "Board of Operatives" conflicts, and resulted in many a sentative and also the community of the town, consisting largely of employes, has a representative, and a joint "Board of Management" with equal representation from the stockholders and employes. The various functions of these three boards, their contacts and interactions, the careful limitations of functions and the results of their activity upon working conditions, upon wages, upon housing, upon community life and upon distribu-tion of profits between Capital and Labor, are very carefully described. The last two chapters are devoted to a critical analysis of the limita-tions of the plan.

It is a trite but true observation that the reaction of the reader to a book necessarily depends as much upon the reader's state of mind as upon the contents of the volume. It would be comparatively easy to outline in advance various criticisms that could be made of the book, or rather of the plan from either extreme side. There are unfortunately many employers to whom the plan and the very philosophy underlying it, would appear study, without any prejudice either for or against the plan. And the Russell Sage Foundation deserves a great deal of credit for having undertaken such a study, and Mr. Selekman for having made it so competently. Within the concise compass of 130 pages the story is told not only in full detail but very readably, and as far as one can discover without any bias.

It hardly seems desirable to give here an abstract of the contents of the book bacause the danger would osophy underlying it, would appear as a very anathema, or to use the popular cuss word which goes farthest, "bolshevism." For obviously, the plan does give a solar plexus blow to the conception of unlimited private ownership of an industrial to "hire and fire" and unlimited reward for successful management. On the other hand, equally biting criticism may be expected from those who consider anyesuggestion of industrial peace as a red herring osophy underlying it, would appear as a very anathema, or to use the

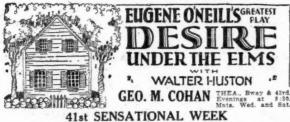
This is accomplished through three boards, a "Board of Operatives" consisting exclusively of the representatives of the employes, the not very much but one is inclined "Board of Operatives" has a representative and electrons on which the "Board of Operatives" has a representative and electrons on which the content of th conflicts, and resulted in many a substantial bonus. Perhaps that is not very much, but one is inclined ment that it is a good deal more than nothing, and as one tries to appraise the social value of the ex-periment and bring it into harmony with one's ideas and ideals, one can't help remembering that some sort-of cooperation between the owners and Labor was after all the only practical constructive result of eight years of experimentation in new forms of industrial administration, even in Russia.

And there we are. The plan is here and it is working. And the proof of the pudding is in the eating; I presume partly also in the baking. It would not do to resent it as revolutionary, or reject it as reactionary, for industrial life seems to be developing even as you and I are weaving theories and reading and writing about them. And be-fore we are ready to reject any of the facts confronting us, we ought to at least give them a very careful objective consideration. It is for this reason that Mr. Selekman's little book is warmly recommended to every thoughtful reader of The New Leader.

There is really no obvious re-lation between this book and Pro-fessor Sorokin's study of "The So-ciology of Revolution" except that both happened to be sent by a kind editor to the reviewer. And yet, somehow or other, one can't altogether free one's self from an effort of the subconcious to compare them. One is inclined to ask himself the question: "Which is the better method?", but history sometimes teaches us that the only question of importance is: "Which method will it be?" As to that, the reviewer would not venture to guess and he s be that the social advantages or disadvantages of the plan would be
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### THEATRES





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MONTE BLUE Marie Prevost and Clara Boy

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# MUSIC

Verdi's "Requiem" Feature Of Stadium Concerts-Final Fortnight Starts Monday

Two performances of Verdi's Man-Two performances of Verdi's Man-zoni Requiem will be sung on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, under the direction of Mr. Van Hoogstraten, by a chorus of 200 voices. The solists will be my Evans, soprano; Alma Beck, contralto; Lewis James, tenor; and Fraser Gange, baritone.

The Program: Sunday-Fritz Reiner, Guest Conductor (Farewell Appearance), "New World" Symphony, Guest Conductor (Farewell Appearance). "New World" Symphony, Dvorak; "Fire Bird" Suite, Stravinsky; "Tannhauser" Overture, Wagner. Monday-Willem Van Hoogstraten, Conductor. "Scheherazade," Rimsky-Korzakoff; "The Afternoon of a Faun," Debussy; Symphony No. 4, Tchaikovsky. Tuesday and Wednesday-Requiem, Verdi. Thursday-Tragic Overture Brahmer, Symphony No. 4, Beethner. guiem, Verdi. Thursday—Tragic Overture; Brahms; Symphony No. 4, Beethoven; La Valse, Ravel: Romeo and Juliet, Tchaikovsky; In Bohemia, Hadley. Friday—Overture to "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; "Thus Spake Zarathustra," Strauss; "Rosamunde" Overture, Schubert; "Festivals," Debussy; Waltz, "Northern Lights," Langley; Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, Wagner. Saturday—Academic Festival Overture, Brahms; "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Dukas; A Negro Rhapsody, Rabin Goldmark; Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphony No. 6 ("Pastorale"), Bee-

The last week of the season of Gold-man Band Concerts at the N. Y. Uniunder the direction versity under the direction of Lower Franko Goldman includes five pro-grams of special interest. The season closes Sunday evening, August 23. August 23. Music Memory Contest will be held or Monday. Three prizes will be awarded



PAULINE LORD Howard's Pulitzer Prize hey Knew What They Wanted," which just passed its 300th performance at the Klaw

# Kit Marlowe, Rebel

THE MERMAID DRAMATISTS

to unconventional acts in the lives of great (especially of literary) men interpretations that need not disturb the bourgeois mind took an unusual twist in the case of took an unusual twist in the case of Christopher Marlowe. By ordinary, the events that must be harmonized with convention are sexual irregularities; but to the patients of England's proudest day other crimes were more offensive. Thus over 300 years have heard that Marlowe died that Marlowe died that Marlowe's plays are less dramas thistory has presented to us the conin a brawl about a serving-wench; than chronicles, really, great lyric trasted conduct of Christian and only today have we learned that it outpourings of his own spirit; that Moslem entering Jerusalem; Marwas after an all-day conference with three political agents—Government spies, with whom he was somehow linked—that the young dramatist was stabbed. Two days before, he had been named to the Queen for heresy. That Marlowe was an innovator in

form everybody knows. Of the blank verse of "Gorboduc" he made a new and varied line, with run-on thought and infinite modulation; Shakespeare draws on him at times verbatim; Milton well knew his works, his fondness — for example — for chiming proper names along his verses; all follow Marlowe and all admit in-

But that Marlowe was a radical in politics and religion fewer have whiled to observe. It has been pointed out that his characters seek the impossible; Havelock Ellis has remarked that three of his heroes are a pagan, a Jew, and a bonds-man to the devil; the fourth is a monarch not fit to rule. But a com-parison of Marlowe's plays with their sources shows that, however directly he may follow the course of the tale, even beyond this initial selection of theme, the comments he adds are free and cynical, as to the truth of ministers and the Church. as to the value of nobility and kings. Many of Marlowe's attacks upon the Church passed safely in his time for slurs on Rome, from whose Papal authority England had just been wrested. He may securely add, when Faustus bids Mephistopheles come to him as a monk, "that holy shape

poetry one passage of which Swin-burne calls the "most glorious verses draw from when he made his Chris-ever fashioned," that Lamb else-tians time after time deny their faith where thinks "moves pity and terror by their deeds, violate their solemn modern.' personal. It surges toward a beauty none can express:

If all the pens that ever poets held Had fed the feeling of their masters' thoughts, l every sweetness that inspired

their hearts. Their mines, and muses on admired themes;

If all the heavenly quintessence they From their immortal flowers of

poesy, Wherein, as in a myror, we per-The highest reaches of a human

If these had made one poem's period And all combined in beauty's worthi-

less heads One thought, one grace, one wonder, at the least. Which into words no virtue can di-

gest. It reaches after wealth, after power after glory untold; it proclaims that life, not lineage, makes men and conquerors; it lifts to heights of beauty and plumbs to depths of emotion-and its author died wretchedly in an obscure, sordid quarrel.

my other scene, ancient or oaths, boast that "to undo a Jew is that poetry is direct and charity, not sin." These acts he supplements with such words as those of Faustus mocking divinity, or of the prologue in "The Jew of Malta" I count religion but a childish toy And hold there is no sin but ignor

ance. the brave utterance of the idea of this second line Marlowe's rebel-lion is manifest in its loftiest phase. He breaks boldly, too, from the superstition of his day in Mephisto-pheles' reply, when Faust asks how it is that the fiend can come out of Hell: "Why, this is Hell, nor am I out of it"; Hell is no single vasty pit of pitchy fire, no desolate waste of frozen flame, as Milton finds it; but Hell abides forever in the hearts of the damned. This conception of the early Elizabethan is as modern ness,
Yet should there hover in their rest- as Bernard Shaw.

The urge of Marlowe toward power and high glory is equally strong in his attacks upon the institution of monarchy and more estimated in the institution of monarchy and more estimated in the institution of monarchy and more estimated. pecially upon those who inherit title and rank. He begins, indeed, by placing hot desire in a shepherd's breast; Tamburlaine cries:
Is it not passing brave to be a king

And ride in triumph through Persepolis?

The And his friend responds

plays are the weapon of dream A god is not so glorious as a king; him as a monk, "that holy shape hurled at the poet's days.

But soon he shows the ruins of mitted in the course of combecomes a devil best." Other utterances he might defend—though he the world, Marlowe had a quick disamble to the might defend—though he the world, Marlowe had a quick disamble to the might defend—though he the world, Marlowe had a quick disamble to the might defend—though he the world, Marlowe had a quick disamble to the might defend—though he the world.

down, to roar in a cage or to draw the chariot for the shepherd con-queror Tamburlaine. This shepherd is the noblest noble of them all, ex-celling in cruelty as in the other warlike virtues; the only two mild men among the high-born—King Mycetes, who cries "Accursed be he that first invented war!" and the kindly but incompetent King Edward II-are slain by their own rebelling nobles. But in politics, as in re-ligion. Marlowe indicates a fundamental philosophy beneath the accumulation of his characters and their deeds.

were then most sure When like the Draco's they were writ in blood.

Words of this temper, in the days when England under the Queen sank Spain's Armada and was Mistress of the Seas, when Eng-land's glory was on every tongue, and every hand was quick for England's name—such words were courageous and unpolitic. Shakespeare, who despised the common people, played upon their weaknesses; he flaunted England's banner in the sublime rhetoric of his melodramas. and grew to a quiet old age, as wealthy as our own actor-producerplaywright of the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and the "Grand Old Flag." Marlowe scorned to prostitute patriotism, to close his eyes; he refused to kneel as flatterer or sycophantand was slain at twenty-six by Gov-

Every war, even the briefest, with its accompaniment of ruinous expenses, destruction of harvests. thefts, plunder, murders, and checked debauchery, with the false iustifications of its necessity and justice, the glorification and praise of military exploits, of patriotism and devotion to the flag, with the pretense of care for the wounded, will, in one year, demoralize men incomparably more than thousands of thefts, arsons, and murders com-

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Three Months ..... Saturday, August 15, 1925

### WHEN THIEVES QUARREL

ROM now until September 15 the welkin will ring with Tammany denunciation of Mayor Hylan as a charlatan and a fraud and a man of empty words, not of deeds During the same period the opposition welkin will resound with Red Mike's rhodomontade (that's a good word!) denouncing Tammany Hall a bunch of crooks and horse thieves and porch climbers who are the hirelings of the increased-fare-traction - capitalist - enemies - of the-people crowd. . . . That strange and oppressive silence that you hear is Tammany Hall explaining why it gave John F. Hylan the highest office in its gift and then supported him for re-election, throwing all its resources and all its best men back of him, after every child in the city learned to know the kind of a man

On your right, ladies and gentlemen, you can hope to hear Hylan ex-plaining why he gave Tammany everything it asked for, for seven years, even to finding a soft berth (at the people's expense) for every district boss and bosslet that Tammany wanted taken care of. That is, as Clarence Darrow said to the judge, you may hope.

When thieves fall out . . . .

### **EDUCATION AND MILITARISM**

POSTAL deficit of nearly \$40,000,000 again gives some of our noble political brokers much We can spend hundreds of millions upon a department that has no income at all but they manage to lose no sleep over it. It is taken as a matter of course.

On the one hand is an institution, great possibilities as an agency of education. It fosters communication all over the world. It makes possible all over the world. It makes possible efficient transportation of books and publications in all the states and to other nations. Surely, if the department was run free of any cost whatever, it would be a worth-while investment. But no. A deficit causes a fit of the blues. Postal workers are all to the properties of the blues. Postal workers are not whether the coal fields deserve to suffer themselves. They need a job between the eyes to awaken them to

millions of dollars annually without bringing in any revenue. They destroy life instead of enriching it. In England the contrast between the two policies goes so far that ill-paid teachers still pay a 10 per cent tax to the Government out of their miserable wages while the Baldwin Government gives its time to the build-

ing of more cruisers.

The governments of the ruling classes and their politicians in all countries are alike. If we were civil-ized, if the working class used its Machinists, recognizing the war waged by political power effectively for its own power education would receive ample funds for their support and the workers engaged in these services would be given decent incomes, hours and conditions. All this awaits an enlightened ballotarmed working class.

### BURGLARS IN THE HOME

HE United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has completed compilations showing changes in the

THE NEW LEADER is that all the 23 cities show an indid not want to do. Churchill, the another period of supporting rethorough aristocrat, wanted Cook to distinctly understand that the condition.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement. The increase of the Socialist and Labor Movement. The increase of the Socialist and Labor Movement. The increase of the Socialist and Labor Movement. July 15, 1924, to July 15 this year.

The increase ranges from 7 per cent to 16 per cent. As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on July 15 this year was 71 per cent higher in Chicago; 68 per cent in Baltimore and washington; 67 per cent in Bultimore and Washington; 67 per cent in Richmond; 64 per cent in Buffalo and Milwaukee; 62 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 62 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 63 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 64 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 65 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 66 per cent in Atlanta, Boswaukee; 68 per cent in Bultimore and This attitude is true of every class that has lived off the toil of the workwaukee; 62 per cent in Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, and Cleveland; 60 per cent in Charleston, S. C.; 59 per Manchester; 53 per cent in Jackson-ville; 52 per cent in Memphis; 50 per pared." The Premier wasn't "pre-pared." The Chancellor was like a cent in Little Rock, and 41 per cent in Salt Lake City.

These figures not only reveal the

increasing cost of living, they show the increasing cost of keeping cool with Coolidge. This isn't what we were promised. It is what we get. In capitalist politics we never get what we are promised and we always are promised what we never get.

These figures are mute testimony to the increasing hardships of the working class. It is as though a robber were to place his hand in the home and abstracted so much food and clothing from men, women and children. The trouble with millions of workers is that they invited the burglar into their homes last November and Coolidge and Company sent

### POWER OF ORGANIZATION

N a speech to the miners of County Durham, A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, revealed an interesting incident of the negotiations of the miners with the Government. Cook was emphasizing clined. the fact that Labor could only get Farm from the capitalist owners and their

Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill, on the same occasion said, member, Cook, this is not a gift from

representatives in all negotiations across the class antagonism which is cent in Omaha; 56 per cent in Indian-apolis; 55 per cent in Louisville and Both officials talked like generals in pregeneral reluctantly signing a truce. The miners were mobilized for war if necessary and these class struggles constitute war.

The workers get only what they are ready to take and what they can take will depend upon how efficiently they are organized. Baldwin and Churchill recognize this. If the workers as a whole also recognized it there would be no Baldwins and Churchills at the head of govern-

### FARMERS IN POLITICS

T is practically certain that the Farmer-Labor party of Minne-sota will not elect another candidate to the United States Senate. Only a few weeks ago Senator Shipstead was one of a reception committee to meet President Coolidge and this has been accepted as mean-ing that Shipstead would eventually has considerably subsided and with it their political insurgency has de-

Farmers have always proven to be from the capitalist owners and their Government what it is strong enough to take.

"Premier Baldwin told me," said Cook, "'You had us this time, but hereafter we will be prepared."

The share always proven to be very unstable allies of a political movement of the working class despite the fact that they have been thoroughly plundered by the ruling classes time after time. They hereafter we will be prepared.

All this does not mean that the workers of the cities can afford to ignore the farmers in politics. Eventually large sections of farmers will come to realize that their stake in the preservation of capitalism is an illusion and that they must throw in their lot with the workers of the cities and reorganize capitalism in the interest of both.

While we must strive to win the farmers we should also recognize that their education will be slow and that many will return to the political fleshpots of capitalism when their lot is somewhat eased by a change in prices. Our chief reliance must be upon the workers who have no stake in the powers of production and whose interest in abolishing capitalism is much more stable. Recent political much more stable. Recent political history emphasizes this point of view.

The attention of the New York correspondents of the Paris Matin and the London Daily Mail is drawn to what appears to be a Bolshevist plot to blow up the New York Times under the transparent pretense of preparing the ground for the founda-tions of a huge theatre and office building. The daily shocks felt by the editorial writers of our neighbor in 43rd street are making them wonder how far the influence of "Moscow gold" can extend.

Alcoholic insanity has trebled in New York State in the five years since prohibition went into effect. find his way into the Republican fold. Perhaps the demand for bootleggers The farmer unrest of the Northwest has been so brisk that anxiety to get one weakened the minds of many.

Freddie Marvin is a perfect sensa-tion, so there! He connects so many with the youth movement. There is Norman Thomas, Rose Schneiderman, Morris Hillquit, Emily Balch, been thoroughly plundered by the ruling classes time after time. They were more skinned the five years following the end of the World War than in any other period of our his tory and this period witnessed the member, Cook, this is not a giff from us, but it is cheaper than a revolution."

The two remarks show high Government officials reluctant to make any concession yet doing what they are than it any other period of our history and this period of our history and the peri

# our jousts against the Knights of

the Operating Table recently, we have neglected the muse so shamefully that we must make this poor amend by inserting another few verses of ours as follows:

glance

tryst,

### Poet Love

THE

Chatter-Box

More Sonnets to That Lady

XXVI.

Finer than facry weave must be the net.
To catch the glow in your half-lidded eyes.
When you and I and the gay night are met.
The moon, a sad duenna of the skies,
Sees the sweet danger and in prudish grace.

Points a soft beam of warning on your

And tempting treasures for my dreams to snare.

If only we could play this radiant game Of love intangible, through gleam and

And murmured song, lit only by the flame Of chastity upon your countenance— Then the eternal nights would hold our

hair; Only to show new glories in your face

A million stars and not one eye To see them;

Nor could I find for my impounded dreams A pen to free them.

A host of faces tensed to duty, Like blind-drawn frosted windows Dead to beauty.

saw a world
On dull debasement centered, And only ash and grief Until you entered.

Then rest a while, my sweet; You may be bringing One deathless echo To my singing.

The pleasantest experience of the weekend was our journey to Stelton, N. J., to lecture to the Modern School Colony on "Anarchism and its Cure." It wasn't the lecture exactly that counted, nor the vociferous and variegated vituperations herled at our poor dome by the queer mince-pie philosophic community there assembled. Out of the four dozen or so liberated souis who assembled there, we were regaled with two gross of dissenting opinions and arguments. The only one who towered above the motley was that dear patriarch, Hippolyte Havel, whose The will of William

The Realtor's

Worldly Goods

The will of William

Jennings Bryan reveals

Worldly Goods

The first Olympic Games staged by the Lucerne Sports International in Frankfort
Great Realtor was well on the road to

coupled with a few readings from our own effusions, were so effectively mixed that no desire for bloodletting arose in the aud-

Under the expert guidance of Polly and her pal, Eddie Levinson, we manoeuvered out of the jungleland on to the high road toward Jersey City Ferry. What the cure was for Anarchism that we prescribed at Stelton last Sunday night we have for-gotten by now—All's well, however, that ends well in that Gubernia of lost souls.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Possible coal Strike a coal strike within two weeks. The price of coal has already increased twenty to twentyfive cents a ton with prospects of more five cents a ton with prospects of more "velvet" going to the mine owners. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle offers interesting evidence that the mine owners want a strike and expect to make millions out of it. Fresident Lewis of the miners writes a letter in answer to Chairman Warriner of the operators that is sarcastic and unusually militant. He declines arbitration, while the mine owners have arbitration, while the mine owners have refused to make any concession in the matter of wages and the check-off. Meantime the "public" is being brought from its shelf, is being dusted by the capitalist the Postal Department, which has press, and is dangled before our eyes and we are asked, Are you going to make this defenseless fellow suffer? But the miners have suffered for generations and this abafit of the blues. Postal workers are denied a living wage and publishers are punished by increased rates.

Not so with the War and Navy Departments. They eat hundreds of partments. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates.

Not so with the War and Navy Departments. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They eat hundreds of partments are punished by increased rates. They do not create the folly of a few corporations possessing proved his barking for Florida real estate record fell to the Germans, their women winning the 400-meter relay race in 51.8 which would exist if they never lived how Bryan's mind worked in this and other matters. For example, if his Father blessed was the great parade on Sunday, participated in by some 50,000 marchers of a proved his barking for Florida real estate record fell to the Germans, their women winning the 400-meter relay race in 51.8 was the great parade on Sunday, participated in by some 50,000 marchers of a proved his barking for Florida real estate record fell to the Germans, their women winning the 400-meter relay race in 51.8 was the great parade on Sunday, participated in by some 50,000 marchers of a proved his barking for Florida real estate record fell to the Germans, their women winning the 400-meter relay race in 51.8 which would exist if they never lived how Bryan's mind worked in this and other winning the 400-meter relay race in 51.8 was the great parade on Sunday, participated with the honor of breaking a world's record fell to the Germans, their women has a sunday with the hon

> Bogus Plans of "United Fronters" letter to the trade unions warning them that the Amer-

ican Negro Congress called to meet in Chicago on October 25 is a Communist conducted affair and warns them to stay the Communists, has in turn declared war upon them by giving all members who are mentions five bogus organizations nursed it impossible for the big factories to work by the Communists including the "Labor at a profit with borrowed capital." In Defense Council," "Trade Union Educa- other words, the capitalist owners of Gertional League," "Amalgamationists," "Promany are not satisfied with the normal gressive Building Trades," "American rate of profits received before the war Negro Labor Congress," and the "Irish and want to beat down the standard of Workers and Peasant Relief Committee" living of the wage workers in order to Workers and Peasant Relief Committee." living of the wage workers in order to The New Leader has received much pubget a higher rate. Of course, if the capicompilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 23 of the 51 licity matter from all these organizations talist class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a port. During the month from June 15 to July 15 all but one of the 23 cities showed increases from 1 per cent to 7 per cent. The increases are higher in the industrial centers of the East than in any other section.

Another result of the investigation living a quarantine against the plague.

The New Leader has received much pubget a higher rate. Of course, if the capitalisity matter from all these organizations talist class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class showed increases from 1 per content of the policy of the property of the plague.

The New Leader has received much pubget a higher rate. Of course, if the capitalisity matter from all these organizations talist class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, knowing be a solution. German workers have a class have their way it would not but has never run a line of it, Another result of the investigation living a quarantine against the plague. ernment.

Worldly Goods a larger estate than we expected. The Great Realtor was well on the road to being a millionaire, his estate being placed at over \$800,000. It would have been interesting to know how much of his income was derived from his speeches devoted to selling Florida real estate. One paragraph of the will recalls the statement of the late George F. Baer of anthracite fame. In the miners' strike of 1902 Bryan reconcile this with the fact that millions who spend their lives in producing wealth were not so blessed? Probably

Unemployment in Ger-Unemployment many rapidly and it is feared In Germany some crise. It is estimated that 600,000

have no work at all while another 600,000 also members of Communist organizations are working only two or three days each It is estimated that the number of that the Chicago Federation of Labor, least 40,000 textile workers at Munchen-which for a long time helped to defend Gladbach have received notice that the Communists before the courts, has been mills will close on August 25 unless they compelled to take the same action because accept sweeping reductions in wages of their disruptive methods. The Federa- "The crisis finds its source," reads a cable tion News recently published a letter which to the Times "first in the fact that the the Federation sent to affiliated organiza- industrialists are unwilling to reorganize tions reciting the experience it has had on a pre-war basis of profit-taking, and, with Communist organizations. It also second, the high price of money is making

Baer piously observed that the interests of European country. Not only was the giant the workers would be taken care of not by new Stadium decorated with red banners the workers would be taken care of not by the agitators but by the "Christian gentlemen" to whom God had given the property of the nation. We believe that Mr. Bryan was one of those who revolted at that statement. In his will, however, the Great Realtor wrote of his "desiring to make a just disposition of the worldly and over-exertion. That the technical side goods with which an indulgent heavenly of the affair was excellent is shown by Father has seen fit to bless me." The continuent is the same as the view of Baer goods with which an indulgent heavenry of the analy goods with which an indulgent heavenry of the analy goods with which an indulgent heavenry of the analy goods with which an indulgent heavenry of the analy goods with which an indulgent heavenry of the analy goods with the sporting writers of the big German dailies, who of sainted memory. Bryan evidently respectively and strength displayed by full discipline and strength displayed by of sainted memory. Bryan evidently regarded himself as having been especially selected for heavenly favor. Otherwise there is no sense to his statement, no more made of the tears and supering or men, there is no sense to his statement, no more usual in athletic events, the ribus are than there would be to Baer's. There-tinguished themselves and won contest fore, we wonder whether he sincerely be after contest, especially on the running lieved that his Fundamentalist Father aptrack, but the honor of breaking a world's laid lieved that they have track, but the honor of breaking a world's laid level and supering their women. was the great parade on Sunday, partici-pated in by some 50,000 marchers of a dozen nationalities, accompanied by scores of bands and drum corps. appreciation, at the welcoming dinners and other festal affairs, of the hospitality of President Green the answer is that he was incapable of frankfort, Jules Devlieger, General Section 1. The sissued a sistent way. Olympiad, scheduled for 1929, might be held, Frankfort had set a mark that would be difficult to equal. The note of International Labor solidarity was sounded in practically every speech and the most popular air was the soul-stirring "Interna-tionale." The sports over, the participants returned home filled with inspiration for the further development of their muscles the interests of the working class.

A government is just as First Aid to necessary to big business Corporations as offices with a filing system. In fact, govern-ment is a department of organized capital. The news that President Coolidge is agreeable to the lease of army dirigibles to aid the development of some transportation corporations, and that he told the organizers of one corporation to consult the Secretaries of the Navy, War and Commerce in making arrangements, shows how the minds of ois politicians work. No man in public life has more often delivered sermons on the necessity of the individual relying upon his own resources than Coolidge and no President has held himself more in readiness to use the Government to aid the capitalist class than Coolidge. He was especially anxious that the skinned farmers should not lean on the Government for aid after their valuables had been swiped by the financial and transportation skinners. was afraid that their "initiative" would be smothered if a few dollars came their way from the Federal Government. Our poli ticians can take from the pockets of the and get away with it.

### Little Folk

There are little folk, Who sit within a narrow room, Walled by little things-They greatly name to mask their futile-

To flaunt their brains' dull nimbleness,
The while a great round moon

Gloria Goddard.

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vains ag an tea state that terms and tea state that terms and tea state that terms are that away away to the terms are that the terms are the ter

### A Light Sonnet to a Dark Lady

Minetta, have you ever had a nose So mucus-laden that you could not speak?
So clogged it could not tell a red, red ross
From cabbage-leaves? So has mine been this week.

My eyes are red with weeping, and my

neua Is heavy-laden; I am growing thin n my despair I spend my days in bed And live on argyrol and aspirin!

one can tell me now there is no pain Like unrequited love. (Oh, shallow phrase!) have not borne these agonies in vain,

And love has never given me such days. Oh, my Minetta would that you could be

Here at my side to share my cold with

There are more things than doctors to orry about in these dog days, so we will desist for the nonce from any more ex-posés of the chest-tappers and direct our attention toward lighter and more sensible interests such as surf-bathing and tennis racketting. At Balmar then for the week-

D. P. R.

end, oh proletariat—at Belmar where the Roosian intelligentsia and the silk mill owners congregate—there, oh there, is our class-conscious soul a-turning. ... But before we sound taps with the But before we sound taps with the gave We give again thanks to old Hip Havel. S.A. DE WITT.

workers and give to the exploiting classes, deliver a sermon on ethics while doing it,