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# The New Leader

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

Vol. II, No. 35.

Twelve Pages

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1925

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price 5 Cents

## The League of Peoples In Action

### Socialist International on War and Peace Problems— A Series of Exclusive Cables from Marseilles

By ABRAHAM CAHAN  
(Special Cables to New Leader.)

MARSEILLES, Aug. 21.  
THE International Socialist Congress opens tomorrow in the largest and most beautiful hall in the city. The executive committee has been busy all day with preparations.

Secretary Fritz Adler, of the International Executive, who had announced his firm intention to resign his duties, again presented his resignation. But it was learned today that he has yielded to persuasion and appeals of all the Comrades to retain his post.

Simultaneously with the great Congress of the Socialist and Labor International there is another great congress in session here. It is the Congress of International Working Women.

The city is full of interesting and well-known men of all countries, leaders of the Socialist movement in many lands, including Cabinet ministers of former governments of Europe's leading nations. The cafes and restaurants around the hotels in the heart of the city where the delegates are stopping offer interesting scenes. Many languages are heard at the meetings of old friends, at the discussions and parleys that precede the opening of the Congress. Celebrities of the International Socialist movement are pointed out on the streets with expressions of mingled reverence and curiosity. Among these are notables and scores of women deputies and other women famous in the feminist movement.

One of the great figures of Internationalism who stands out is Karl Kautsky, who is received with genuine marks of respect and affection everywhere.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 23.  
OVER thirty nations are present at the great international Socialist Congress which opened today. The exact number of delegates will be definitely known tomorrow. There are surely at least 600.

From America there are Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken, George Reower of Boston, Thomas Duncan of Milwaukee and Abraham Cahan.

The Congress opened at three o'clock amid scenes of gorgeous effect. The vast hall of the recent exposition is fascinatingly decorated with groups of flags, each group representing several nations, with red flags in the center of each cluster. The platform is very high and picturesque. Directly opposite the platform on a high balcony is a portion draped in red for the orchestra. Conspicuous on the platform is a huge bust of Jean Jaures and, in front, is a portrait of Karl Marx surrounded by signatures of the delegates to the Hamburg Congress of two years ago.

There will be two chairmen every day, representing two nations. First comes the great countries, England and France, represented on the first day. Germany and America will supply the presiding officer tomorrow. Congressman Berger will wield the gavel as America's representative. Arthur Henderson and Bracke will be the chairmen representing England and France.

Besides Henderson and Bracke, who occupied the chair today, were on the platform, Fritz Adler, Secretary, and four interpreters, two of whom are well-known delegates. Henderson is on the platform not merely as chairman of the day but also as chairman of the executive committee of the International, and it was in that capacity that he made the opening address.

Henderson emphasized the fact that this is the second Labor and Socialist International Congress since the International was revived and reconstructed after the havoc played by the war upon the hearts and minds of the working classes of several nations. In point of fact it is the first Congress of the new series, the one at Hamburg having been only preparatory to the reconstruction era.

Henderson congratulated the delegates on the tremendous growth of Socialism and its tangible success all over the world. The present Congress represents over 7,000,000 Socialist Party members and about 28-

#### WORLD FIGURES AT SOCIALIST CONGRESS



CONGRESSMAN VICTOR BERGER—United States.



ABRAHAM CAHAN, Editor The Forward—United States.



MORRIS HILLQUIT, International Secretary of the Socialist Party—United States.



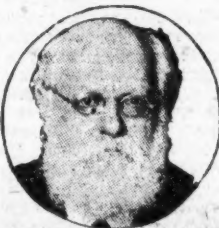
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN—United States.



PREMIER THEODORE STAUNING—Denmark.



RUDOLPH BREITSCHIED—Germany.



KARL KAUTSKY—Austria.



LEON BLUM—France.



PREMIER RICKARD SANDLER—Sweden.



OTTO BAUER—Austria.



MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS EMIL VANDERVELDE—Belgium.



RUDOLPH HILFERDING—Germany.

000,000 Socialist and Labor party voters. There are over 300 Socialist daily papers, Henderson reported, and many thousand weekly papers.

Out of sixteen elections which have occurred in fourteen countries in the last two years, Henderson declared, we were successful in eleven countries. In England, Sweden and Denmark, we have had Socialist Governments, while in Belgium and Czechoslovakia our Comrades have several ministers in the Cabinet.

Continuing, the noted British leader declared:

"The question whether Socialists should enter coalition Cabinets is a mooted question giving rise to heated controversy, but we are, it must be remembered, in a transitory period between capitalism and Socialism and this question is best decided by each country according to its own conditions for the matter at present is mostly one of expediency. It is a question as to what extent it will serve the interests of the proletariat."

Henderson dwelt on the present wave of reaction and the reign of terror which exists in many countries, speaking vigorously in denunciation of Mussolini's regime. He mentioned the martyrdom of Matteotti and other victims. Russia, Henderson mentioned, as one of the countries that are at present under the iron heel of despotism, crushing the will of the people completely.

Henderson's speech was full of thrilling passages and words well chosen. His references were tactful and far-reaching, covering varied ground and emphasizing the spirit of the Socialist International in happy words full of suppressed fire. There was a great outburst of applause over the warm-hearted sentences at the close of the speech. Henderson spoke, outwardly at least, in a cool, collected manner characteristic of Anglo-Saxons.

In contrast to Henderson's ways was the speech and gesticulations

of Bracke, the venerable and fiery Marxian of France. He was all aglow. His eyes and every other feature of his face was aflame as he spoke. He accentuated the fact that this is Marseilles, the historical city whose sons marched to Paris, lending great impetus to the struggle of the great French Revolution.

Bracke reminded us of the fact that the great song of the Revolution, the Marseillaise, bears the name of this city. Speaking of the hysteria created by the World War which temporarily broke the international ties of the proletariat, he congratulated the Congress upon the fact that these wounds were completely healed, that Socialists of Germany, France, Belgium, England and other countries are completely re-united again, that ill-feeling, jealousies and bitterness are things of the past.

Thereupon Bracke quoted the celebrated passage from the speech of Wilhelm Liebknecht, which the great German Socialist leader delivered after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, on which occasion he said, "The blood that has flown between Germany and France should act as cement binding us into one nation of the proletariat struggling for their emancipation."

Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm

greeted these words. Comrade Bon, Marseilles Socialist leader, said among other things that it grieved him to watch the outgoing loads of ammunition at the port of Marseilles going to war fronts of Morocco and Syria. It reminded him, he said, of scenes of the great war.

There followed a speech by Jan Oudegeest, Secretary of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, bringing greetings from the trade union international to the sister organization on the political field.

Perhaps the most impressive and stirring moment was when Comrade Filippo Turati, universally beloved, venerable Turati, was invited to the floor and addressed the delegates. He is one of the oldest Socialist leaders in Europe as well as in his native Italy. His noble face and figure look it. His large, heavy beard of black and grey, his dark eyes and peculiar expression hovering over his features, make one feel as if he might be a dear old Rabbi, beloved of hundreds of thousands of orthodox Jews.

"I saw this man at the first International Congress I ever attended in 1891. As I spoke I could see two Turatis, the young man of 34 years ago and the present great leader an old fighter, whom even Mussolini would not even dare arrest. He

spoke of his unhappy land, and a touching heart-rending appeal it was. He dwelt on the diabolical reign of terror under which Italy is staggering at present. He mentioned heroes and martyrs who have fallen under Mussolini's crushing heel and the destruction of liberty. He wound up by saying that he did not expect comrades of other nations to help Italy regain its liberty, for he believed that every nation must achieve its own salvation.

"I am fully convinced that we in Italy will sooner or later score a victory over the present regime and restore freedom of speech and conscience in our unhappy land," Turati declared.

When he mounted the platform every delegate rose to his feet, receiving him with a beautiful ovation that shook the meeting hall. And now as he closed there was a similar scene of greeting and veneration and affection.

Fritz Adler concluded the session, partly an address and partly an explanation of the order of business and other technical points. In the first half of his speech he made a great impression by reference to his trial after he shot the Austrian Chancellor Sturckeh during the war. He referred to his own speech at that trial when he protested the occupation of Belgium by the German army. Whereupon the judge stopped him saying it was a detail irrelevant to the trial. This, said Adler, "is the difference between Capitalists and Socialists in their attitude towards oppressed nations." Adler also spoke of the unforgettable scenes at the Brussels Socialist celebration a week ago.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 23.  
THE second day of the Congress was devoted to the question of international peace. A lively discussion took place, in which the three great countries involved in the World

War and in the present efforts to reestablish peace, Germany, France and England, were represented on the platform, each country putting forth one of its most important leaders and thinkers.

Germany was represented by Rudolph Hilferding, England by Charles Roden Buxton, and France by Leon Blum. America will be represented in this discussion by Morris Hillquit, who was to speak today. The hour being late, however, his address was postponed to tomorrow morning.

As the question is of supreme importance to all Europe and as the men participating in debate are favorites and their words command attention and interest, every delegate was in his seat. An enormous crowd of bystanders formed around the platform. It was an interesting day, offering an impressive spectacle to the eye as well as rich food for thought. The rows of long tables covered with red, the great and beautiful platform covered in red flags and tall plants, with the bust of Jaures in the center. Hundreds of delegates in rows of earnest faces made a picture not easily forgotten.

An outsider utterly unacquainted with the purport of this assembly would be fascinated by the very color effect and sea of human faces of the scene. Indeed, it was one of the most beautiful and effective things spectacularly. To those, however, who are familiar with the character and meaning, with the influence and weight, of this gathering it assumed proportions of historical significance.

Twenty or thirty years ago an international congress was full of enthusiasm and religious fervor, but as to practical importance it only looked forward to possessing it in the future. It was a poem, an abstract idea, glorious and gorgeous, but not yet crystallized into practical importance. This second of the new series of Labor and Socialist International Congresses represents gigantic power in reality and a rapid approach to the realization of that poem, that abstract idea.

When Buxton spoke one was aware of the fact that he represented the great Labor party of England, a party that recently was at the head of the British Government, a party whose votes may control the destinies of the Empire. Similarly, when Hilferding was on the platform, one was conscious of the fact that the German social democracy, in whose name he addressed the assembly, was the largest and most powerful party in the German Parliament. In like manner the appearance of Leon Blum brought home to you the fact that the support or non-support of the Socialist Party of France spells life or death to the French Cabinet.

And so this discussion is not merely theoretic controversy of idealists, whose movement rests on hopes and enthusiasm rather than on tangible power, but deliberations of parties who may have the control of Europe in the hollow of their hand and who already are in a position to dictate terms to the powers that be in nearly every great country of Europe.

I was alive to this fact and I listened to the speeches with rapt attention, accompanied by thrills of reverence and joy at the thought that the ideals for which we have been working have made such great strides and are so rapidly nearing their complete realization.

As Hilferding said: "The bourgeois press accuses us of having receded from our old positions and of approaching reality in a way we had never done before. To which my answer is 'Yes, we have been getting nearer to reality, but on the other hand reality has been getting nearer to Socialism.'"

Buxton was the first speaker of the day. Before he was introduced, the floor was granted to Comrade Vliegen, one of Holland's leaders, who, speaking in a voice broken with suppressed sobs, announced the death of the celebrated Socialist, Van Kol, of Holland. Van Kol was elected a delegate to the congress but was taken ill, and this morning the sad news reached the Dutch delegation. Van Kol attended every congress of the Socialist International since Karl Marx organized the first international in 1864. He

(Continued on Page 2.)

#### That Letter Again

EDDIE:

That Letter in a Page One Box. Don't Forget it.

That Date will be September 10. That's Thursday. Always a lucky date. J. O.

Readers of Books—And, What Intelligent Socialist Is Not?—Will be Sure to Like It.

2 WEEKS—AND YOU'LL GET IT IN THE MAILS



# THE LEAGUE OF PEOPLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

was well known and beloved among Socialists all over Europe and his death is a great loss.

The 600 delegates rose in reverence and Vliegen was instructed to place the International's wreath at the funeral.

Buxton began by saying that the desire for peace might be found in capitalist parties as well as in Socialist parties, but the Socialists were the only ones whose program really meant it. For the capitalist desire for peace is contradicted by the very essence of capitalism, whose existence bears the germ of inevitable war.

"Capitalism," Buxton said, "is a perpetual menace to peace and these dangers are increasing. Socialism, on the other hand, is inseparable from real peace by its whole conception of society and history."

Buxton advocated complete disarmament and abolition of armies and pointed out the work done by Socialist representatives in the Parliaments of Denmark, Holland, and Sweden in that direction. He made the interesting point of fact that in time of war practically the whole industry of a country, but above all the iron and steel and heavy chemical industry, was diverted from peace to war production. At this point, he added, our methods in this direction should be sharply distinguished from the Communist ideas encouraging desertion from the army and at the same time stirring up colonial and international war in the belief that something better would come out of such war. This was a childish belief, he said, and was contradicted by all history.

He dwelt on the Geneva Protocol and the security pact now being discussed by Germany and France. It will be remembered that the Protocol was the work of Ramsay MacDonald and ex-Premier Herriot, and the British delegation therefore have a tender spot for it. So Buxton criticized the partial security pact as not including real disarmament and threatening new armed combinations, as, for example, one of Germany, France and other countries against Russia.

Hilferding took exception to Buxton on this point of the security

## The Socialist International In Memorable Sessions

pact and Protocol. He insisted that the security pact was a step forward in the right direction and insisted that, under the guidance of the International, it would be safeguarded against dangers pointed out by Buxton. He made an appeal to the British delegation to join hands with German and French delegates and work out details of a scheme under the guidance of the International.

Hilferding's speech was full of important points, showing his erudition and independent thinking both as economist and statesman. His speech included many striking sentences that brought repeated applause.

"The struggle for Socialism," he said, "is a struggle for peace and we have made great headway toward it. The more power Socialists achieve the more effective is the struggle for peace. In the days of Keir-Hardie, Socialists thought that under capitalism war was unavoidable and the only means Socialists could think of to prevent it was a general strike. Since then we have learned that by political power we may bring great results for peace and the greater our political power the greater is our power to prevent war."

Hilferding spoke in favor of Germany joining the League of Nations and predicted the United States would be compelled to take a hand in European affairs, saying it was impossible for a great country like America to be indifferent to these questions of war and peace that involved the fate of the whole world. He spoke feelingly and with emphasis for an active campaign against undue nationalism in every country and spoke in behalf of suppressed minorities in Russia and Poland. Russia he mentioned as one of the reactionary countries of today that are staggering under despotic rule, together with Italy and Spain.

Leon Blum made the longest but

most eloquent speech of the day, a speech most frequently punctuated by ovations. He pointed out the fact that the resolutions passed by the first Hamburg Congress of the International compelled action by governments, which some of them had now carried out. Speaking of the Communists, he said we must conduct our affairs and adopt our resolutions as though they were not in existence. We must ignore them completely, he said. The congress closed at eight o'clock and at ten o'clock one of the most important committees met at City Hall. This was the committee on Eastern European Questions, which includes the problems of Russia and oppressed small nations and great war dangers growing out of these situations. The committees are made up of representatives of all countries. Judge Panken and myself represent the American delegation. Otto Bauer is chairman of the committee. Among other things, he spoke of Russia, its reign of terror and its danger to the peace of the world. It was not enough, he said, to study war dangers emanating from Russian despotism. It was necessary to take cognizance of its internal affairs which are a source of destruction not only to immediate victims of that regime but to the whole world.

The Russian Menshevik leader, Theodor Dan, was the next speaker. He eulogized Bauer's address, dwelling at length on Soviet Russia and its inhuman methods. Victor Chernov will be the speaker at the next session tomorrow.

For the sessions of the congress, Wells, of Germany, and Berger, of America, were chairmen. On another day, Abramovich, representing Russia, will be one of the chairmen.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 24.

ACCORDING to the program, there was not to be a session today so that committees could sit in various halls, but Morris Hillquit's speech, "America on Disarmament and Peace," was carried over from yesterday's business. Also there were translations from Blum's speech left over from yesterday; so yesterday's session was continued this morning under the same chairmen, Wells for Germany, and Victor Berger for America.

Breitscheid translated Blum's speech into German, and an excellent, eloquent job he made of it, being one of the most important and eloquent orators of the German movement. Simultaneously with this another Comrade translated Blum's speech into English.

Hearty applause given to Blum's speech by the German comrades this morning was another sign of the revived unanimity and international brotherhood between the German and French comrades.

Hillquit spoke for an hour. I have before me the stenographic report and I am cabling the most important passages. His speech was listened to most attentively and greeted with loud applause. Hillquit began by paying glowing tribute to Hilferding and Blum. He remarked, however, that they naturally spoke from a purely European point of view and that the situation in America is different, and while Socialists on the whole are in hearty accord with European comrades, yet specific American conditions and views growing out of them create a somewhat different attitude regarding certain details.

Following is a verbatim report of the most salient portions of his address:

"In the competitive struggle of the capitalist nations for the world's wealth the whole globe is a potential war map. Every spot on it is an active or passive danger point, and the United States is no exception to the universal rule. The time when the great American republic stood aloof from the rest of the world, complacent in its splendid isolation and separated by two vast oceans from the intrigues of East and West, is long past. The United States has covered the customary cycle of economic development with amazing thoroughness and rapidity.

"Fifty years ago the country was still prevalently agricultural and the farming population was its dominant element. The dawn of

the new century found it overwhelmingly industrial and capitalistic. Within the period of one generation it perfected the organization of its industrial processes and the exploitation of its domestic wealth and resources and plunged resolutely into the inescapable final phase of capitalist development, imperialism.

"Imperialism may be defined as the exercise of dominion beyond the original or natural boundaries of a country. Its varied forms are extensions of home territory; acquisition of overseas colonies; establishment of protectorates and development of the more subtle spheres of influence in foreign countries.

"The United States has gone through all these stages. It has extended its territory in continental North America, acquired overseas possessions, established effective protectorates, and is now entering upon the phase of international rule through money power. In this powerful form of new imperialism it has attained tremendous proportions within the last decade. Before the war the United States was still mainly concerned with the development of its own resources, partly with the aid of foreign capital it was in debt to foreign investors to the extent of \$3,500,000,000.

"Rapid industrial expansion of the country during the war has radically changed its international economic and financial position. The American manufacturer no longer finds at home an adequate supply of raw material for its production, nor a large enough market for its output; nor sufficient field for re-investment of its profits.

"American foreign trade has grown apace since the war. Its merchants are competing with the most powerful European rivals for the world market. Its manufacturers are vitally concerned in foreign control of certain essential raw materials. Its bankers are beginning to finance the world. At this time American private investments in foreign countries are estimated at the stupendous sum of \$10,000,000,000 and they are growing by leaps and bounds.

"Mexico has the misfortune of possessing fabulous natural wealth and a weak, unorganized and untrained population. From the time of the Spanish conquest 400 years ago it has never ceased to be the object of covetous foreign intrigue. Probably no other country has ever been so completely dominated by foreign property interests. Foreign interests control 97 per cent of the rich Mexican oil wells and two-thirds of the whole wealth of the country. Only one-third of Mexico is owned by Mexicans. The greater part of these foreign holdings are in the hands of United States capitalists.

"During the regime of Porfirio Diaz, who ruled Mexico as dictator from 1876 to 1911 and lavishly bestowed grants of land, oil wells, mines, and other concessions to foreigners, there was little trouble between the adjoining republics. But the dictatorship was finally deposed by a successful revolution and the last fourteen years have been marked by a continuous struggle of the Mexican people to regain their own country punctuated by revolutions and political changes and culminating in the recent election of President Plutarco Elias Calles on a Labor platform.

"During this revolutionary period the country adopted a new Constitution, in 1917, which is one of the most advanced and enlightened contemporary political documents. One of the provisions of the new Constitution vested title to all minerals and oil wells in the Mexican people. Foreign interests were allowed to continue exploiting the oil wells and mines under Government concessions and upon payment of substantial taxes.

"The new measures aroused the determined opposition of American investors—who organized an insidious and systematic propaganda against Mexico and succeeded in enlisting the active support of the United States Government in defense of their interests. A persistent campaign for intervention in Mexico was inaugurated which threatened to break out in open hostilities in 1911 when 1,000 United States troops were ordered mobilized on the border. During the period that followed American troops invaded Mexico under the guise of a punitive expedition for the alleged purpose of avenging mis-

(Continued on Page 4.)

## People ARE Like That

CONFIDENCE in self is a wonderful quality. With it comes a spirit of contentment and satisfaction. Then all fear vanishes.

A personal mental victory means so much to us poor humans. When we win, hands down, in an argument, the chest expands, head comes up and life seems easier. That's because we feel more able to hold our own in the struggle for existence. It's a gain in self-confidence.

Many Socialists have attained this state of mind. Confidence, like happiness, fear or courage, are largely dependent upon mind training. Taking two people in equal circumstances, one may be almost continually depressed in spirits while the other may be comparatively happy.

One source of contentment is the ability to meet, without apprehension, all sorts of people in conversation. No radical need be a wall-flower. Knowledge of Socialism covers a wide variety of subjects, from Government, politics, Labor, banking, society, economics, war and history to the theatre. In fact, to almost any topic progressive thought may be applied with splendid results. Uninteresting discussions can be easily led to other channels. You are strong in facts, and after all people respect knowledge even though they may not agree.

Read the Socialist press and good books. Then, whenever the opportunity affords, you will be equipped to knock the stuffed shirts from their high horses. You can oft-times be very happy and contented in your discontent.

Mike the Barber says: "Why don't you Socialists start a fund to send your paper to barber shops? Since prohibition closed most of the saloons, the barber's is the only hangout left for the working mules. They used to talk and kid a lot, but with the girls coming in for hair-bobs the men keep pretty quiet. The girls act natural and the men bashful. They must read, and every paper would pass among at least twenty men."

"RECEIVED YOUR LETTER ABOUT MY SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRING. WILL SAY THAT I DO NOT WANT TO MISS A SINGLE ISSUE AS I WOULD BE LOST WITHOUT IT. I HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS AND I CONSIDER THE NEW LEADER THE BEST YET. SO ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND \$2 FOR ONE YEAR. WISHING YOU THE BEST SUCCESS."  
Chicago, Ill. (Signed) John M. Collins.

Eugene V. Debs says: "One of the best volumes contributed to working-class literature is 'The Workers in American History,' by James O'Neal. The book ought to be read by every truth-seeking person in the land."

Several times, in this column, we have issued warning of the letter which Editor O'Neal has in pickle for every reader of The New Leader. It's a wopper, and Jim announces that it will go out, first-class mail, early in September. He wants to wait until the weather is cooler because you will be all "ket up" over the matter. There is a three-pound package in connection therewith—the biggest three pounds you ever saw in your life. Watch for Jim's letter, which will be delivered direct to you the week of Labor Day.

The Society For Tired Radicals met recently to consider the following application.

"I wish to be considered as an applicant for membership in the Society For Tired Radicals. When I see some signs of the Party coming to life I may reconsider joining the above-mentioned organization. Some of you fellows who write for The Leader are super-saturated with optimism. How do you get that way? I wonder why O'Neal or somebody else does not answer or review or do something about a book just written by Lewis, President of United Mine Workers. Maybe O'Neal is too busy causing Communists. I went into the Rand School the other day to get a pamphlet on Socialism. I did not find anything I could hand to a half-way intelligent person. Some day when I have the inclination and can find the time I may have to write one."  
New York City. (Signed) Jean Jacques Corneil.

The reading of the application precipitated a warm discussion. Some members holding the applicant unworthy of membership because of his hopes to some day have the inclination to write a book. Others held that even with inclination he would not write a book, and that if he did it would be valueless. However, after hearing that the alert Corneil overlooked the review of Lewis' book, spread over a column in the July 4 issue of The New Leader, the tide was definitely turned in favor of the applicant when the secretary quoted Section 6 of the by-laws: "Applicants who are confident they can write a better book on Socialism than any produced heretofore and who feel the utmost freedom to criticize at all times without any knowledge of facts, may be admitted to membership." The application was then received with three cheers and referred to the membership committee.

"Arrowsmith," by Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street," is the season's best seller. This is a two-dollar book. The New Leader gives it free with their special campaign offer. In many localities there will be elections in November, and to take advantage of the political interest germinated our subscription department makes this special offer. SEND FIVE DOLLARS AND YOU WILL RECEIVE TEN THREE-MONTHS PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION CARDS AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF 50 CENTS EACH AND A CLOTH BOUND COPY OF "ARROWSMITH" ABSOLUTELY FREE. At the campaign price you can easily sell the cards and then you will have this two-dollar book without cost.

"Sunday morning I picked up a copy of The New Leader on the Dyckman Ferry. Mrs. Reynolds and I spent the day at Interstate Park, and we enjoyed your publication so much that I am enclosing my check for a year's subscription. This was my first contact with The New Leader. I feel that thousands would gladly subscribe were it better advertised."  
New York City. (Signed) Albert J. Reynolds.

"Those were splendid articles in your July 18th issue. The 'Super-Power—Promise or Menace' and 'A History of Industrial Criminals.' The rest of the issue was fine to me, but those two things, the 'Power' and the 'Crime,' are living issues about which everyone should be active.

"I am interested in Esperanto and I do and would appreciate it if you would put me in communication with those who will let me know about the books, etc., where they may be had. I was pleased with the letter Fred Kraft, of Ridgefield, N. J., and thought I would write directly to him, but his name, as signed, looked so much like a pen name that I was afraid I might not reach him, so if you think best you can forward my letter to him or put me in communication with others.

"I hope you will not fail to bring out the facts reported in the Haldeman-Julius weekly of August 1 about the injunction obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to stop the payment of teachers' salaries for instruction held to be in disrespect of the Bible and the rider attached to the 1926 appropriation bill passed by Congress referring this matter and any criticism to the Government.

"Wishing I lived where I could do more to help you, and not all alone on a desert island, which with broken leaves is a desert of water, I must forego what I would like to say and do, and wish you God-speed in helping to bring mankind to a wiser and saner method of life."  
Box 383, Antioch, California. Mrs. Kate L. Nevins.

The Rand School Book Store at 7 East 15th street, New York City, will furnish almost any book on any subject, and this of course includes Esperanto. Fred Kraft, that splendid fighter for Socialism, never sails under anything but his real name and Ridgefield, New Jersey, is the correct address. Thanks for the compliments. We will continue to strive for a bigger and constantly improved New Leader.

Next week in this column we will print the first installment of the diary of "Alma, the Girl Who—" It's thrilling and grips you to the last comma. Whence she came and where she will go no one knows. Millionaires have sought to adopt her without avail. Even with a veil she would set her face like flint to the last drop. Some folks call her "Angel"; others call her down. Many think she's bad, but some say it's much worse. Through it all she keeps the faith, feeling certain in her own inimitable way that each day she grows one day older. Watch for the first installment in this column.

Rufus Osborne

## MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

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The finest Assortment of All the New Colors and Patterns. All Sizes and of the Finest Materials.

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We also have a Good Selection of Imported All-Wool Light-Weight Suits.

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## Labor Day Week End

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Friday Evening, Sept. 4—

HOBOKEN MASQUE BALL

Saturday Morning, Sept. 5—

GREAT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 5—

AQUATIC CARNIVAL

Sunday Evening, Sept. 6—

WALT WHITMAN'S—

Saturday Evening (Mainly Hall)—

A ROLLING TATTLE

A Rollback Review of Doings at

Camp During the Summer

Sunday Morning, Sept. 6—

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# COMMUNIST CONFESSIONS

By EDMUND SEIDEL

WHEN Communists fall out—as also when others do—some interesting confessions and an un-mingling of words may be expected. That's what is recorded in the extract below, taken from the leading editorial of the New Yorker Volkszeitung of August 17—a German organ of the Workers' Party of America.

A controversy, it appears, is taking place in the Workers' Party, a controversy between what is designated as "Loreism," and its opposite. The term "Loreism" is applied to a policy and attitude regarding American political and economic conditions espoused by Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, and those who join him in his position. The controversy has been a number of months in brewing, and is now about to be settled in national convention.

As is to be expected, various resolutions, pro and con, anent "Loreism," have been adopted. Recently the Volkszeitung published a resolution emanating from a source condemning "Loreism," and immediately thereupon that paper editorially published a reply in which the interesting admissions, referred to above, appeared.

## Mistakes Are Admitted

It is not necessary to publish that editorial in full, and no violence is done to its context by publishing only the extract that is given below. The extract is enlightening and felicitous for the confessions that it makes—confessions which acknowledge the early mistakes of our American Communists, mistakes and misjudgments for which the Socialist Party refused to stand sponsor, and for the refusal, of which, in part, a split resulted. The extract is also felicitous regarding the present mistaken tendencies of the Workers' party, though it does not cover all of them.

It is interesting reading to learn from a Communist faction that the "earlier programs of the Communists in America were patterned after Russian, and possibly German, but surely not after American, fashion."

It is equally edifying to read of a conspicuous Communist deriding the "revolution-romancers who now know that the revolution isn't just waiting at the corner."

But far and above all this edification is the satisfaction that every Socialist will derive and the renewed inspiration that he will get in confidence in his cause, and in knowing that his Party acted rightly in opposing the fantastic, zealous, and chimerical efforts of the "Leftists" for some years back. That confidence is strengthened by the confessions contained in the extract of the Volkszeitung editorial published below:

**What "Loreism" Is**  
"In view of the serious charges raised in the resolution calling for the liquidation of Loreism, as published in the resolution in the Volkszeitung on Saturday, we shall attempt to establish whether or not those charges are justified.  
"The most important characteristics of Loreism," it is there stated, "as they have manifested themselves in the development of our party, are the following:  
"An underestimating of the most fundamental changes in American capitalism since the imperialist war, and consequently a similar understanding of the revolutionary possibilities of the existing class struggle in the United States. This opportunistic characteristic of Loreism found refuge under illusive representations, such as "soberness"

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## "Loreism" Discussion Reveals Some Light

and "realism," in the economic and political situation.

"It is true there are differences of opinion in these matters in the party. We belong to those who readily enough recognize the 'fundamental changes of American capitalism since the imperialist war,' but we interpret them differently from those comrades who today have not as yet quite shed themselves of their illusions of 1918-1919. At that time it was a requirement of 'good Communistic form' to measure the coming of the proletarian revolution in the United States as a matter of months. The only question in dispute then was, how many months it would require. If one took the standpoint, as we did, that American capitalism came out of the World War immensely strengthened, and had not—as so many of our friends of these days claimed—become weakened, he was

considered a counter-revolutionist. We were proven correct, and the others had fundamentally to revise their opinions. The revolution-romancers of those days also have since learned a lot. They know that the revolution is not 'waiting at the corner,' and only awaiting our call to get into action. But they still overestimate the 'possibilities of the present class struggle in the United States.' They contend that it is possible, through maneuvers, to launch mass movements upon American soil—mass movements based upon a comprehension of the class struggle—whereas we are of the opinion that it requires long and toilsome labor to educate any considerable portion of the proletariat in the United States for the class struggle.

## Patterned From the Russian

"Nothing injures the Communistic movement in the United States as

much as the lack of 'sober consideration' and 'realistic' judgments on the economic and the political situation. Our first programs were patterned upon Russian, and possibly German, but surely not upon American, conditions. That our movement did not go to pieces upon those programs was due to their being quickly withdrawn. Had the Communistic movement in its beginning in the United States been given a sober and realistic way of looking at things, we should never have lost so large a portion who went along with us inspired, and who cheerfully faced danger as will-to-be victims, because they were prepared to serve the revolutionary cause.

"The worst times of our storm and stress period have of course been overcome, but there are still today deceptive illusions entertained as to the possible growth and efficacy of our American movement. And until one makes up his mind to look the facts soberly in the face, to judge conditions from an American standpoint, and to adopt the tactics in accordance therewith, our Communistic movement in this country will not record any great headway."

## Talks With Thomas

## A Weekly Letter from the Socialist Candidate for Mayor of N. Y. City

ANY man or woman who uses the ballot for any other purpose than to earn a two-dollar bill or a political favor from a boss ought by now to recognize the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of the old parties. Mayor Hylan and Tammany have worked together hand and glove for almost eight years. They are jointly responsible for everything that has happened in the City administration.

Everything that Hylan says about Walker or Walker says about Hylan, they have known about each other these many years. If, as Mayor Hylan now charges, Senator Walker is the friend of the underworld and of the traction interests, so was he when Hylan supported him as part of the Tammany organization. If Governor Smith has appointed commissioners too friendly to fare increases, that fact also was known to the Mayor during the years that he now assures us he supported the Governor. If, on the other hand, Mayor Hylan has been incompetent, surely it didn't take Tammany Hall these many years to find that out. The one thing that the present cat-and-dog fight in the Democratic party shows is its unfitness for the business of governing New York.

That unfitness is further proved by the kind of campaign the Mayor and his rival are making. They assume that the voters are such bores that all they want is promises. They promise something to everybody. They will reduce taxes, yet extend the municipal service. They will both keep the 5-cent fare—Mr. Walker says he will give a seat instead of a strap for a nickel—but they give no suggestion how they will do it. Mr. Waterman, the hand-picked Republican candidate, makes the same sort of glib promises.

None of them explains what good it will do to build new subways if we have no better provision than at present for zoning manufacturing plants and building houses. None of them is aware that

even more than a seat in the subway the New York worker wants room to live in. They are silent on the housing problem. Silent on markets, save for a few generalities. Silent on effective reform of the educational system. Silent on any plan for achieving municipal ownership of gas and electricity as steps in a public super-power system. On all these points and many others we have a definite platform.

The best commentary I have seen on the old parties, Mr. Waterman unconsciously made when he denounced municipal operation of the transit system on the ground that our lives would not be safe in a system where the employees were political appointees. In assuming that public operation necessarily means that kind of a system, Mr. Waterman gave us the measure of the old party machine. He shows what at heart he thinks about Sam Koenig and the politicians who designated him for his present high office. Indeed, both old party machines get big contributions just for keeping city administration so corrupt that the people cannot be expected to trust it with the management of those necessary services for which the interests get such rich reward.

It is to end this situation that the Socialist and Labor Fusion Party is at work. Give us a strong party based on the interests of the workers and not of bosses political and industrial, and gradually this city can be made an immensely better place for ourselves and our children. Our candidates cannot build that party just by making speeches. We together can build it by jumping into the hard work of canvassing, distributing literature, and organizing street meetings.

NORMAN THOMAS.

P. S.—One thing Walker won't say about Hylan is this: Magistrate Goodman held Vaciara, the Italian, for Fascism in \$50,000 bail on a false charge at the instigation of the Fascists. Magistrate Goodman is a Hylan appointee. Queer Magistrates. Tammany Hall and Hearst's man Hylan—professional friends of the people—pick!

## LABOR DAY AT CAMP TAMIMENT

CAMP Tamiment is bringing its season to a close in the usual befitting manner—this time even more aptly than in former years—with a presentation of Walt Whitman's "Salut Au Monde." This poem is appropriate to the spirit of Labor Day, for in it Walt Whitman speaks for each human to all other humans.

"I have taken my stand on the bases of peninsulas and on the high embedded rocks, to cry thence:  
"Salut Au Monde!"

"Toward you all, in America's name,  
"I raise high the perpendicular hand,  
"I make the signal,  
"To remain after me in sight forever,  
"For all the haunts and homes of men."

The chant to humanity is a rare combination of the arts: poetry, music, dancing, and painting. The Labor Day week-end at Tamiment begins on Friday evening, Sept. 4, with a Hobokenia Masque

Ball, in Maily Hall. On the following morning a Tennis Tournament will be begun. In the afternoon the campers will engage in an Aquatic Carnival. In the evening Maily Hall will house Tamiment Tatties, which is in the nature of a rollicking review of doings at Tamiment during the summer.

On Sunday the Tennis Tournament finals will probably be played off, but courts will be reserved for those who would rather serve than watch. "Salut Au Monde" will be presented on Sunday evening.

Camp Tamiment, although in wooded and mountainous country in Pennsylvania, is a surprisingly

short distance from New York City, Philadelphia, and other large centers. Its railway center, Stroudsburg, is but one station beyond the Delaware Water Gap, one of the scenic wonders of America. The Camp is a non-profit seeking organization, having devoted its profit to the support of the Rand School, where it maintains its city office. Its post-office address is Forest Park, in Pennsylvania.

Experience of past summers justifies the belief that the Camp will have a capacity crowd during the Labor Day week-end, and no doubt many will stay until September 13, when the Camp closes officially.

## Thomas Addresses Artificial Flower Workers

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, again addressed the striking members of the Artificial Flower and Fancy Feather Workers' Union, Wednesday, at the Headgear Workers' Lyceum, 205 East 4th street.

Thomas told the strikers that though he was not present to make a political speech, he felt they would be interested to know that the Socialist Party is strongly behind the strikers in their efforts to win their just demands. He made an emphatic plea for unity of the workers on the political field as well as on the industrial side. He urged them to make the strike a straight union fight and hold their ranks together until they were completely victorious. The profits of the employers in the flower and fancy feather industry, Thomas declared, have been wrung from the "broken bodies and blood and tears of women and children."

The speech was enthusiastically received by the 2,000 workers present.

## Comrade Walker Sends Thanks

The many readers of The New Leader who were shocked to read of the death of Maud Davis Walker, wife of Ryan Walker, the noted cartoonist, will be glad to learn that

Ryan is convalescing at his home in Great Neck, N. J. He will be unable to leave his bed for a week or two, it is expected that his recovery will continue. His many friends hope to see him restored to health soon.

Meantime, Comrade Walker requests that The New Leader express the hearty appreciation and thanks of himself and the immediate relatives of his wife for the many kindnesses which he has received in his affliction. He has been showered with expressions of sympathy which have come from all parts of the country, and he desires to thank all for the consolation he has received and the strength these messages have given him to face life anew.

## Labor's Dividends

Chris Hegeman, 27, a signalman, was electrocuted Aug. 13 by the third rail at the Alburts Avenue Station of the L. R. T. Railroad, Corona, Long Island.

Falling from a two-story building at Secaucus, N. J., while at work, George Zulauff, 26, was killed and two fellow workers were injured Aug. 19.

CAMDEN, Aug. 12.—Falling in a vat of lye, John Hill, 48, a worker, was whirled about by the paddles until he was fatally scalded and his skull crushed.

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# THE LEAGUE OF PEOPLES IN ACTION

(Continued from Page 2.)

deeds committed by Mexican bandits on American soil. Official American representatives actively interfered in internal affairs of the country, seeking to dictate the choice of its President, and finally the United States Government dispatched and published a number of notes to its Southern neighbors which outraged all conventional diplomatic courtesy by their peremptory and censorious tone. This provocative practice persists to the present day.

"If the main springs of Mexican-American differences are quite obviously rooted in customary economic motives, the causes of antagonism between the United States and Japan are much more obscure and involved. They seem to be psychological as well as economic. Every self-respecting nation is bound to have a logical or hereditary enemy, and in our Christian civilization the enemy is usually the neighbor. This natural sentiment is generally stimulated by patriotic munition makers, professional soldiers and similar interests of which America has its full share. Now it is true that America is separated from Japan by some 5,000 miles of water, but it must also be admitted that Japan is the nearest aggressive and powerful country west of the American continent.

"The great Yellow invasion of the American shores is therefore a favorite bugaboo of American militarism. In recent years American possession of the Philippine Islands has furnished an additional talking point in the anti-Japanese propaganda. Japan is scheming to capture Philippines."

"Practically the only direct point of Japanese-American economic contact and rivalry is China. The United States as well as Japan are members of the International Consortium which exploits that unfortunate country and the Governments of both nations are keenly concerned about the share of spoils that goes to their respective nationals.

"The most acute friction between the two countries does not arise from their international relations but from the treatment which Japanese subjects have been accorded in the United States, particularly in the State of California and other states on the Pacific Coast. The presence of Asiatic immigrants on the west coast in population reached 100,000 in the State of California. Popular hostility developed against them similar to that which led to the exclusion of the Chinese. The State Legislature of California passed laws imposing economic and social disabilities upon Japanese residents, to the great irritation of Japan and the embarrassment of the United States Government.

"A series of diplomatic negotiations between the two governments ensued, as a result of which Japan undertook voluntarily to limit immigration of its nationals to the United States, but this did not prove sufficient to meet the objections of the people of the West Coast. In 1924, when Congress was framing a new immigration law in the direction of drastic general restrictions, persistent demand was made for a provision denying all Japanese subjects entry into the United States for purpose of permanent settlement.

"To understand the seemingly unreasoning hostility towards the Japanese immigrants, certain special conditions must be understood: gregarious habits. They concentrate in one or two counties of the State of California they make up a third of the whole population. They do not assimilate with their American neighbors. They breed large families, are enterprising, capable and frugal, and their very virtues inspire their neighbors with almost superstitious fear.

## Blum, Hilferding, Buxton and Hillquit Discuss Problems of War and Peace at Marseilles

"Action was taken, against the express warning of the Japanese Ambassador that such discriminatory legislation would wound the national sensibilities of Japanese people and might lead to grave consequences in the relations between the two countries. The Japanese people considered the last as a deliberate and gratuitous insult to their pride. The Japanese press protested against it in vehement terms, and general public resentment in Japan is by no means allayed.

"American imperialism differs slightly in substance and methods from the imperialism of the other great capitalist Powers. It is somewhat more menacing at this juncture of the world history only because of the great economic preponderance of the country.

"The Socialist Party of the United States has at all times taken a consistent and militant attitude against the newly developed imperialistic policy of government. It has never failed to make public protest against aggressions in foreign countries and to point out the criminal character of dollar diplomacy and its fatal tendency towards war.

"American Socialists opposed the Spanish-American war and were practically the only politically organized group of American citizens who publicly objected to the entry of the United States into the World War.

"The Socialist Party has condemned every act of armed intervention by the United States in Central American Republics and vigorously combated all war propaganda directed at Mexico and Japan.

"The organized workers of the country, represented principally by the American Federation of Labor, have not always taken as definite an attitude against war as the Socialists, but to their credit be it said they have consistently opposed the imperialist policy of the Government, and because of their numbers and importance their opposition has been effective and in some instances determining. If the American workers have led the campaign for the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants they have done so solely in defense of what they considered to be their vital class interest. They carefully refrained from joining militarist anti-Japanese agitation on the basis of racial and national antagonism. American Labor has also made emphatic protest against American participation in international spoliation of China.

"The national isolation of American Labor tends to make it somewhat insensitive to the dangers of world imperialism, while its policy of political abstention weakens its direct power for the prevention of wars.

"The entry of the United States into the League of Nations is opposed by many American liberals and even pacifists on the ground that membership in the League would tend to embroil the country in intrigues and conflicts of war-torn Europe. As a matter of practical experience, American non-participation in the councils of the League has not availed to keep the country free from international political entanglement but has served to lessen the power of the League to repress. It is imperative that the United States join the League of Nations, provided that the League is widened by the admission of Russia and Germany and that its constitution is thoroughly democratized.

"The most effective work for peace was done in Latin-American countries while American capitalists were busy fomenting war sentiment against Mexico in aid of their sinister design to appropriate Mexico's wealth and to enslave the Mexican

people. The organized American workers boldly extended the hand of friendship to their fellow-workers across the Rio Grande and established solid ties of international solidarity between the working classes of both countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the courageous stand of American Labor and its determined opposition to the propaganda of American concessionaires in Mexico have on more than one occasion largely helped to avert war between the countries.

"It was the American Federation of Labor also that brought into being the Pan-American Federation of Labor, composed of chosen representatives of Labor organizations in a number of American countries. The American workers have thus succeeded in a task in which their Government has signally failed, gaining the confidence of the South American people. The Pan-American Federation of Labor is a potent factor for the preservation of peace on the American continent.

"On the whole the struggles of the American workers against the dangers of war are not as effective as those of their fellow-workers in Europe, and that for two principal reasons—their abstention from working-class politics and their aloofness from the international Labor movement. The Labor movement of the United States stands practically alone in shunning direct political action and dividing its forces in support of old parties. Above all, it is important that the great body of American workers be brought into closer contact with the economic struggles and pacific aspirations of their fellow-workers on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean and that they acquire greater political power and influence at home, for, after all, the most realistic hope of each of universal peace and international good will lies in the advent of Socialist Labor Governments in the important countries of the world.

"When England, France and Germany will be simultaneously and permanently governed by Labor the peace of Europe will be largely assured. If Labor would at the same time control the political destinies of the United States, international wars on a large scale would be rendered impossible.

"The present-day race between war and peace is at the bottom only one of the final phases of the age-long struggle between competition and cooperation, production for profit and production for use, Capitalism and Socialism."

Hillquit wound up by calling the attention of the delegates to the fact that when war is knocking at the door of European countries things do not always work out as Socialists expected them in times of peace, as experience showed in 1914. Many of our expectations and preachings, expressions of international solidarity, and all our preparatory work that was based on principles of Socialism, were smashed to pieces. He warned the comrades of Europe to bear that fact in their minds. Referring to America again, he pointed out how the American Federation of Labor, unconnected as it is with the international Socialist movement, has yet done a great deal toward preventing war. He enumerated thereupon important instances where this was the case. He spoke soberly and interestingly of the American Federation of Labor, giving it credit where credit was due. His last remarks were an appeal to the European comrades to take more interest in the American Labor movement and to bring it within the international working-class fold. The English delegates interrupted the speech with their customary "Hear, hear," and there was warm applause at the end.

By LEO GLAESER

MARSEILLES, Aug. 25. ABRAHAM CAHAN, Editor of the Jewish Forward, made a speech at the opening of the session today. He was introduced by the venerable Socialist leader of Italy, the celebrated Turati, who was one of the two chairmen of the day, the other being Abramovich, for Russia.

Turati introduced Cahan with complimentary remarks as a prominent leader and builder of the movement in America. When Cahan mounted the great and beautifully decorated platform there was applause from several delegations, particularly the French, German and English. Speaking in vigorous, sonorous tones, he said:

"Comrades: I am here today to convey to this Congress a message from 300,000 organized Jewish workmen in the United States. It has been said, in a spirit of anti-Semitic sarcasm, that a Jew is a banker or a Terrorist Bolshevik. This is not altogether true. (Smiles and laughter among delegates.) I am speaking in behalf of a vast number of Jewish people who are neither one nor the other, and I think it is only fair to these 300,000 and the entire Jewish race to place this fact

on record before this World Congress.

"These working people send their hearty greetings and fervent loyalty to this Labor and Socialist International. They are inspired by the Socialist spirit and their hearts go out to this body. They vote for candidates of the Socialist Party of the United States, represented here by the delegation of which I have the honor of being a member. A great many of these Jewish workers form units of the American Federation of Labor, of which Comrade Hillquit spoke so truly yesterday. As he explained, the American Federation of Labor, to whom a great deal of credit is due for its good work in many ways, is unfortunately not yet ready to enter the Socialist fold. These Jewish workmen, however, are part and parcel of our movement in America, and if they have not joined formally the International it is because, as members of the American Federation of Labor, they are not in position to detach themselves and join the political body as trade unions, but many of them are members of this International by being members of the Socialist Party and many others are affiliated with this International Congress in heart and soul.

"In the recent steel strike these workers contributed \$200,000 to that struggle. They are contributing large sums to all struggles of unions and political campaigns in America and Europe. The Jewish Socialists have a wonderful body, 90,000 strong, known as the Workmen's Circle, a body of mutual aid permeated with Socialist spirit and doing excellent work in varied directions.

"There are great bodies of Jewish workmen who do not happen to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for reasons that I cannot enter into here, such as the marvelous Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which should not be confused with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, another great union of Jewish workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Then there are scores of other Jewish unions. Most of these are grouped and known by a German name borrowed from the early German Socialists, Vereinigte Judische Gewerkschaften. Jewish workmen in whose behalf I am speaking own a daily newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward, whose circulation is 250,000 and which owns a ten-story building in New York, a plant and building in Chicago, and has offices in many other cities of the United States. About 50 per cent of the paper's very large profits are given away to help in strike and Socialist campaigns and other good causes. I felt it was my duty to state these facts, although they are pretty well known among comrades of Europe." (Applause.)

The speech was translated into French and German. It made quite a stir.

Various committees have been working in their respective rooms. The first committee to report was one on the eight-hour day. The resolution was brought in by Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor in MacDonald's Cabinet, who is Chairman of the Committee. In his introductory remarks, Shaw mentioned, among other things, the fact that in the United States 48 per cent of the workers worked eight hours or less. In Europe the case is different, which makes the resolution clearer to American readers.

The resolution, reads as follows: "The Labor and Socialist International demands a national eight-hour day, with free Saturday afternoon for all workers, and that by inspection, administration and Labor control, the eight-hour day exist in actual fact and not in theory.

"It demands no unjustified overtime which nullifies laws already passed. The Congress demands less than an eight-hour day for trades so unhealthy that eight hours is too long. It demands eight hours for all such workers as commercial employees, marine workers and agricultural workers, not at present covered by laws. The Congress emphasizes the importance of the great Powers, the United States, England and Germany, setting an example in adopting the eight-hour day. The Congress demands that every hour the worker is required to be at the disposal of the employer shall be calculated as an hour of work. The Congress demands the immediate ratification by all nations pledged in the Washington Convention of the International Labor Organization to carry out the agreement to adopt the eight-hour day without further delay."

There was friction on the question of reparations and cancellation of war debts, but that occurred inside the committee of unemployment and not in the Congress session. The English delegation vigorously demanded on behalf of 1,500,000 unemployed and more for over four years the immediate cancellation of all reparations and war debts to help put the world on its economic feet. Belgian and French delegations ve-

hemently opposed, on grounds that the International's previous decisions had accepted the reparations and the English motion would upset things and harm the cause everywhere. The motion, however, was carried by a majority of the committee. Thereupon Comrade de Brouckere of Belgium resigned, but the resignation was not accepted. The eight-hour resolution was accepted unanimously by the Congress.

Comrade Bracke, popular leader of the French Socialist Party, announced the 75th birthday of the veteran Russian Socialist, Paul Axelrod. Then Abramowitz made a powerful and stirring address, saying, among other things: "Axelrod, together with Plechanoff, gave their lives to the dissemination of Marxism in Russia. They laid the foundation of the whole Marxian movement in Russia, and yet the Communists, who boast of being holders of the Marxian theory, do not even allow any mention of Axelrod's name and instead of celebrating his birthday vilify and throw mud at this founder of the Marxian movement in the country they now control. The only places where the birthday of this venerable champion of Marxian Socialism will be celebrated are the prisons of Russia, where the real followers of the great teacher, Marx, are languishing. They are being punished for living up to his principles."

By ABRAHAM CAHAN

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.

I AM writing this cable in the morning. The full Congress session will begin this afternoon. Now committees are at work preparing resolutions on various questions. The scenes in the committee rooms are very interesting and characteristic of the earnestness of the delegates and also of present situations in Europe, most of them unknown to Americans at the present moment.

The hall of the Congress is located some distance from the center of the town. A broad avenue, three miles in length, lined by beautiful Southern trees and studded by palm trees, leads to a magnificent circular open space enlivened by more palms and statues.

There is something almost weird in the poetic beauty and vastness of this panorama. A great sculptured fountain with a beautiful artificial pond is directly in front of the vast exposition Building where the Congress holds sessions. Walking up and down this avenue in twos, threes or larger groups, some with arms around one another, whispering, gesticulating, debating excitedly, are scores of delegates. They are discussing important questions about to come up at the Congress. It isn't merely a matter of theory to them nor solely a source of idealistic emotions; it is a question of life and death to Europe as a whole and to each country in its own way.

In particular, speakers at the Congress and committee meetings of ten refer to wounds left by the war as having been completely healed so far as Socialist Parties are concerned in their relationship toward one another. But these scars of catastrophic struggle are still raw, open wounds, exposed and making themselves felt economically in England, Germany, France, and almost every other minor country. Now delegates are confronted with this seeming contradiction. In their attitude as International Socialists and Socialist idealists they should apparently ignore those temporary woes of humanity which happen to manifest themselves in each country in its own peculiar way, and to think solely of the generic problem of universal purpose of bringing about the solution of all solutions to bleeding humanity, that solution which is known as Socialism. But, on the other hand, many of these comrades belong to parties who represent concrete power in their countries. They have an effective voice in legislative bodies and they are daily faced with the task of trying to solve these great questions of bread-and-butter and of life and death. Can they afford to close their eyes to the immediate demands that are made upon them by the working class and by

the population at large and indulging in beautiful dreams of Socialist future, close at hand though that future might be? Of course not. It would be suicidal to a Socialist Party to follow a line of policy of this nature. It is only Socialists of those countries where movement is almost entirely a matter of aspiration and poetic forecast where movement as a matter of concrete power is negligible. These parties can afford to soar into pearly clouds of Socialist generalities. Communists are enjoying this kind of emotional excursion, but Socialists of Germany, France, England, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia must forego that pleasure. Communists of Marseilles, by the way, held a conference or Congress, as they insisted on calling it. I had a report of it from a Communist who had attended. These are his words:

"There was a lot of fire, but I must confess no substance. Some of the older members of the Communist Congress admit that congresses of that kind get nowhere. Of course, Communists spared no diatribe to vilify delegates of the Labor and Socialist International. It is perfectly clear that most of the cursing and rhetoric of Communists come from the very youngest element of Marseilles Communists. Their speeches were such a meaningless jumble of words that it was impossible to make sense of what the speakers tried to say. French are emotional, and in the South, in towns like Marseilles, they are extremely so. When a Marseilles Communist works himself into a frenzy it is hard to understand what he is talking about."

Delegates in the Labor and Socialist Congress are taking tasks very seriously, discussing every feature of the resolutions with utmost gravity and concern. It is quite hot here, but the nearness of the Mediterranean Sea tempers sultry air as New York Bay never does in case of poor, sweltering New Yorkers in August. Still there is a good sprinkling of white linen suits and shoes among the delegates, and to see these almost dandified men gesticulating as if their very lives were at stake and sometimes all but shaking fists in each other's faces makes appearance of seeming contradiction.

## 2,000 Artificial Flower Workers On Strike

Two thousand men and women, among them a good many youngsters, rebelled against the most inhuman conditions imposed on them in the artificial flower and feather industry.

A call for a general strike, sent out by a comparatively small group of workers who have been organizing for about a year, brought out about 75 per cent of the workers in the industry.

They are on strike now for about two weeks and are continuing in good spirits ready to continue until the employers grant them their modest requests.

The average wage in the trade is about \$16 a week, and 54 hours a week is the rule. The union, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., is demanding a 25 per cent increase in wages, a 44-hour week and union recognition.

Most of the shops are crippled and some of the employers, representing their association, have already offered to grant all demands except recognition of the union. But the workers refused to go back on such terms. They know now that if this first strike has made their employers offer these concessions that a permanent union will get them more eventually. They are determined to stick by the union until this demand is also granted. Meetings are held every day at the strike headquarters at Beethoven Hall, where the workers are addressed by well-known men and women in the Labor movement.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Making Culture of Sport

THE Dayton Monkey trial earned all its cost by demonstrating the possibility of the sporting spirit. We are the greatest sports on earth. Nothing pleases us more than to beat somebody or to see somebody beaten by our side. And because few of us are of the beating kind we attach ourselves to some world beater and thereby share part of his glory. This tendency also explains the popularity of national idols, as Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey. These men are first class beaters. By hanging on to their coat tails "we" usually win. Therefore, hurrah for our Babe, Jack and the home team.

The rooters in bleachers and arena are like the barnacles on the hulks of ships. They do not make the ship go and yet they share in the speed of the ship.

I know nothing about the psychology of barnacles. But I have a hunch that they are speed fans. As the ocean greyhound plows through the waves I think I hear them yell in microscopic voices: "Go to it, old socks; show 'em your heels; atta boy; beat 'em to it." As the steamer is warped in the dock, it seems I hear exclamations of victory like: "We broke another record! don't tell us we ain't there. What did I tell you! leave it to us; oh, boy! what a speed we made. Here comes Cold Molasses; thought she could beat us."

Thus the achievements of the ship builders become the glory of the little barnacles and they flap their little fins and wag their tails and clap their little clippers and squeak their little squeakers until they are sore and hoarse from joy.

All of this, including barnacle fins, tails and voices, is speculation, of course. But not so the following incident.

I was standing on a street in Springfield, Illinois. For a week or so there had been a strike of the laborers who laid the new streets. They had good grounds to strike. If I remember right, their wage was only forty cents per hour, and they demanded sixty. Here, then, was something that concerned the very existence of these men and their families.

As I stood there a man approached me who had all the earmarks of a striking laborer. His uniform of blue overalls was faded, patched and smeared with grease and clay. His breast heaved under deep excitement. His face was flushed and red as a beet. His horny, ham-like hands were doubled in angry fists. From his eyes spurted the fire of combat.

Thinking that there had been a conflict between strikers and strike-breakers, I asked the walking volcano if there had been a fight. "Has there been a fight!" he heaved at me, "ah, boy! has there been a fight! And that fellow thought he could fight; came clear over here to beat us and got knocked stiff in the second round."

Realizing that I had made a mistake somewhere, I inquired as to who was knocked stiff.

"Man, where have you been all this time?" he came back contemptuously; "who was knocked stiff? that lolly dolly Frenchman who thought he could beat us was knocked stiff, that's what. Oh what a wallop Dempsey gave to that boy! that's what. We keep the champion belt, that's what."

A few days later the strike was lost and the men went back to their drudgery at the old scale of forty cents an hour—but we kept the belt.

Well, what are we going to do about the sporting proclivities of our people? Utilize them for the promotion of culture—that's what. The deep interest which the American masses and newspapers have taken in the Dayton trial shows the way. By lifting science into the realm of national sport it became popular overnight, didn't it?

Well, then, why not start a contest between some American and Irish Michael Angelo as to which can chisel out the biggest and best Moses in the shortest time? Why not have a contest between Irving Berlin and Oscar Straus as to who can turn out the most popular melody in record time? Why not get one of our native Rembrandts to challenge some Italian Rafael to beat him at painting Madonnas, with both arms tied behind the back? Why not get Judge Raulston and Clarence Darrow to pull off a sixty-four hour marathon debate on Evolution, without eating or sleeping?

If these events were as thoroughly advertised as prize fights, ball games and monkey trials; if they were held in the Harvard Stadium of the Yale Bowl (where they naturally belong), and if proper admission was charged, they would be attended by hundreds of thousands of the very best people, and the millions of second-best not so good people could get their culture by watching the score board at home. Thus art, science and music would become as popular as dog fights in Arkansas, and before long we could beat the world in culture as we beat it in every other line.

When I showed this marvelous scheme to my buddy, he allowed I should have it copyrighted and make millions out of it. But I'm not a fortune hunter. Money means nothing to me. Give me enough spirits to feed my spiritual life and I ask for nothing more. Let others wallow in the filthy lucre. For me the lofty heights where the gods of wisdom, art and beauty dwell. Besides, my genius belongs to my country. It's all I have to give in return for my naturalization papers. So help yourself, kind friends, and if any of you should make his pile in wholesale culture as indicated in the above scheme, he has my blessing. I thank you.

Adam Coaldrigger.

### Henry Thoreau

Thoreau's answer to Emerson, who visited his friend in prison, there for refusal to pay what he thought to be an unjust tax, is an American classic. "Why are you here, Henry?" asked Emerson. "And why are you not here, Ralph?" was Thoreau's reply. This apt reply is illustrative of Henry Thoreau, the man and the writer. A hard-headed Yankee, he held to his light as he knew it, insisting upon living his own life at all costs. What places such as "Walden" and "Cape Cod" among the highest achievements of American literature is just this entirely personal experience, the expression of the finest ideals of individual freedom and individual responsibility to the community America has yet had to offer.

## HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST



No. 8

HENRY SNIFF HOUND.

Portland, Ore.—Henry Sniff Hound, a leading corporation lawyer of the Northwest, says that he has made a thorough study of the movements in Europe against the existing governments. He says without hesitation that "they are all pernicious and unsound in principle." Mr. Hound says further that "the intellectual, moral, and material force of the world should be exerted against the spreading of such Communist doctrines as the abolition of the noble, dignified profession of law." "None of us will feel at ease if such doctrines prevail," said the distinguished lawyer.

## British Poets and Philosophers THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

### Ogilvie and Doctrine of

Land Improvements: Far keener but also more cautious in his practical suggestions than Spence was William Ogilvie, Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen University. Ogilvie declared that, by the operation of land monopoly, "the happiness of mankind had been for ages more invaded and restrained than by all the tyranny of kings, the imposture of priests, and the chicanery of lawyers taken together, though these are supposed to be the greatest evils that afflict the societies of human kind."

From natural law he gained two maxims, the first, that every man had an equal share in land; the second, "that every one, by whose labor any position of the soil has been rendered more fertile, has the right to the additional produce of that fertility, or to the value of it, and may transfer this right to other men." And "whoever enjoys any revenue not proportioned to such industry or exertion of his own or of his ancestors is a freebooter who has found means to cheat or rob the public. . . . The hereditary revenue of a great landlord. . . . is a premium given to idleness."

However, the Aberdeen professor believed that "great changes, suddenly accomplished, were always pregnant with danger and evil," and the immediate legislation suggested was of a mild nature. The land would be left in private possession, under his plan but the rent would be determined by arbitrators.

**Thomas Paine Proposes Inheritance Tax:** The third member of this school was Thomas Paine, who in his "Rights of Man" distinguished between land and its improvements. The land itself, he maintained, belonged to the community. On the other hand, the improved value of the land belonged to the cultivator who created it. The community, as the owner of the land, must reclaim the ground rent in the shape of a 10 per cent inheritance tax on estates, and divide the national fund thus obtained among the propertyless to compensate them for the loss of their natural rights! For this proposal, he was accused by Spence in his "Rights of Infants" (1797) of selling the people's birthright for a mess of pottage.

**William Godwin and the Intellectuals:** The doctrines of Spence, of Ogilvie, and of Paine may have appealed to certain elements among the masses, but in the fervid days of the French Revolution in the latter part of the eighteenth century they left the radical intellectuals cold. These had read the flashing words of Rousseau and of the Encyclopaedists, and "nothing else satisfied them than political anarchy, abolition of private property, absolute reign of reason, universal benevolence and joyful devotion to social duty and justice."

This need was supplied by William Godwin, unfrocked preacher of journalistic turn of mind, who arose one morning in 1793, after writing his "Enquiry Concerning Political Justice," to find himself famous.

**Godwin Attacks Government:** Throughout, Godwin's social views were based on abstract theory. Man, he held, had no innate ideas; either a good or a bad nature. He had but the passive capacity to receive sensations and the active capacity to reason. Reason turned sensations into thoughts. On thought depended moral action. If the outside world were based on justice, the impressions received would be good, the thoughts and motives would be good, and evil would be eliminated. Man would thus steadily improve. But Government, originating in force and violence, strengthens evil by defending institutions that are based on injustice. It perpetuates inequalities, and binds men with the chains of authority. Government is evil, society is natural; Government springs from our vices, society from

our needs. Government can be abolished "by equity and the common deliberations on general welfare, which is the law of reason."

**Private Property Must Go:** Government, however, is not the only institution that must be abolished if justice is to reign. Private property must also be eliminated, for it develops an inequality which fosters vanity and depravity among the rich and a slave status and immorality among the poor. It deprives the worker of leisure to cultivate his mind, and leisure is the real wealth of the nation. Economic justice would work a rare transformation:

"If justice reigned a state of equality would prevail. Labor would become light, as rather to assume the appearance of agreeable relaxation and gentle exercise. Every man would have a frugal, yet wholesome, diet; every man would go forth to that moderate exercise of his corporeal functions that would give hilarity to his spirits. None would be made torpid with fatigue, but all would have leisure to cultivate the kindly and philanthropic affections and to let loose his faculties in the search of intellectual improvements. How rapid would be the advance of intellect, if all men were admitted into the field of knowledge! And the moral progress would be as great as the intellectual. The vices which are inseparably joined to the present system of property would inevitably expire in the present: State of society where all shared alike the bounties of Nature. . . . No man would be an enemy of his neighbor, for they would have no subject of contention, and, of consequence, philanthropy would assume the empire which reason assigns her. . . ."

**Each According to His Needs:** Godwin had no patience with the theory afterwards enunciated by Saint Simon that each should be recompensed in accordance with his capacity. It is not just, he held, that one should receive 100 times more than he needs, simply because he performs greater service. For one has a right to superfluities. If one has ten loaves of bread, and another has none, common justice demands that the hungry should obtain from the well-to-do enough to appease his hunger. He approved, on the other hand, the formula afterwards adopted by Louis Blanc, "To each according to his needs." Godwin gave no outline of any future utopia. He advocated no close Communist society, but a community of

free individuals bent on the development of their personality. He did not share the anxiety of Wallace regarding the overpopulation of the globe. Mind, he believed, was perfectly capable of controlling matter in this respect.

In his later editions, Godwin, doubly convinced by the French Revolution of the utility of force, made it clear that he depended on reason and persuasion as the sole weapons to bring in the new order. He even approved of the repressive measures which Mr. Pitt has introduced against some of his followers accused of inciting to violence to attain their ends.

**The Poet's Dream of Liberty:** When Godwin's "Enquiry Concerning Political Justice" first appeared in 1793, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey were young men 23, 21 and 19 years of age respectively.

**Wordsworth:** Wordsworth had just returned from a trip to France, where he had become acquainted with the French revolutionists and had been tempted to throw in his lot with the Brissotins. He felt that the travail of the time indicated moral rebirth of humanity, and hoped to see the establishment of utopia not on "some secret island, but in the very world, which is the world of all of us—the place where, in the end, we find our happiness or not at all." Of the period he writes:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive;  
But to be young was very heaven!  
I had approached, like other youths,  
The shield  
Of human nature from the golden side,  
And would have fought, even to the death, to attest  
The quality of the metal which I saw. . . ."

I began  
To meditate with ardor on the rule  
And management of nations, what it is  
And ought to be; and strove to learn  
how far  
Their power or weakness, wealth or poverty,  
Their happiness or misery, depends  
Upon their laws and fashion of the State."

And when the terror of the revolution began to raise doubts in his mind regarding the quick realization of liberty and equality, Godwin's book came to teach him "to look through all the frailties of the world, and with a resolute mastery . . . build social upon personal liberty."

## The White Man's Hari-Kari

By EUGENE V. DEBS

HOW the world seems to be drifting or rushing, as observed by a watchful and thoughtful man known all over the world, is significant and important. Recently, in an interview given to a group of Far West newspaper men, Eugene V. Debs gave his impressions on the matter very clearly and interestingly, as follows:

"With war, intolerance and the halting of its social growth the white civilization is fast committing hari-kari."

"Every day's paper is a chronicle of the crimes of civilization."

"Two million men are out of work in America."

"The lives of 2,000,000 children are being ground down in daily toil."

"Our divorces almost equal our marriages."

"There are more soldiers under arms in Europe than ever before, and in the laboratories of every Christian nation men are at work devising new means of wholesale human slaughter. As Mark Twain said, it has remained to Christians to develop massacre to a science. The only reason the world isn't fighting itself to sudden death is because it's tired out from fighting."

"The latest manifestation of our failing order is the Fundamentalist movement. The K.K.K. is dying and fundamentalism is its rightful heir. Let none try to laugh this thing down. The war on fundamentalism will be long and bitter. What reaction is to politics fundamentalism is to theology, and their goal is the same—to halt progress and growth."

"Just as comfortable, well-fed and well-housed Babbitts want to shut the door on political change, these same Babbitts want to stop mental and spiritual growth—which is what Evolution means."

"If laws and repressions are to take the places of proud morality we must admit that our civilization is a failure. What then? A brown or yellow civilization perhaps, as per the old Biblical prophecy, will reconquer the world. To me it makes no difference. If it is civilization, I welcome it. We have never had any yet."

## From the Outside Looking In

Bourgeois Bed Time Stories

WE WERE talking about "outsiders" in the Labor movement, Ben Stolberg, Tom Tippet, Paul Sifton and I. Of course, Tom is no "outsider" in any sense of the word, he carrying a card in the Illinois Miners' Union and having been at the face not so many years ago. But all of us at one time or another have experienced the unpleasant sensation of being treated as "High-brows" and intellectuals when we have undertaken some job for Labor, and we were trying to get at the reason why and find out if it was entirely our fault that we were regarded as butter-in.

God knows, none of us has gotten rich from any work we have done to advance Labor's cause. The average "Labor leader" could buy us all out without going into hock. It's a joke to hear some potbellied, silk-shirted, Pullman-riding official rave along about the "graft" that is being dragged down by those who do research or publicity or make speeches for Labor.

And those critics of "grafting intellectuals" know best how false are their charges, for they sign the measly checks that are unwillingly doled out to the "outsiders."

Another frequent charge is that unless you are a manual worker you are on Labor's side because you want to gain power or control over something or somebody. This is the purest essence of banana oil. One of the most promising educational efforts that I have encountered in the field of Labor was shot to pieces because the local leader feared that outsiders who had charge of the project were trying to get his job.

Now so far as I am concerned, and this goes for my friends who are working for Labor despite the fact that they don't go to their work in overalls, there isn't a job in the Labor movement as today constituted that any of us would touch with a ten-foot pole.

We can think of lots more interesting ways of spending our time than sitting around brass cuspidors in smoke-filled, hotel bed-rooms figuring out how to rig our opponents in the coming union elections.

This business of having to produce calloused palms and hump-toed boots before you are eligible to do anything for the Labor movement gives me a swift pain in the left ear.

It brings to mind the story of Frank O'Malley on the old New York Sun in the days before that paper got Munseyized.

O'Malley had been assigned to cover a public dinner at the Waldorf. He had been working hard all day and arrived at the dinner more or less tattered and torn. The chairman of the dinner committee gave him the high hat at the door, saying, "My good man, don't you have a dinner jacket?" "Sure," said O'Malley, cheerfully, "but I don't wear it when I'm on the job any more than I wear a fire helmet when I cover a fire."

If it is necessary to be hard-boiled in order to do legal or publicity or research work for Labor, we can be as hard-boiled as anybody, spit on the floor and everything. But how is that going to help the general movement?

No, boys and girls, we "outsiders" have made a lot of mistakes in our dealings with Labor, but the biggest one of all is this—we have been too gosh-darned humble.

The Labor movement is not an isolated thing with a Chinese Wall about it. It isn't a private fight; anyone can get in it, the more the merrier if they fight on the right side.

For years we have compromised our principles and kept our mouths shut for the sake of the movement and run back and forth across the country at the behest of pig-eyed, rhinoceros-hided, bull-minded Laborites who have no more idea what the Labor movement is all about than they have about the heliocentric theory of the Universe.

We have worked long hours at distasteful and often dangerous jobs for an amount that a walking delegate for the bricklayers wouldn't so much as sneeze at, and for our reward we have been ridiculed as "high-brows" by some fawning A. F. of L. editor who hasn't been near a piece of honest work for Labor since Hector was a sucking pup.

I have seen "outsiders" freezing on picket-lines, holding forbidden meetings under the guns of corporation deputies, getting themselves ostracized by entire communities, while at the same time union organizers have been lolling about in hotels laughing their heads off at those who take the Labor movement seriously.

And I am getting sick of this attitude of certain leaders towards men and women whose boots they are not fit to shine.

Tom Tippet uttered pretty near the last word on this subject when he said, "They speak about the Labor movement as though it were some sort of closed corporation. It's just though you should say that no one except cancer sufferers should have anything to say about cancer."

Some day all of us exploited "outsiders" are going to get together and compare notes. I think we will find that at that conference there will be more intimate knowledge of the Labor movement as a whole than is now possessed by any kosher officials, and that furthermore we have a darned sight better plan for making the movement move than the whole pack of the aforesaid.

Intellectuals of the World, Arise! You have nothing to lose but your chains—and damned little of that.

McAlister Coleman.

. . . The mass of men serve the State thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies. They are the standing army, and the militia, gaolers, constables, posse comitatus, etc. In most cases there is no free exercise whatever of the judgment or of the moral sense; but they put themselves on a level with wood and earth and stones; and wooden men can perhaps be manufactured that will serve the purpose as well. Yet such as these even are commonly esteemed good citizens. . . . A very few, as heroes, patriots, martyrs, reformers in the great sense, and men, serve the State with their consciences also, and so necessarily resist it for the most part; and they are commonly treated as enemies by it.

—HENRY DAVID THOREAU.



# TO THE BOURGEOIS SCIENTISTS

By THE EDITOR

THE NEW LEADER has occasionally been favored by marked copies of the Truth Seeker in which a writer has been careful to call our attention to a criticism of the Socialist movement on the score of rationalism. In the issue of August 22 we are again favored with a marked paragraph which we pass on to our readers:

"If there are any followers of Karl Marx in the Socialist Party in New York, they must be greatly depressed by the sad spectacle of their candidate for Mayor, Norman Thomas, occupying Christian pulpits. The Socialist Party seems to have fallen down 'spiritually' as well as numerically."

This will afford us a little sermon directed to the bourgeois Ration-

## A Few Words of Advice to Rationalists Whose Policies Are Not Those of Socialism

alists and pseudo-scientists. The assumption is that the Socialist Party, as a Party representing the claims of the workers for emancipation, should not nominate any man who has had or now has any connection with the Church. The other side of this proposition is that it should nominate only men and women who have not had such connections or do not have them now.

This is the point of view of a publication that is supposed to be "scientific" and is opposed to "superstition." It assumes that the Rationalist is a safe man in all cases to represent the working class. It ignores the fact that men like Spencer, Bradlaugh and Ingersoll, were sup-

porters of the capitalist system that condemns millions of human beings to wage servitude and exploitation. They were bourgeois to the core just as many who write for the Truth Seeker are.

Moreover, men of science all over the world, with some notable and honorable exceptions, are themselves stamped with bourgeois superstitions and prejudices when it comes to the social sciences. They regard the capitalist form of society as eternal despite the evidence of universal change in history. American universities are filled with this type of scientist. They are either cowed by the alms given their institutions by the exploiters of Labor or afraid to

enter the struggle against the taboos and capitalist-inspired opinions that hold modern society in chains. Bourgeois science is as much the enemy of the working class as any Church that is influenced and whose policies are controlled by bankers, coal barons, stock brokers and the capitalist class in general.

What we would have the Truth Seeker understand is that we are only interested in winning recruits for the claims of the working class, and whether those recruits come from the Church or from science or from any other quarter we do not care. They are all welcomed as comrades in the struggle. We have in our ranks churchmen and men

of no church, men and women of wide variety of beliefs regarding a future life, but all determined to make this life as happy for the human race as it is possible for us to make it.

Our test of those who enter the struggle is not what they believe regarding a future life but whether they approve capitalist society as an acceptable social order. That test is applied to the Rationalist and Methodist, Athiest and Catholic, Monist and Christian Scientist, Materialist and Mormon. If he or she accepts capitalism, no matter what views the person has regarding after death, we are opposed to them. If a man or woman joins us in the struggle to abolish capitalism they may have any opinion they wish about other matters.

Norman Thomas has enlisted in the world struggle to abolish capitalism; that is enough for us. If a Rationalist desires to join—and we have them—that, too, is enough for us. We shall not set one Socialist to fighting another Socialist over views of a future life when both are needed to concentrate their energies for the struggle to wipe out the economic order which fills the world with ignorance, destitution, insecurity and war.

Bourgeois rationalism and science, we would have the Truth Seeker understand, have no lure for us. Centuries after we are dead men and women will continue to dispute, as they have for many centuries, over a future life. Such discussions will never take a single child out of a factory hell or one tubercular girl from the clutches of a sweater. On the contrary, to the extent that the workers engage in this endless dispute will their attention be taken from the problem of reorganizing society and making this world a fit place in which to live.

An illustration drawn from American history occurs to us here. The most uncompromising wing of the Abolitionists, the Garrison faction, was overwhelmingly religious. The South had very few scientists but its two leading scholars, Thomas Roderick Dew and Thomas Cooper,

worked out a thorough social, economic, political and historical philosophy of slavery. They were the two conspicuous scientific Rationalists of the South, but that did not prevent them from justifying an archaic system of servitude in the name of science.

The assumption that because a man is a modern Rationalist and scientist he is a safe and creditable representative of a movement for human liberation is infantile reasoning. Nicholas Murray Butler is a thorough evolutionist, but his politics belong to the aristocratic traditions of the Federalists. There is little doubt that he would have been ranged with Dew and Cooper had he lived in the South before the Civil War. According to the Truth Seeker dictum, if Butler was a candidate for Mayor of New York City we Socialists should support him.

Once and for all we inform these gentlemen that our sole test in this struggle is the one applied by Wendell Phillips: Are you for the slave or against him? If against the Socialist movement and its aims, whether you be priest or scientist, minister or Rationalist, Christian or Athiest, we are against you. The workers of all faiths and no faiths constitute one exploited class, a class that has common claims and common interests, and the Socialist Party seeks to enlist them all for the common struggle.

Moreover, since the Truth Seeker drags the name of Marx in, we may here remark that Marx never at any time said that the Socialist Parties in their political activities should confine their nominations to Rationalists. On the other hand, there is little doubt that had any Socialist Party in his time ever suggested this he would have opposed it on the ground that the class struggle is the fundamental consideration and not a division of the workers into Christians, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Rationalists, etc.

Finally, we are able to take care of our own movement without the aid of bourgeois science of scientists. Many of them are just as superstitious about the perpetuation of capitalism as the most ignorant of those who have had little opportunity to inform themselves. At the same time we welcome the enlistment of Rationalists as we do all others in the Socialist movement, but when they do enlist they will accept comradeship with all other Socialists in the common struggle.

## On The International Front

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

### CONFERENCE ON MOROCCO

#### Favor Independence for Rifians

At a conference in Paris on July 28 by representatives of the British Labor Party, the Socialist Party of France, and the Spanish Socialist Party on the Moroccan situation, it was decided to urge the interested Governments to move at once for peace by entering into direct negotiations with Abd-El-Krim, the Rifian chief, and letting the public know just what was doing. These negotiations should be based upon recognition of the independence of the Rif and the establishing by France and Spain of a border that would insure economic security for Abd-El-Krim and his people. All military operations should be halted during peace negotiations, and if the negotiators fail to agree the conflict is to be put up to the League of Nations to which the Rif is to be admitted after the signing of the treaty of peace. Among those attending the Paris conference were Josiah Wedgwood, Leon Blum, Paul Faure, and Pierre Renaudel.

### AUSTRIA

#### Socialist Veteran Passes

With the passing of Jakob Reumann, the first Socialist Mayor of Vienna, in his seventy-second year, the Labor movement of Austria lost one of its most active and beloved veterans. A genuine "Wiener Kind," Comrade Reumann's lifelong work for the proletariat had endeared him to the hearts of his fellow-workers of the entire nation. In 1899, when the Labor movement in Austria was taking shape, he swore fidelity to the red flag at a mass demonstration, and through all the long years of agitation and persecution he never wavered in his allegiance. In 1898 Reumann was one of the two Socialists sent by the workers of Vienna to represent them in the City Council, and when thirty years later the revolution gave equal rights to the proletariat and the Socialists won a majority in the Council Reumann was the logical candidate for the mayoralty. During the terrible post-war period he ably managed the affairs of the Austrian capital, but about two years ago, feeling his strength failing, he retired and was succeeded by Comrade Karl Seitz.

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the present Mayor. Reumann was a member of the Austrian Parliament and also of the Federal Council. When his body was given to the flames on Aug. 1 at the municipal crematorium, the erection of which he had put through despite violent Clerical Governmental opposition, more than 100,000 working people marched in the procession.

#### 300,000 Members In Vienna

The popularity of the Socialist Administration of Vienna, as compared with the Clerical control of the rest of the country, is held principally responsible for the rapid growth of the dues-paying party membership during the last few months. In two of the twenty-one districts into which the city is divided the party membership has passed the 30,000-mark and the total for the city is more than 300,000, out of a population of some 1,900,000. These figures help show the insignificance of the recent Communist efforts to split the powerful Yipsel movement by seizing upon the expulsion of three Communist agitators who had been trying to build up "cells" under pretext of working for the "Red Relief," as an excuse for organizing a so-called League of Independent Socialist Youth in the vain hope of luring young Socialists away from the parent body. The Vienna Yipsels are over 13,000 strong and their influence upon the 36,000 pupils in the continuation schools is so strong that thus far the Clericals, Communists and Anti-Semites have been unable to elect a single member of the school councils. The Vienna organization of Socialist physicians, having built up a strong unit in the capital and some branches in the provinces, is now carrying on an active campaign for the purpose of extending its activities to the whole republic. The So-

cialist University Professors' Club and Students' League are also increasing their membership and influence.

#### Election Results Satisfactory

Recent Provincial elections in Upper Austria, District elections in Salzburg, and a District election in Mauer, near Vienna, have turned out satisfactorily from the Socialist viewpoint, despite the desperate campaigns waged by the reactionaries, who went so far in Upper Austria as to drop their old differences and combine in a bourgeois bloc. The Socialist popular vote in Upper Austria was about 114,000, a loss of 9,000 compared with the last elections, but the bourgeois vote fell 23,000 to some 380,000. The Communists got 2,400 votes; the Anti-Semite National Socialists 12,000, and the Independent Catholic Workers 3,000. The new Diet is made up of forty-four bourgeois members and sixteen Socialists, against fifty and twenty-two, respectively, in the old one. In the Salzburg elections the Socialists held nearly all their former seats in the district councils and more than made up for their few losses by capturing new positions. In Mauer the Socialist popular vote rose to 1,372 from 1,224 at the preceding election on Nov. 30, 1924, while the total of the three reactionary bourgeois parties was 1,330, a net loss of 86. The Democratic Defense League polled 108 votes. The Socialists won twelve seats in the council, as did their bourgeois opponents.

#### Czecho-Slovak Cooperation Continued

How the application of Socialist principles to the solution of racial minority problems makes for peace and harmony was illustrated at the third convention of the Czecho-Slovak Social Democratic Labor party in Austria recently held in Vienna. Practically all the speakers agreed

that their Socialist comrades in the big Austrian party were doing the right thing for the minorities and that continued cooperation on the political and economic fields was assured. Secretary Skrivan reported good progress in organization work and drew attention to the fact that the Party organ, Delnicke Listy, would celebrate its twentieth anniversary as a daily paper this fall.

### TURKEY

#### Labor Party In Existence

Although it has been repeatedly asserted in the European press that real Socialists and Communists in Turkey are as scarce as snakes in Ireland, the advance of modern industry in Kemal Pasha's domain is apparently developing a Labor movement. Writing in the Socialist Review, the scientific organ of the British Independent Labor party, Maurice Amer says that early this year the Turkish Labor party was formed, with several of the Deputies in the Turkish Parliament as members, and that it is publishing a weekly, the Maslik, in Constantinople. In its manifesto to the Turkish workers the new party points out that under the present election laws the some 200,000 mine, rail, street car, and port workers are not represented in the Chamber of Deputies and that consequently their interests are neglected. In the case of the miners, who are dreadfully exploited, the Government made a bluff of introducing some protective legislation two years ago, but thus far no such laws have been passed. Some few Turkish Labor unions have been organized, especially among the farm workers and the industrial workers in Constantinople, but they lack a central body.

## THE NEGRO WORKER SINGS

SOME of the most interesting pages in a collection of Negro songs just published by the University of North Carolina are those giving a number of Negro work songs. "The Grade Song," which follows, is called one of the most typical of all Negro songs. Here may be seen the humor and wit of the Negro workman and his relation to the boss. In this song he epitomizes the events of the work camp and the day. It is an excellent picture of the Negro workman.

### Grade Song

Well, I tole my captain my feet was cold;  
"Po' water on fire, let wheelers roll!"

Told my captain my han's was cold;  
"God damn yo' hands, let the wheelers roll!"

Well, captain, captain, you mus' be blin';  
Look at yo' watch! See ain't it quittin' time?

Well, captain, captain, how can it be?  
Whistles keep a-blowin', you keep a-workin' me.

Well, captain, captain, you mus' be blin';  
Keep a-hollerin' at me, skinnere damn nigh flyin'.

Well, I hear mighty rumblin' at water-trough;  
Well, it mus' be my captain an' water boss.

Well, de captain an' walker raise Cain all day;  
Well, captain take a stick, run walker away.

Wasn't dat ter'ble time—so dey all did say—  
When cap'n take hick'ry stick an' run walker away?

Well, I hear mighty rumblin' up in de sky;  
Mus' be my Lord go passin' by.

Well, dey makin' dem wheelers on de Western plan;  
Dey mos' too heavy for light-weight man.

"Skinner, skinner, you know yo' rule;  
Den go to de stable an' curry yo' mule.

"Well, curry yo' mule an' rub yo' hose,  
An' leave yo' trouble wid de stable boss."

Well, if I had my weight in time,  
I'd whip my captain till I went stone-blind.

Well, captain, captain, didn't you say  
You wouldn't work me in rain all day?

Well, you can't do me like you do po' Shins;  
You take Shine's money, but you can't take mins.

Well, de boat's up de river an' dey won't come down;  
Well, I believe, on my soul, dat dey's water-boun'.

Well, pay-day comes, and dey dese pay off;  
I got me money dan de walkin' boss.

Well, I got up on level, look as far's I can  
Nuthin' was a-comin but a big captain.

Well, I went to my dinner at twelve o'clock;  
I looked on table: "Forty-fo's" was out.

Get up in mornin' when ding-dong rings,  
Look at table—see same damn things.

Oh, Captain Redman, he's mighty damn mean,  
I think he come from New Orleans.

What does it matter to the boss if hands and feet  
are cold, or if laborers must work in the rain all day?  
"On with the work," is the only reply.

But the Negro also thinks his "captain" has great  
powers, and often boasts of him to other workers. How-  
ever, the general tone of the song is one of complaint—  
complaint against the driving, driving of the boss that  
makes of him little more than a work-mule.

Another favorite of the Negro workman, which re-  
veals worlds concerning the attitude of the Negro  
toward the white man, mainly in the South, but which  
the white man seldom hears, follows:

### Ain't It Hard To Be a Nigger?

Ain't it hard, ain't it hard,  
Ain't it hard, to be a nigger, nigger, nigger?  
Ain't it hard, ain't it hard?  
For you can't get yo' money when it's due.

Well, it makes no difference,  
How you make out yo' time;  
White man sho' bring a  
Nigger out bek'n'.

Nigger an' white man,  
Playin' seven-up;  
Nigger win de money—  
Skeered to pick 'em up.

If a nigger git 'rested,  
An' can't pay his fine,  
They sho' send him out  
To de county gang.

A nigger went to a white man,  
An' asked him for work;  
White man told nigger,  
"Yes, git out o' yo' shirt."

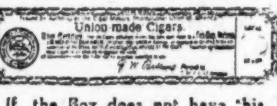
Nigger got out o' his shirt  
An' went to work;  
When pay-day come,  
White man say he ain't work 'nuf.


If you work all de week,  
And you work all de time,  
White man sho' to bring  
Nigger out bek'n'.

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won gains after many years of struggle.  
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The best and only way that you can help is to insist  
on the above Union Label.  
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and know that you are not doing so at the expense  
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# THE NEWER EDUCATION

By PROF. W. RASMUSSEN

THE foremost works of the newer pedagogical literature are "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man." Although Charles Darwin did not write a word about education save a few remarks on his own experiences from his school days, his works about Evolution have founded the reform movements which are running through the schools of today.

The theory of Evolution, which was practically introduced into science by the works of Charles Darwin, has been the motive which gave rise to the energetic study of the physical and mental evolution of the child, a study which rational pedagogy in the future will make the basis of its researches.

The great pedagogues before Darwin did not study the child systematically. Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and all the other educators, wrote and worked mainly on the basis of their personal experiences. Their genius and sympathy made them natural observers and intuitive interpreters of children; in their works, especially in "Emile," we find many interesting remarks about children, but a systematic study, a rational interpretation of their observations, was not put to use until the first edition of "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" had been published and the discussion of the problem of Evolution had taken place.

### Education Not a Science

After the publication of a number of short essays by Charles Darwin himself ("Mind," 1877) and by H. Taine ("Revue Philosophique," 1876), W. Preyer wrote the fundamental work of the new science, "Die Seele des Kindes" (The Mind of the Child, 1881). In recent years a steady stream of books about the mental evolution of the child has poured forth from the press. Yet

(Professor Wilhelm Rasmussen, author, teacher, scientist, member of the Danish Labor Parliament, was recently appointed head of the State Teachers' College of Denmark by the present Social-Democratic Minister of Education, Mrs. Nina Bang. Professor Rasmussen was born in 1869, was graduated from the Odense Gymnasium and admitted to the University in 1887. He took his master's degree in Natural and Geographical Science. He advanced continually in his profession. In 1919 he became Rector of Sundby Gymnasium and was appointed to his present position, which is the most responsible and honored in the

the scientists seem almost to be forgetting that education is not a science but an art. This art may, of course, as well as any other art, be developed further when based upon scientific investigations, but still—art always remains art. Education, especially education in school, is mainly dependent on the artistic skill of the educator. Why, then, study child psychology? Because the reader, while studying, acquires knowledge that will make him a more skillful observer of children and enable him to understand more clearly the causes of their behavior. There is a possibility that some time, when the nature of the child has become thoroughly well known through a long and intense study, we shall be able to sketch the rules for the future education, but at present the chief value of child study is the development of intelligent students of child nature.

### "The High Goal Of Education"

The high goal of education is to give to each child the opportunity for carrying on its personal development to the highest possible level, according to its inherited abilities. Individuals and societies can only evolve by the observance of both factors in the educational process. As each society has goals of its own, education necessarily varies with different societies. But all times and in all countries we notice that education has been and now is a process

teaching profession of Denmark and holds for life, by Minister Bang in 1924. Professor Rasmussen has been a Social Democrat all his life and has worked indefatigably in the party, especially for workers' education. He has published 18 books, the first group dealing with evolution, geography, biology, while the later books pertain to education, and particularly noted are his books on Child Psychology, several of which are published by Knopf. Many of his books have been translated into French, German, English, and of late into Russian. Next year he will publish another book on Child Psychology in the age group from 11 to 15 years.)

of adapting the children to the conditions of life.

Thus, at a time when no inventions are made, education must prepare the children to think the common thoughts and feel the common feelings. They are made conservative owing to the preservation by society of all kinds of forms, institutions, and customs. Just now, however, we are living in an age of change. We had thought it impossible to fly, and the next day we behold an American sailing through the air. Hence it becomes necessary to prepare the minds to meet these alterations to make them ready for the changed conditions, to enable them to take up and use these changes for their own good, and, where possible, to lead them to make

new inventions themselves. In fact, the essential aim of the education of our day is to educate the potential inventor in the practical as well as in the idealistic direction.

### Inventions Once Sinful

Years ago the invention of new things and the expression of new thoughts were considered sinful; what the fathers had accomplished was looked upon as the last word. The eyes of mankind were turned backward to look for the true forms of behavior. The golden age was in the past. The theory of Evolution has turned the eyes of mankind towards the future. Progress is of moment when the world is unpoised. The peoples and the countries that are able neither to accept inventions nor to invent for themselves remain poor and portionless. Such are the countries of Spain and Portugal; whereas the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, lands of inventors and inventions, will be the pioneers of the future, and rich, if they do not squander their riches in world wars.

Thus the renewal of education is to arise from two conditions: first, that every educator, parent or teacher, shall become a child psychologist, an interested observer of his own children or pupils; second, that education shall follow the lines of natural growth, and lead every child to a rational development of the powers of its mind.

## "NEVER AGAIN"

### A Poem and its Reading in the Trenches

During the war, James C. Welsh (now a British Labor M. P.) wrote a poem called "The Image of God," and, although the authorities made an effort to prohibit its publication and distribution, thousands of copies were printed on postcards and sold all over Scotland.

So great was the sale that the verses reached the soldiers in the trenches. Not only did they get into the hands of British Tommies, but even some of the German soldiers secured copies, as the following incident will show.

During the time when the British and German trenches were quite close to each other, and when the soldiers used to shout across to one another, one morning a German soldier shouted out: "Are you there, Jock?" Jock replied that he was. The German again shouted, "Will you listen to this?" and he began in a full round voice, and in good English, to recite "The Image of

God," tears being shed by most of those who listened to the verses.

When night came, "Jock" and the German soldier crawled out into No Man's Land, where they lay in the shelter of the darkness and discussed the situation. Each expressed himself freely, and both realized that, instead of hating each other, they loved each other, and the question arose: "Why should we be trying to kill one another?"

They soon came to the conclusion that they were the victims of a diabolical plot, which was engineered by a few men in each of the countries concerned, and that only when the workers in all lands understood each other better would war with all its horrors cease.

One of the eye-witnesses of that incident travelled many miles, the first time he was home on furlough, to tell Mr. Welsh the story.

## "THE IMAGE OF GOD"

I slaughtered a man, a brother,  
In the wild, fight at Mons;  
I see yet his eyes of horror,  
I hear yet his cries and groans.  
We met on the edge of the trenches,  
Where murder, in crimson, rode,  
When swift went my blade to his stomach—  
I'd slaughtered the Image of God.

We'd never in anger quarrelled,  
We never had met before;  
But someone had dreamt of conquest,  
And we had to buy it with gore.  
Perhaps he'd a wife and children,  
Through whose hopes and dreams he strode,  
With the pride of a king in his empire,  
An heroic Image of God.

And I asked myself the question,  
As I saw in his glazing eyes:  
"Am I my brother's keeper?"  
Till the sod I trod on cried:  
"You made his wife a widow!"  
Made desolate her abode.  
Your thrust made his children orphans—  
You slaughtered the Image of God."

The cold, cold stars keep blinking,  
And the winds make moaning sighs;  
Men worship me as hero, and laud me to the skies,  
But I keep on thinking dully, till my heart gets like a clod,  
Of the thrust I made in the trenches  
That slaughtered the Image of God.

JAMES C. WELSH.

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S. FINE, Vice-President.

E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

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UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 849 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. N. Y. Tel. Stags 6228

Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

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7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7618

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Henry Lutz, Recording Sec'y.

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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.

Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.

Local 245—Executive Board meets every Thursday.

Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.

These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union.

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

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H. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

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R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman.

ADOLPH LEWIS, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

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H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman.

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## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 8

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# The Truth About EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD

V. From the Soil Investigator's Viewpoint

By JACOB G. LIPMAN

## WHO DR. LIPMAN IS:

(Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, of Rutgers and the State University of New Jersey, is a specialist in the field of soil science. He received his bachelor's degree at Rutgers in 1904, his master's degree at Cornell in 1906, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy also at Cornell in 1908. His alma mater gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1923. He has been soil chemist and bacteriologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations since 1901; Director of the Stations in 1911, Dean of the College of Agriculture, State University of New Jersey, since 1915. Since 1902 he has been a member of the faculty of Rutgers.

He is editor-in-chief of Soil Science, associate editor of the Journal of Agricultural Research, Internationale Mitteilungen für Bodenkunde and of Annales Sciences Agronomiques. He is also editor of the Wiley Agricultural Series, and associate editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer. He is a member of the National Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Bacteriologists, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Academy of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, and of a number of other American scientific societies. He is President of the International Society of Soil Science and corresponding member of the Swedish Royal Society of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine.

He is the author of "Bacteria in Relation to Country Life," and of more than 100 scientific and technical papers on soils, fertilizers, soil bacteria and plant nutrition.)

## V. Organic Evolution: From the Point of View of the Soil Investigator.

THE student of soils is obliged to consider the materials from which they are made. Those materials are represented by rocks and minerals, and by the remains of plants, animals, insects, bacteria, and other micro-organisms. The change of rocks into soils is a slow and gradual process. In the older geological ages the mantle of soil covering the rocks was not as thick as it is today. Going back far enough, we come to the time when the depth of soil was not great enough to support plants of any but very primitive forms. Like plants and animals, our soils had to pass through a long period of change to support the varied forms of life on the earth. A direct relation may be traced between soils, plants and animals in the evolution of organic life.

Among the early forms of life there were bacteria capable of developing in a purely mineral medium. Such forms are still found in the sea, in mineral springs, and in soils. Some of them can obtain the energy for their life processes

# The Truth About EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD

V. From the Soil Investigator's Viewpoint

Next Week:

## Nature and Current Aspects of the Doctrine of Evolution

By DR. WINTERTON C. CURTIS

by oxidizing hydrogen gas, methane (marsh gas), carbon monoxide, sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, iron and even carbon. In the primitive seas, and on rock surfaces, these simple forms of life prepared the way for the more highly organized beings.

Some bacteria are able to manufacture nitrogen compounds out of the simple nitrogen gas of the air. They thus supply material out of which the protoplasm of plant and animal cells is made. Other bacteria convert the nitrogen of plant and animal substances into ammonia and nitrates. Mineral acids, like nitrous, nitric, sulphuric, and phosphoric, are partly, if not entirely, the products of bacterial activity. Carbon dioxide is generated in enormous quantities through the activities of micro-organisms. In the course of ages the by-products of microbial activity served to dissolve enormous quantities of rock material, and this dissolved material started on its way to the sea. Silicates, phosphates, nitrates, sulphates and carbonates, went to supply the building stones for the bodies of marine organisms.

### Jersey Sand And Its Origin

Some of the salts dissolved from the rocks ultimately became the source of salt deposits, such as rock salt, gypsum, potash, salts, limestone, etc. Bacteria are thus recognized as the primary or secondary cause of extensive mineral deposits; in other words, as geological agents of importance. By way of example, mention may be made of the potash deposits of certain European countries, estimated to be 20,000,000 years old. The green sand formation of New Jersey and states further south originated in the sea about 10,000,000 years ago.

The phosphate deposits of Central Tennessee are derived from limestone rock 50,000,000 years old at the very lowest estimate. The extensive deposits of coal represent the remains of ancient vegetation. We are now burning coal derived from plants that grew at least 20,000,000 years ago. The coal deposits contain nitrogen which today is the source of fertilizer. In making coke, illuminating gas, and other products from coal, a large part of the nitrogen is saved and converted into ammonia for refrigeration and fertilizer purposes. We know of extensive deposits of sulphur which originated millions of years ago

and which today are used for industrial and agricultural purposes. In a similar way, mention may be made of deposits of iron ore, gypsum, or limestone, in the formation of which bacteria played an important part.

### The Carbon Of an Egyptian King

Today, like many millions of years ago, bacteria are busy creating conditions necessary for the growth of plants and animals. Bacteria are responsible for the circulation of carbon and nitrogen in Nature. The material of plant and animal bodies is used over and over again, and processes of decay must go on in order that the carbon, nitrogen, sulphur phosphorus, lime, and other elements looked up in the bodies of plants and animals, may be released for the development of countless generations of living things. It has been truly said that we may have in our bodies today the carbon, or the nitrogen, which were once in the bodies of the kings of Egypt or of living organisms of whose origin and history we know nothing.

After the lowly bacteria and other microscopic forms of life had lived and produced extensive changes on land and in the sea, conditions became more favorable for the growth of plants. The primitive form of plant life gradually developed into more perfect organisms, until the mosses, ferns, cycads gave way to flowering plants, perhaps 10,000,000 years ago at a very conservative estimate. In some way bacteria learned to establish a partnership with some kind of plants, such as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, etc. These plants, together with the bacteria, are the important factors in our agriculture as regards the maintenance of a supply of nitrogen in our soils.

### The Uses Of Genetics

Thus plants had to develop both as to quantity and quality in order that there might be sufficient food for the advancing forms of animal life. One may properly speak of the genesis and evolution of soil as one would speak of the genesis and evolution of plants and animals. Man has learned to use this knowledge to improve his condition, and in following the laws laid down by the Divine Creator he has been able

to fashion more perfect forms of plant and animal life. The story of genetics, which deals with the principles of plant and animal breeding, is full of interest. It has to its credit more perfect flowers, fruit of higher yielding qualities and better flavor, fiber crops of superior fiber, sugar crops with a higher content of sugar, crops resistant to plant diseases, crops suitable for dry climates and wet climates, for sour soils and sweet soils, and, in general, for a wide range of soil and climate conditions. In the same way, genetics has made it possible for us to improve on the types of animals of economic importance in our farming industry.

With these facts and interpretations of organic evolution left out, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations could not render effective service to our great agricultural industry.

The system of today is fundamentally unjust. The only question is whether the change which must come will come in peace and sacrifice or in revolution, struggle, and hatred.—Annie Besant.

**SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-FOLIO MAKERS' UNION**  
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LOCAL 219, H. & E. L. & L. I. of N. Y.  
Office & Headquarters: 170 E. 90th St., LEXEN 1874  
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Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
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**Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.**  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street.  
Telephone Plaza-4100-5418. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

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Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
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## The New Leader Mail Bag.

### Jobs Under Socialism

Editor, The New Leader:  
Be patient while I ask, Why do Socialists tell us that working hours will be short under Socialism? This to me does not seem probable nor desirable as it would fasten the worker to his job for a long time. I see no reason why he should not work ten or twelve hours if he chose to. His limit will be reached when he gets all he desires of what the workers produce. Let them take care not to produce more of anything than is wanted. Their money and their products will balance. When they have money enough for a long vacation, let them take it. I have been able to see this for more than ten years, but articles are constantly published that show that even the leaders of Socialist thought have not conceived the idea.

Cyrus Hotchkiss.  
Dinwiddie, Va.

We are not certain that we understand our correspondent, but that hours of labor can be decreased under a regime of collective mastery of production and distribution for the good of all is certain. The enormous wastes that accompany capitalism, despite its concentration and application of scientific management, will make it possible to make a marked reduction in the hours of labor. Then the unemployed and the part-time employed will also be absorbed by industry and make possible a further reduction.

Just how short the hours of labor will be, of course, is a matter of conjecture, but with the stabilization of industry every progressive invention and method of saving labor time will tend to reduce the hours of labor. In view of this situation it would be absurd to

not take advantage of the opportunity for shorter hours and thus also give opportunity for leisure, recreation, and the acquirement of general knowledge, which is a great mass of men and women. It would be a dreary prospect if the workers were to abolish all forms of exploitation of man by man and yet not bring with it a progressive reduction of the hours of labor, especially in the more laborious occupations.

### That Large Crop

Editor, The New Leader:  
I see a good many comments on the heavy crop of wheat in the Northwest. If they announced a heavy crop of straw there would be something to it. The fact is, the heavier the straw the poorer the wheat, the red rust being so heavy that the kernel is from No. 2 to No. 3, a very unusual thing. The straw is ripe, the chaff is ripe, but the kernel is green and soft.

I have talked with hundreds of farmers and some from North Dakota. The general sentiment is over half a crop of wheat. Rye the same. Barley is a good crop. Oats is fair, but on account of so much red rust the oats shell out when culling—when the binder reel strikes them.

Yet wheat fluctuates every day, which makes it clear that supply and demand do not regulate the market but speculation in the staff of life does to rob both producer and consumer.

There may be some odd field that will yield a good crop, but it is the exception, not the rule. My own wheat looked heavy and good, but the yield is not there or any place that I have examined.

Sam. G. Wallace.  
Perham, Minn.



# The Realm of Books

## Christianity's Beginnings

A Review by NORMAN THOMAS  
FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Karl Kautsky. New York: International Publishers. \$4.

THE International Publishers have rendered a real service in giving us this admirable translation of Kautsky's book in so attractive a form. The unnamed translator has combined with the author to make a work of prodigious learning at once readable and interesting. The book is by itself a liberal education in what can be done by an intelligent application of the economic interpretation of history to the great events of the past. Kautsky gives almost half of his book to an examination of Roman society in the Imperial period and to the history of the Jews preceding the rise of Christianity. And a magnificent job he has made of it. Against this background he traces the beginnings of the Christian Church from its early proletarian character to its development as a powerful hierarchical organization, the mainstay of the established order.

It would be presumptuous to criticize this book except against the background of such careful research at Kautsky himself has given to the subject. At most points his interpretations carry conviction. I am always reminded by such books how much easier it is to explain the past by some such theory as the materialist conception of history than to forecast the future. Just why, for instance, has the history of the Jews been so extraordinary as contrasted with other tribal groups with a not dissimilar environment? Why did Christianity rather than Mithrasism become the official religion of the Roman Empire? I doubt if Kautsky has answered these questions, but I am quite sure that the value of his book does not depend upon such answer.

The least convincing part of his book, to my mind, is connected with his portrait of Jesus. Granting what Kautsky says about the weakness of our sources of knowledge, I think the character of Jesus of Nazareth possesses a real personality quite beyond the power of the early Christian community to create out of a Jewish rebel chief of whom practically nothing can be known. Kautsky argues that the original Jesus, if he lived at all, was a rebel who used violence and that the pacifist teachings of Jesus were the addition of Christians who wished to make their new religion palatable to the Roman authorities. That is, not an interpretation, I think, which can be supported by a careful examination of the Gospels or by a consideration of psychological probabilities. Jesus was in a very real sense a rebel, but like Gandhi, today, he was a rebel who disbelieved in the usual forms of violence. This non-violent sort of rebellion cost him followers while he lived and was speedily rejected by official Christianity after his death. Professor Kirsopp Lake, one of the most brilliant and critical of modern students of the New Testament, concedes Jesus' pacifism, though he counts it a weakness rather than a strength. I think Lake is here nearer the truth than Kautsky.

All this, however, has relatively little to do with the soundness of most of Kautsky's interpretations and their value to intelligent students of social movements. There is a sentimental Modernism which, no less than Fundamentalism, needs the tonic of this searching examination of the origins of the religion which for both weal and woe has played so large a part in the history of human affairs. To the laboring class Kautsky has given real help in making "the study of past, far from being a mere antiquarian hobby, a mighty weapon in the struggle of the present, with the purpose of achieving a better future."

## Raincoat Makers Win Their Demands

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., have renewed their agreement with the employers retaining their conditions and gaining a number of minor improvements.

The Raincoat Coat Company of 168 Fifth avenue refused to renew its agreement. This firm attempted to have its work done in the contract shop of Forman and Kriegsman of 34 East 10th street. This shop has an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. When it was discovered that this contractor was doing the scab work, A. Weingart, Secretary of the Raincoat Makers' Union appealed to the Amalgamated with the result that this work was stopped.

We are very grateful to the Amalgamated for helping us in this fight and especially do we appreciate the splendid cooperation shown us on the part of Mr. Joseph Gold, Joint Board, and Mr. H. Hollander, manager of the Coat Department of the New York Joint Board, was the continued comment of Mr. Weingart.

## Sick Man or Crook?

A Review by PAUL F. SIFTON

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CROOK. By R. L. Dearden, from material supplied by Netley Lucas; Lincoln MacVeagh. New York: The Dial Press. \$2.

TWO hundred and fifty-four pages of smooch. I suggest this book and a boxful of others dealing with crooks as material for some bright youngster looking for an A. or Ph.D. in psychology. Why is it that these goody-goody stories of alleged bad men, boys and women find buyers? Is it part of man's growing consciousness that, individually, he amounts to about as much as a louse in a Third Avenue flophouse in the profit scheme of things? Is it because "bourgeois morality," enforced by Rotarians, churches, fraternal organizations, credit men, savings banks and employers, drives men to vicarious flouting of laws between book covers?

The old stickum, "Be sure your sins will find you out," coats nearly all the recent crook books, but this book, written by a hack for British consumption, is so heavily smeared with "I know I done wrong" glucose that, unless your appetite grows by feeding on the straightforward crime stuff sold daily for three cents, you will gag before the book is half read.

Netley Lucas may have been a real person, but Dearden has done his damndest to make his story read like cheap fiction. Eustace Jervis, former chaplain in six of His Majesty's Prisons, swears that he knew Lucas. The story is a nasty-nice history of the decline and fall of a boy of "good breeding." At about fourteen an American girl asks him to hook up her dress; he kisses her bare back, and therefore is kind to women throughout his crooked career. During the war he impersonates a British naval officer, a soldier, a seaman, a young lord, steals cars, diamonds, money, clothes, beats

his way to America and back, does time in several prisons, and throughout bleats about his conscience.

If his story is true, Lucas was a sick boy whose case the British authorities failed to diagnose properly, and his history should no more be dished up for light reading than an account of the tissue degeneration of a cancer victim. If the story is faked, Lincoln MacVeagh should be ashamed of himself for wasting good paper, type and boards.

This vague of true stories about crooks, who are always either victims of the polite anarchy of our times or of mental and physical disease, is essentially the same as the medieval custom of getting fun out of the village idiot. I can enjoy and recommend a story of sane outlaws, strong mentally and physically, but tripe hashed with underdone doughnuts, spoiled caviar and served with molasses—no, thank you!

Charles J. Finger's "Bushrangers" is one of the few enjoyable books of recent years.

## A New Novelist

A Review by WILLIAM LEA

THE RECTOR OF MALISEET. By Leslie Reid. E. P. Dutton. New York: \$2.00.

THE blurbs on its jacket so emphasize the idea that "The Rector of Maliseet" is more than a mystery story, that we feel inclined to claim that it is less. Certainly no skilled writer of such tales would begin with so studied an atmosphere of eerie bogie fear, with the hero the only passenger in a train perhaps pulled by something that "was not an engine at all, but some unthinkable being dragging me on through the night to a wonderful and mysterious destiny." Indeed, if the technic of a mystery story be to keep the reader guessing till the very end, then to have him recognize that the conclusion was inevitable, this book is no mystery at all, for the reader can foretell the

closing events well in advance. Thus the story becomes rather a tempest in a teapot, a vast stirring because a man over-impressionable after an illness fell in love with the daughter of a maniac who jumped off a precipice to meet God.

The one alluring mystery, as to the contents of the hidden chamber where the ascetic rector indulges his sensual fancies, is never cleared away, even though the narrator had the unexplained and inexplicable bad taste to convey the dead rector to this sinful haunt instead of to the study or the church.

The claim made for the book beyond its mystery is that it is, as the Glasgow Citizen puts it, "a piece of sheer beautiful writing." We should rather say "near-beautiful"; the attempt at fine writing is too obvious and spoils any sound effect. Conan Doyle rouses more apprehension in his readers; Arthur Machen attains a genuine beauty without losing the thrill; Mr. Reid strives vainly for style, only to lose his power. We are not in awe of the church tower that Leonard could fancy blotted out the sky, nor surprised that the morning showed it squat; we have no fear of the dwarf he tells us frightens him; we are not roused by the rector. Occasional slips in grammar, such as "with a sudden jolt, the train had started"—where the past was called for—are minor indications, rather the reverse of the main fault, which springs from an over-adornment, a heaping of adjective upon adverb, as though Mr. Reid felt that his main words needed support. Too often these pairings occur in triplets: "The little train wended its easy way through the darkening country," "sharply outlined in majestic aloofness against the inky sky." Sometimes, especially in descriptive passages, a whole section grows overburdened. On paragraph supplies: "serrated . . . tenuous wisp . . . filmy drapery . . . surrounding gloom . . . nebulous figure . . . tenebrous undulations . . . infrequent pools of stagnant water which reflected the red glow from the engine with a transient gleam of light." Such writing is too self-conscious to help what might have been at least an effective, if inconsequential, story.

## The Romance of Ferdinand Lassalle

A Review by HARRY W. LAIDLER

FERDINAND LASSALLE. By George Brandes. New York: Bernard G. Richards Co.

MORRIS HILLQUIT'S admirable introduction to George Brandes' "Ferdinand Lassalle"—already published in The New Leader—is the best imaginable review of this classic of the brilliant and romantic Socialist leader. Brandes' work was first completed a half century ago. A special interest attaches to its reprint in the year 1925, which marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lassalle.

The ideal of Brandes' volume, he himself maintains, is truth rather than brilliance. He has achieved both. It is the kind of a book which is read by a Socialist to gain inspiration for his cause; by historian, to obtain an accurate background of the social history of the times; by the lover of literature, and, not least, by the seeker after romance.

"Lassalle," says Brandes, "somewhere, in one of his letters, used the phrase, 'my ardent soul'—Lassalle perhaps alone could use this expression without exaggeration for his innermost being concealed some force akin to fire. His burning love for knowledge and science, his thirst for righteousness and truth, his enthusiasm, his unrestrained self-confidence, his deep self-conceit, his courage, his delight in power—these were characteristics which all found expression in the same fiery and devouring manner. He was the bearer of light and fire to the world, a bearer of light bold and defiant as Lucifer himself, a torch-bearer who delighted to stand in the full glare of the torch with which he brought enlightenment—grand oser et grand poseur."

Thus Brandes vividly summarizes the personality of his subject. The two short years from 1862 to 1864, immediately before his death, constitute the period of his activity which made Lassalle's name ever famous in the annals of working-class history. During this period he wrote some twenty works, three or four of which might be regarded as books, delivered numerous speeches, negotiated with scores of working men's deputations, emerged from ten lawsuits, conducted an enormous correspondence, and, most important, organized the General Union of German Workmen, the forerunner of Social Democratic party.

"The special nature of Lassalle's movement," writes Brandes, "consists in the conjunction of two circumstances—its deep scientific truth and its popular character. As it was easily intelligible, it was able to influence the great majority of the uneducated; and as it was scientifically profound, it was also able to influence the little band of highly cultured thinkers among the educated classes. Regarded from a literary point of view, the originality of the movement consists in the clarity with which the agitator was able to compress the last and highest results of scientific investigation and make them comprehensible to audiences in whom no scientific knowledge could be presupposed."

As an orator, Lassalle was remarkable, among other things, for his remarkable memory. He delivered his long lectures, never extempore, word for word as he had written them, without a manuscript before him. Brandes believes that one of Lassalle's strengths as an orator was his care in writing, and quotes Crassus in Cicero's dialogue: "The great point is to write as much as possible. Writing is the best school and the best means of education for the coming orator."

While he can be called to task for his endless repetition of superlatives, he was admirable in his ability at repartee, in the truths of his metaphors and in his definition of the facts in the case. The statement of the facts, in his opinion, was the most powerful form of political leverage. Might, he maintained, when devoided of Right, was generally based on some outward show or lie, and the most effective way of overcoming Might was by producing such revelation as to oblige Might openly

## The "Wunderkind" as Seen by George Brandes

to admit the real nature of its intentions.

A characteristic common to all Lassalle's speeches in his defense is his habit of accumulating testimony with reference to one disputed point which he maintains with the utmost energy, his practice of adopting the attitude of an accuser, his tactical advance to the attack from a defensive position, and his thorough demonstration of the ill-founded nature of the accusations against him.

Brandes dwells on Lassalle's so-called "iron law of wages," which, he maintained, did not exclude the workman from the possibility of improving his mode of life, in consequence of the progress of civilization; on Lassalle's controversy with Schultze-Delitzsch; on his advocacy of productive unions; on his interesting relations with Bismarck, and his efforts to form a Labor party.

The Progressive party of the day had entered politics in 1861. To Lassalle the party appeared lacking in vision and energy. Waited on by a Workmen's Committee in Leipzig to find out what tactics the workers should pursue, he urged the formation of an independent movement. The General Union of German Workmen was the result. Its aim was the attainment of universal and direct suffrage. Lassalle was offered the presidency.

Though hesitant about taking this position, he yielded to the urgings of the Countess Hatzfeldt, and undertook the difficult task of organization against the bitter opposition of the ruling classes. He threw himself into the work of organizing the workers as the only force that could break the reaction. The Liberals regarded him as a conscious or unconscious tool of the reactionaries. The philosophers, Rodbertus, Marx, and Engels, kept silent. His convictions prevented him from following Rodbertus and concentrating only on social improvement—ignoring the political. Nor did he feel with Marx that the time had come to preach revolution and overthrow of every form of the social order. He neither wanted to spend the remainder of his life in prison or, as Marx had done, escape to London.

One of his first tasks was to inspire the workers with confidence in their victory. In his agitation he refused to use inflammatory oratory. He maintained that his only object was the improvement in the condition of the workers. He sought to inspire the workers with great ideas. His attacks were not directed against the monarchy as such, because he did not wish to divide the workers who could be induced to join in the campaign for universal suffrage. In this he differed from Marx, who was thinking in terms of the world movement, whereas Lassalle was concerned with how the workers could become an effective force in Prussia in the early sixties.

About this time Lassalle made the acquaintance of Bismarck, to whom he protested regarding the violent interference of police. Lassalle found that Bismarck's desk was covered with the agitator's pamphlets. The statesman was personally captivated with the young radical; but that did not prevent suggestive prosecutions.

Temporarily—following great setbacks—he seemed to be triumphing. His tour of the Rhine provinces in September, 1863, was like a triumphal procession. Even greater was the tour in the spring of 1864, when he took part in the festivities celebrating the foundation of the Universal Union. Although his headquarters in the cities visited had been closed by the police, he was met by hundreds of workmen in every station. His lodging places were decorated

with flowers, and in all the towns and upon all the roads were serenades, gateways of honor, garlands, inscriptions, endless cheering, and the delighted uproar of a thousand voices. His carriage was constantly overwhelmed with a rain of flowers, thrown with sure and laughing aim by the factory girls.

A few months later he was in his grave. He had met at Rigi in July Helene von Donniges, daughter of a Bavarian diplomat. The two fell in love. The family violently disapproved of an alliance with this "scoundrel." They locked her up, refused to permit her to receive his ardent letters, and induced her to agree to marry Herr van Rackowitz. Learning of this, Lassalle was beside himself. He challenged the bridegroom. The duel took place August 28, 1864. Lassalle had no knowledge of firearms. One shot was fired. The hero of the working class fell

mortally wounded.

"The strain of pride and of despotism in his nature, which prevented him from devoting himself entirely to his own business, moulded as he was for one purpose, brought him to his downfall." He was buried at Geneva, September 2. His funeral was attended by 4,000 of his followers, and celebrated with intense grief and sorrow throughout Prussia.

Even his defects have seemed to add a certain lustre to fame of this "Wonder Child," as von Humboldt called him, which keeps his memory ever fresh.

In this volume, George Brandes has presented to the world a picture of this brilliant play boy of revolutionary movements, this pre-eminent agitator, the passionate lover, this analytic philosopher, this social prophet and practical politician rolled into one, that leaves an indelible imprint on one's memory. Lassalle was fortunate in his choice of subjects. The world and the Socialist movement are fortunate in this charmingly told story of a great and youthful and colorful leader of men.

## "THE WORKERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY"

BY

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 of the working class to emancipate themselves from the old abuses and injustices.

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"The Workers in American History" is a substantial book, well bound in cloth. It 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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## THEATRES

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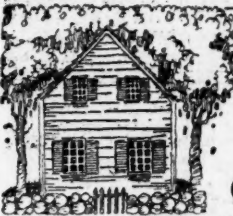
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## -- DRAMA --

## Broadway Briefs

Two members of the "Abie's Irish Rose" company, at the Republic Theatre, completed their full years as members of the cast last week without having missed a single performance. Ida Kramer, who plays the role of Mrs. Cohen, and Jack Bertin as Rabbi Samuels, have both played more than 1,300 consecutive times.

The Hippodrome reopens Monday night with an excellent program of vaudeville headed by Paul Whiteman and his band.

Frank McGlynn, well-known for his characterization of Abraham Lincoln in the play of that name by Drinkwater, has been engaged to play the role of Ephraim Cabot in the Western company of "Desire Under the Elms," now being cast.

Laura Hope Crews returned to the city from a hasty trip to London, for the purpose of seeing "Hay Fever," now playing there. Miss Crews will play the leading role in the Schubert presentation here.

Harold Lloyd's latest picture, "The Freshman," is due at the Colony Theatre September 20.



PAUL RICHTER

gives an exceptional and well-balanced performance as the Folk-Lore hero in "Siegfried," at the Century Theatre. Richard Wagner's score is utilized in the showing of the film.

## -- MUSIC --

Boston Opera Company  
Opens at Manhattan Opera  
House on Labor Day

The Boston Civic Opera Company will assemble in New York one week in advance of the opening of its two weeks in the Manhattan Opera House beginning September 7. The leading artists, conductors and technical staff are coming from Italy on the steamship Martha Washington, due to arrive here Monday. Alberto Baccolini, the conductor and director of the organization, is coming with the singers from Italy.

The operas scheduled for the week of September 7 are "Aida," "Faust," "Tosca," "Otello," "The Barber of Seville," "Carmen," "Lucia di Lammermoor," in the order named.

"Carmen" and "Otello" at  
Metropolitan Opera House

Impressario A. Bagarozzi announces the complete casts for the two benefit performances of "Carmen" and "Otello," which will open the Manhattan Opera House, Saturday and Sunday evenings, Sept. 5 and 6.

Dreda Aves will sing the title role in "Carmen," Joseph Ursel will sing Escamillo, Henri Ursel, Don Jose. In "Otello," the following evening, Edward Renzo will make his debut in the title role, Erminia Ligotti will sing Desdemona, Vincenza Ballester, Iago.

Fortnight Season of Opera  
Opens at National Saturday

The fortnight's season of opera at the National Theatre, Second and Houston streets, begins this Saturday, under the management of Cav. F. Acierno. The operas include: "Otello," "Rigoletto," "La Forza del Destino," "Martha," "Traviata," "Lucia," "Masked Ball," "Carmen," "Aida," "Traviata," "Gloconda."

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Reginald Denny in Edgar Franklin's story, "Where Was I?"

CAMEO—D. W. Griffith's "Sally of the Sawdust," with W. C. Fields and Carol Dempster.

CAPITOL—Tod Browning's "The Mystic," with Aileen Pringle, Conway Tearle and Mitchell Lewis.

CENTURY—"Siegfried," Wagner's immortal story, with music from the composer's score.

COLONY—"Seven Days," from the Rinehart-Hopwood comedy, with Lillian Rich.

RIALTO—"The Love Hour," with Huntly Gordon, Louise Fazenda and Willard Louis.

RIVOLI—Glenn Swanson in "The Coast Folly," from the novel by Coningsby Dawson.

## NATIONAL

All inquiries regarding organization in unorganized States, speakers methods of organization, national leaflets and books, the American Appeal, and other matters of this kind, should be addressed to the National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The National Office would be glad to have any Comrade anywhere in an unorganized locality send to this office the names and addresses of from a dozen to three dozen comrades who might be induced to attend an organization or reorganization meeting, to be held in an inexpensive hall or, preferably, in a private home. We should be glad to have such Comrade name the place, the date and the hour of such meeting.

This office will then prepare a letter of invitation urging each person in the list to attend such meeting, and we will mail these letters from this office direct to the persons named in the list.

## INDIANA

William H. Henry, district organizer, organized two more Locals this week. He now turns to the southern part of the State, what he perhaps somewhat more difficult. But what he has done in unfavorable conditions indicates that he can do wherever the Socialists will meet him even one-third of the way.

Down in Terre Haute Eugene V. Debs is going strong. He will address the State Federation of Labor convention in the K. of C. Auditorium August 27, following the grand parade. The coming event is attracting much attention throughout the State, as well it may. Debs will have something very significant and stirring to say. The Danville, Illinois, Trades and Labor Assembly have invited Debs to address them on Labor Day. This invitation he has had to decline. On the 16th inst. he spoke at the Annual Picnic of the four Railway Brotherhoods of Terre Haute, attended by several thousand people. This is the first invitation he has had from the Railway Brotherhoods for a long time. The taxicab drivers of Terre Haute have asked Debs to take up their fight with the railways which have issued an order barring the taxicabmen from the space they have hitherto occupied at the stations in serving passengers. This again is significant. "Evolution makes hope scientific."

## CALIFORNIA

Emil Herman has two more Locals in his belt. Socialists, where he has been organizing, write most enthusiastically of his energy, industry and determination to get things done. He has his new route marked out to September 17 in the southern and central part of the State.

## WISCONSIN

William Coleman, district organizer in Wisconsin, has organized a husky Local at Wausau, and a very fine new Local at Green Bay. He is receiving calls from numerous points: "Come over and help us! We want to organize!" William has his wairpoint on to some purpose. He has a car and can hustle around the town and out into the country—and still be a Christian in spite of the hot weather.

John M. Work's candidacy for the United States Senate is attracting the attention of the working people of the State. If the citizens of Wisconsin could be made thoroughly acquainted with Work's fine idealism, unimpeachable character and intelligence, he would be elected the farmers and wage-earners of the State would demand him for their own.

## MICHIGAN

District Organizer Joseph F. Viola is coming Saginaw just now for a Local. He writes encouragingly of the prospects. Joseph will organize if the material is there to make a Local.

NEW ENGLAND  
DISTRICT

An outing was held Sunday, Aug. 23, under the auspices of the Italian Federation and the Boston Central Branch, at the Workmen's Recreation Center at Weymouth Landing. The eats included chicken, spaghetti, and other good things too numerous to mention. After the conclusion of a day of sports, addresses were delivered by Comrade Ruggiere of the Italian Federation; Alfred Baker Lewis, New England District Organizer, and Warren Edward Fitzgerald, District Secretary.

Our irrepressible and irresistible District Organizer, Alfred Baker Lewis, is now organizing in Lynn, Mass. The "Wage Slaves" of the General Electric Co., and of the shoe factories there, have decided they want a Socialist Party Local. Things look exceptionally good for the movement just now in Lynn, because most of the enrolled members are young and full of vigor.

August Claessens spoke in Maynard, Aug. 21 and 22. He addressed two of the largest meetings that the Socialist movement in Maynard has ever had. Claessens is to speak for the Labor unions, mostly textile workers, in Maynard, Labor Day. They have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the meeting.

His meetings have been such a success that it has been found advisable to keep him in the District an extra week. Claessens has consented to stay and seems to enjoy making Socialists of New England Yankees. His dates beginning Monday will be:

Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Pittsfield; Sept. 2, Fitchburg; Sept. 3, Taunton; Sept. 4, Boston; Sept. 5, Attleboro; Sept. 6, Boston; Sept. 7, Maynard.

It is expected that the meeting of

Sept. 6 will be held in Boston on the Boston Common.

## CONNECTICUT

Shelton  
The most successful open-air rally held here in years was addressed by S. E. Beardsley of New York, and M. F. Plunkett of Wallingford, last Saturday. A large collection was taken and many subscriptions to our monthly bulletin were obtained. It is expected that a new Local will be formed here shortly.

New Haven  
The Executive Committee of the Local met last Wednesday at the home of Charles O'Connell and decided to accept a date for Rennie Smith, M. P., of the British Labor party, who is touring the country. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2. Extensive plans are to be made for the city election campaign. All members should attend this meeting.

A bean supper will be held at the home of the Secretary, Mary Ragoza, 284 Putnam St., Sunday, Aug. 30, at 5 p. m. All members of the Local are invited to attend.

Hamden  
A caucus will be held at the home of C. Mahony, 30 Francis Avenue, Whitteville, Friday evening, Sept. 4, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the coming town election, which will be held the first Wednesday in October.

Bridgeport  
The date for the Debs meeting in Bridgeport is Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at the Park Theatre. The change in dates was due to a necessary change in the dates of the Regional Convention in New York City. Tickets for the first date should be exchanged for ones bearing the correct date by sending them into the City Headquarters Room 33, 62 Cannon St. All those who have not as yet secured tickets for this great event can do so by addressing the above address. Admission is 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. As the tickets are going fast all those who wish to attend are warned to send in their reservations. Judging by the interest taken by the public and the comments heard about the city on Debs' coming, the Park Theatre should house the largest audience in its entire history. The entire city and suburban towns will be placed under the announcement of Gene's coming and several thousand circulars on the coming municipal campaign will be distributed before the meeting.

The City Convention to nominate candidates for the Socialist ticket will be held in the latter part of September and a Campaign Committee formed to carry on the campaign. Thousands of pieces of literature dealing with the local political situation will be sent into the homes of the voters. Street meetings will be held and it is hoped to stage a meeting of the same proportions as the Debs meeting a few days before the campaign ends. All members are urged to come to the headquarters and lend their aid in making this campaign a success.

The Local has secured Esther Friedman to speak on Sept. 5 at an outdoor meeting to be held at Golden Hill and Main streets. Volunteers are wanted to help put this meeting over.

PENNSYLVANIA  
TO PENNSYLVANIA  
READERS

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

## State Office News

Since the Labor party of Pennsylvania has endorsed as their candidate for Judge of Superior Court a man who in the past has been an active Democrat even to the extent of attending the Democratic Convention in New York in 1924, and who is seeking the Democratic nomination in the primaries this year, the Socialist Executive Committee of the State is far as this candidate is concerned and has directed that stickers be printed for the regular Socialist candidate, Henry John Nelson, of Philadelphia. The recent referendum of cooperation with the Labor party distinctly provided for such cooperation only on the express condition that the Labor party have as its candidates for political office persons who are not allied with any capitalist or middle-class political party. All Socialists are urged to go to the polls on the primary election day and write in the name of Henry John Nelson. Be sure and place a cross after the name, as merely writing it in will not count. All branches and Locals of the Socialist Party will have stickers for this purpose. They can be secured from the State Office.

Pennsylvania Socialists living in cities must register in order to vote in the primaries. In Philadelphia the registration days are Aug. 25, Sept. 1 and 5. In order that the Socialist Party may properly function it is vital that all Socialists register. Local Philadelphia recently tried to nominate Registrars and was astonished to find that less than 25 per cent of the Party members and less than one per cent of the Socialist voters were registered as Socialists. The result was that they were unable to nominate Registrars in many Socialist strongholds. This is an intolerable condition. Let all Philadelphia comrades register as Socialists this year, and then the Local will be able to do its work much more effectively.

Registration days in Pittsburgh and Scranton are Sept. 3, 8 and 12; in all other cities they are Aug. 27,

Sept. 1 and 12. The Registrars sit morning, afternoon and evening, until 10 o'clock. Make it a point to register this year.

Philadelphia  
A number of Philadelphia Socialists have pledged to contribute \$1.00 or more per month to sustain the Local. This makes possible the maintenance of the Local headquarters. It is hoped that more members will help in this work. Headquarters have been freshly papered and painted and all members are urged to visit them. A fine library of scientific, radical and Socialist books, pamphlets and periodicals were donated to Local Philadelphia by Joseph Cohen and David Dunfee. Emily M. Bettenhauser is cataloging these books and they will soon be available for loaning to members. Philadelphia Y. P. S. L. is continuing its organization work. Fred Hodgson has been elected as director and is working with Comrade Levinson. All young Socialists are urged to get in touch with these officials and help make the Y. P. S. L. a real live organization.

Westmoreland  
Local Westmoreland will hold a Labor Day picnic at Oakdale Park, on the West Newton road between Madison and West Newton. They are trying to secure the services of a nationally known speaker for this occasion and all Socialists in Southwestern Pennsylvania are invited to attend.

Debs' Meeting in Scranton  
Birch Wilson is going ahead with plans for the Debs meeting in Scranton on Oct. 16. The Town Hall with a seating capacity of 8,000 has been secured. James Maurer has promised to be one of the speakers at this meeting. A Debs Committee of Party members and Workers' Circle members has been organized. While in Scranton Wilson circulated a Charter application and expects to organize a branch. As soon as this branch is organized he expects to work in some of the adjoining towns.

Lilith Wilson will speak at Jessup on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, and at Old Forge on Friday, Aug. 28.

## NEW JERSEY

Debs in Camden  
All New Leader readers and their friends in Camden and South Jersey are invited and urged to be present this Sunday night, Aug. 30, at 7 p. m. at 11th Ward Branch headquarters, 1014 North 27th street, Camden, to consider and take advantage of an opportunity to have Eugene V. Debs in Camden, Saturday evening, Oct. 3. There are some phases of the matter on which the Local and State Executive Committee would like the advice of as many as possible before making final plans. This opportunity can be made as wonderful a gathering as has ever been seen in Camden if all will cooperate a little. George H. Goebel of Newark will present on behalf of the State Committee. Come out, and bring others. It's not every day that we can get Debs!

All arrangements have been completed for the Debs Dinner in Newark on Sunday evening, Oct. 4. Tickets are being allotted to Locals and Branches. The demand will far exceed the supply, and it is expected that all tickets will be sold within two weeks. All who wish to attend should apply immediately to their Branch or Local Secretary for tickets. This will insure not only getting your tickets, but sitting with the members of your Branch, as tables will be reserved for branches and other groups.

Organizer Leo M. Harkins is continuing his work in Hudson County. The recently reorganized 12th Ward Branch of Jersey City will meet at 256 Central avenue on Monday evening, Aug. 31, to make further plans for restoring the branch to the position it once held as the leading branch in the State.

A reorganization meeting of the North Hudson Branch, called by Harkins for last Tuesday evening, at the Workmen's Circle Building in West New York, was well attended and promises much for the revival of Socialist activity in that section.

A special meeting of the West Hoboken Branch, attended by Organizer Harkins, was held Aug. 21, and by the time this reaches our readers a second meeting will have been held on Friday, Aug. 28, to perfect plans formulated at the previous meeting.

Renewed and sustained activity by these three branches and the Hoboken Branch now seems assured. By the next State Committee meeting on Sunday, Sept. 13, Harkins expects to have all Hudson County branches functioning healthily.

## Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County,

Saturday, August 29

HOBOKEN—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: William Kane Tallman.

WEST NEW YORK—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: Leo M. Harkins, Socialist Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

BAYONNE—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: Ernest Meyer.

UNION CITY—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker: Charles Kruse.

UNION CITY—Bergenline avenue and Gardner street. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

GREATER NEW YORK  
CITY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 6:30 p. m., 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

## LOCAL NEW YORK

Executive Committee

Monday, Aug. 31, at 8:30 p. m., 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

Upper West Side Branch

Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 8:30 p. m., 51 East 125th street. Marius Hansome, Rand School lecturer, will address the branch.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8:30 p. m.,

street meeting at 95th street and Broadway. Speakers, Gertrude Wall Klein, Samuel H. Friedman and Alexander Schwartz. Chairman, Samuel Gradstein.

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

Thursday, Sept. 3, at 8:30 p. m., 62 East 106th street, branch meeting. Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8:30 p. m., street meeting, 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley and Ella O. Guilford. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

3rd-5th-10th A. D.

Thursday, Sept. 3, at 8:30 p. m., street meeting at 24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers, Ella O. Guilford and Leonard C. Kaye. Chairman, Lester Diamond.

Harlem Jewish Branch

Friday, Sept. 4, at 8:30 p. m., street meeting at 144th street and 62nd avenue. Speaker, Leonard C. Kaye. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

22nd-23rd A. D.

Friday, Sept. 4, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley. Chairman, Lester Diamond.

## BRONX

Due to the continuous hot spell it has been decided that fewer meetings be held and spare the speakers until the cooler weather sets in.

Friday, Aug. 28, an open-air meeting will be held at Wilkins and Intervale avenues. Speakers, D. Kasson, Nettie Wiener and A. Kanasy.

Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 170th street and Grant avenue. Speakers, A. Braunstein, A. Kanasy, and others to be announced.

Thursday, Sept. 3, at 163rd street and Intervale avenue. Speakers, Nettie Wiener, A. Kanasy and others.

The Executive Committee of Local Bronx will meet Monday, Aug. 31. Matters of vital importance will be transacted. Members are requested to take notice.

The Central Branch will meet Tuesday, Sept. 1, at headquarters, 1167 Boston road. Plans for the coming campaign will be submitted and discussion on the International Congress will follow.

Italian Socialists hold an open-air meeting this Friday evening at 187th street and Cambrelling avenue. The main speaker will be Comrade Vaccaro, who was to speak at this corner on Aug. 18 but was arrested that night at the instigation of the Fascisti who are cooperating with the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

## BROOKLYN

Street Meetings

Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 8:30 p. m., corner Havemeyer and South 4th streets. Speakers, William Karlin, H. Nemer and J. A. Weil. Chairman, Rosenberg.

Saturday, Sept. 5, at 8:30 p. m., corner New Lots and Williams avenues. Speakers, William Feigenbaum and I. M. Chatteff.

Have You An Automobile?

If you have, will you put it at the service of Local Kings County? In July, the 23rd A. D. arranged an automobile outing and it proved both a moral and financial success, the proceeds of which went to the County treasury. Another outing to Ardley is being arranged for Sunday, September 13 and all Socialists who have machines are asked to donate them to the Kings County Local for that day.

Those who have no machines and want to go to this outing can do so by buying tickets, the price of which is \$2 and can be bought from all branch organizers and secretaries, or directly from the County Secretary, I. M. Chatteff, 167 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

## YIPSELDOM

Junior Yipsels

The Junior Yipsel Central Committee will meet this Saturday evening at 7:15 p. m. sharp, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

Two new City League officers have been added to the Officers' List: 2nd Kings County Organizer, Samuel Issman, and Manhattan Borough Organizer, Louis Relin. Isidore Aronin, of Circle 6, Harlem, was elected to take the place of the recently resigned Educational Director and Lillian Kaplan was reelected Recording Secretary.

Circles are requested to make arrangements for lectures now. These speakers will be ready as soon as the Circles swing into their fall activities. Please send your schedules to Esther Milgram, 653 Elsemere place, Bronx.

The fourth open-air meeting of Circle 11 will be held on Monday, Aug. 31, on Rochester avenue and St. John's place. The chairman will be Sidney Rothenberg. The speakers will be Shulman, Yavner, Ostrowsky, Sinkoff, Labelson, Charteck and Draschler. However, the Arrangements Committee may switch the meeting to Schenectady avenue and St. John's place, so those who come down will find us at either place. The corners are but two blocks apart. Any Junior Yipsel wishing to place himself on the Yipsel speaker's squad, please write to Lester Shulman, 1336 Lincoln place.

Young Socialists are invited to join Circle 10, Juniors, on an outing to Steeplechase. Please be at 1691 Park place, at 1 p. m., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The first open-air meeting of Circle 2, Brownsville, will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2, at Thatford and Pitkin avenues, at 8:15 p. m. Chair-lady Bessie Kaplan. Speakers, Louis Shomer, Lester Shulman. Others to be announced.

Junior Yipsels reading The New Leader will please inform their friends that all the activities of the Junior Yipsels are reported in The New Leader, and any comrades that desire The New Leader should write to Lester Shulman, 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, who will connect their local newsdealer with The New Leader.



## THE NEW LEADER

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

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Saturday, August 29, 1925

## THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

AN AMUSING phase of the New York City campaign is that the Tammany candidate for Mayor, James J. Walker, is accepted as the "good man" candidate by certain newspapers that have in the past regarded Tammany as all that is vile. A Tammany agent playing this role and being accepted by these publications is a rare contribution to political humor.

The assumption appears to be that if Hylan has been a clown, any opposing candidate is acceptable; yet Tammany accepted Hylan at one time just as it is now marketing Walker. On the other hand, the go-goos who are supporting the Tammany candidate do not even pretend that Tammany is different from what it was when it worked with Hylan.

The Republican situation is just as edifying. Frank D. Waterman is the leading Republican candidate for Mayor, and his qualifications appear to be that he does not know enough to be harmful and that he is a manufacturer of fountain pens. As a wealthy man he is counted on to serve his class if he is elected. The other night he naively said that if he is elected he would consider it only "another business undertaking." That is, he will serve the capitalist class, although he will have to obtain working-class votes if he realizes his ambitions.

What is happening is the usual rivalry between two political business firms to see which shall get the contract for running the City for bankers, contractors, traction companies, real estate interests, and capitalist interests in general.

The Socialist and Labor Fusion candidate, Norman Thomas, is the only candidate suggested that stands for a program of using public power for human welfare regardless of how it may affect the interests which the other candidates would serve. Working men and women should have no trouble in deciding who they will vote for in November.

### THE GOBLINS

IT IS a poor week that passes without our ruling classes conjuring a Bolshevik goblin to frighten people. Should the miners strike in this country we may be sure to have it inspired by Moscow. In England the marine firemen struck in a number of ports and fifty vessels have also been tied up in Australian ports. All this is coupled with the strike in China, and according to a Times despatch from London it is regarded in some circles as "a gigantic Red plot against Great Britain engineered and fomented from Moscow."

Considering that the strikers all have formulated some definite grievances and that these do not require the establishment of a Soviet regime it is evident that this scare is manufactured. A humorous item in the despatch states that some of the representatives of Labor are "seeking to soothe such fears by pronouncing Communism as virtually dead among the bulk of British workers." This is really bad news for reaction, for what would the ruling classes do without some goblin at hand to point to in such cases?

Following the American Revolution, our American reactionaries were in need of a similar goblin to explain why ragged farmers and workmen were rioting and seeking to control the State legislatures. A few years before, the Illuminati of Bavaria, a secret organization, had endeavored to introduce democracy into the clerical autocracy of that country. American reactionaries seized upon this and solemnly announced that the terrible Illuminati were rapidly organizing in the United States. Investigation

showed that it did not exist in this country and its alleged headquarters proved to be a Masonic lodge in Norfolk, Va.

But never mind. The goblins "I get you if you don't watch out."

### THE DECLINE OF SHODDY

WE NOTICE a complaint in the Commercial that so many publications are filled up with Socialist and near-Socialist who write book reviews, news stories and special articles. Then there are plays written by the same terrible persons. Much of our fiction has its inspiration in the same source. Thus "harm is being done" by these writers.

Perhaps, but it is also true that those who do any serious reading or who care for serious drama are satisfied to patronize the work of these writers, otherwise the latter would not find a market for their work. This simply means that standards are changing and conservative writers can no longer interest a growing section of people. No man can sell shoddy if there are others with a higher grade of goods.

Then there is the fact that not much enthusiasm can be created for the commonplace and the hackneyed. The literary tribe of capitalism have nothing new to offer, nothing to stimulate the imagination, no ideals to inspire. They are dull and uninteresting. When the rebels of any age tend to get a hearing in literature and the drama it simply means that the old order is on the decline. It may be a slow decline, but it is declining just the same.

Moreover, the retainers of the present economic system cannot prevent the changing standards and tastes. The change is slow but inevitable. We are glad to note that the change is recognized by the Commercial, for it would not admit it unless the evidence was apparent.

### UNEMPLOYED SUICIDES

WE HAVE become so calloused to self-destruction that it no longer provokes anything more than curiosity. Of course, self-destruction in the case of the mental defective is to be expected, but when unfortunates destroy themselves because they are unable to find employment we have not only a tragedy but an indictment of the capitalist system of industry.

What was Joseph Leiber to do? In

arrears for rent that he could not pay, he and his sick wife are evicted. He had been out of work for many weeks. He tried to obtain work. He could not find it. He did not want alms and prison yawned for him if he stole. Food and a physician's care were required at home.

Brooding over the chance-world that provided no opportunity for him, Leiber climbed to the fourteenth floor of an office building, leaped, and a bloody piece of pulp is gathered up and taken to the morgue. The wife collapsed and may not survive. Two sacrifices are offered to the system whose virtues are hailed by editors, politicians, statesmen, and apologists in general.

This is only one case out of many. That one human being should be driven to this in a world of great inventions and enormous powers for producing wealth is tragic, yet it has become so common that its significance is ignored. To the extent that our opportunities for gratifying the wants of all have tremendously increased in the past 100 years, the greater is the indictment of a system that drives human beings to this last desperate expedient for relief.

### ORGANIZING NEGROES

ORGANIZATION of Pullman porters in two locals in New York City is of more than ordinary interest. Negro workers constitute an important section of the working class, and because of the color prejudice in this country have been generally kept in the unskilled and ill-paid occupations. It must also be admitted that white workers have also been reluctant to admit them to the trade unions, and in a number of unions they have been definitely excluded.

One of the most hopeful signs in many years is the cooperation of the A. F. of L. in organizing Negro workers. In the case of the Pullman porters we have an example of a class working for a corporation which maintains a company union which, like all such paternal devices, smothers the initiative and independence of the workers and ties them to the corporate masters in a system that is really capitalist espionage.

The Pullman porters often work overtime without pay, prepare cars for occupancy on their own time, receive a small wage which makes them dependent upon passengers for tips, and hours of labor leave them

little time for home life, recreation and education. Through organization they hope to redress these grievances, and it is certain that they will be little modified as long as they are in the spider's web of company unionism.

We hope that organized Negro workers will build up a powerful organization, inspire their fellows in other occupations to do likewise, and contribute much to the solidarity of whites and blacks which is so essential to a powerful Labor movement.

### A SAVAGE REVIVAL

ONE aftermath of the World War that afflicts the United States and many other countries is the racial and national hatreds that possess large sections of the population. Recently Vienna was the scene of mob demonstrations against Jews. Each section of the population that becomes afflicted with this disease is obsessed with the idea that there is something dangerous in the customs, traditions, and habits of some other nationality.

That it should appear in the United States, the one nation which from the beginning of its history has been a nation of immigrants, is striking. The Ku Klux Klan is more obsessed with this affliction than any other organized group, but there are other organizations that also share aversion to anything related to aliens.

This aversion goes back to primitive tribal relations and it is a revival of early feuds. At the same time, those who indulge in this thing are compelled to accept some things that have their origin in the race and nationality which they feel compelled to hate. The most unique example of this is that of the Jews. They have provided the greatest number of victims to this mania and yet the Christ the persecutors worship was of the Jewish race.

Here the boastful Nordics reject Italians as "wops," yet they will accept Italian music. To them Mexicans are "greasers," but the wonderful handicrafts of the Mexicans only provoke admiration. So one might enumerate the contradictions that enter into the racial and national prejudices that have been cultivated by the war. Just when this barbarous revival will spend its force no one can tell; but the Labor and Socialist movement stands, and must ever stand, as a barrier to the hateful thing.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

### Vacirca Wins Freedom

There are some public officials who are not ready to accept the idea that Mussolini's boundaries and jurisdiction extend to this country. Following The New Leader's exposure of the illegal arrest and jailing of Vincent Vacirca, New York County Judge Thomas W. Churchill, before whom the matter came on a motion for writ of habeas corpus, decided that there was not enough evidence to hold him in the Tombs prison. He was thereupon released, but not until he had served five days. That justice has been done in this case is satisfying. But the sad part of the matter is that we can enjoy no hopes that the case may not again be repeated with its flagrant illegalities and its brutal consequences to other innocent visitors to our shores. The case of Vacirca, following so closely as it did in the jailing of Carlo Tresca and the gagging of Michael Karolyi, has served at least one good purpose. It has further dispelled the myth that the United States is a nation that offers asylum to the politically oppressed of other nations.

### Fascism Claims Another Victim

Mussolini may yet get into trouble with some of the Powers. It is one thing to regard Italy as a cattle pen and rule it as such, but it is quite another thing when he treats the citizens of other countries in this manner. His recent expulsion of George Seldes, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was followed by the arrest and mistreatment of Camille Ciarfarrà, another Tribune correspondent. Ciarfarrà died as a result of his harsh treatment in a Fascist prison. He had obtained a confession of one of the murderers of the Socialist Deputy, Matteotti, which implicated Mussolini himself in that foul deed and the publication of the confession in the United States led to his imprisonment. Then by the organization of his Fascist "heroes" in this and other countries Mussolini is likely to become involved in complications that may be decidedly unpleasant for him. Fascism itself rests upon a minority of the population of Italy and is only maintained by brutal force. Such a system cannot last forever. For a few weeks after the assassination of Matteotti Fascism trembled in the balance. Some other shock will send this tin imitation of Napoleon scotching for the hills with a tomato can attached to his coat-tails.

### An Impending Coal Strike

An attempt by a "citizens' committee" to prevent a coal strike has failed and as we go to press it is likely that the strike order has been issued. For the miners' President Lewis said that negotiations would be resumed if the mine owners would recede from their position that anything disturbing production costs would not be discussed. W. W. Inglis for the mine owners restated this position and there the matter rests. Meantime the bituminous field occupies a very interesting position should a strike occur. It is estimated that if a strike extends to the edge of winter the

profits to the bituminous owners will amount to \$100,000,000. They reaped this much in the strike of 1922. Surplus stocks were depleted and the miners went back at the old wage while the owners were able to get from \$2 to \$4 more per ton for their coal. The bituminous field is again stagnant with large stocks ready for the market. It is probably knowledge of this that induced miners' representatives in the bituminous and anthracite fields to secretly confer a week or two ago. Should the strike be called in both fields, however, it will only block a portion of the bituminous owners, for most of West Virginia and part of Kentucky and Pennsylvania fields are anti-union. A general strike throughout the industry will leave the anti-union mine owners to reap the harvest of profits. The only means of preventing this would be for the railroad unions to refuse to haul the scab coal, but this is not likely as these unions have not yet acquired the sense of solidarity that is necessary to make common cause with the miners. It is certainly a tragedy that the one hope of the West Virginia despot in case of a general coal strike is the unwillingness of other unions to make common cause with the suffering miners.

### Factional Fights of Communists

The Workers' (Communist) party met in national convention in Chicago last Friday and it was several days before it could be organized. According to its publications the membership has declined from 20,000 a year ago to a little over 16,000, while the same publications admit that the party is seething with factional fights that threaten the very existence of the party. Early in the year the minority and majority factions were spanked by Moscow and both were told to get rid of "Loreism." This appeared to be a bone thrown to both, but the Moscow decision decided nothing. Two other factions exist besides the minority and majority, one known as "Loreism" and another which is fighting all three. Then in Cleveland and Philadelphia the fight has been so intense that numerous committees have been unable to settle it. The German Federation is all but out of the party, the Finnish Federation has its factions and is charged with deviation from Bolshevik principles. The South Slavic Federation is torn with similar dissensions, while the Jewish Federation has its internal fights. Secret caucuses and gum shoe work have been going on in all these struggles and heated statements are hurled by each faction at the others, charging that opponents are not inspired by principle but solely to obtain power. The Daily Worker prints little about the convention as it is understood that nothing important is to appear in print unless minority and majority agree, and they cannot agree. The New Yorker Volkszeitung is apparently defying the decision not to report the convention, which would indicate that the break with the German Federation is complete. The chickens that have been hatched for years by the Communists are now coming home to roost.

### International Link Broken

With the death of Henri H. Van Kol, reported in an Amsterdam cablegram last Sunday, another link between the First International and the present Socialist and Labor International has disappeared. Although not so well known in later years as his colleague, Pieter J. Troelstra, the veteran Dutch Socialist played a big part in the early development of the Labor movement of the Netherlands and his services were highly valued by his fellow workers. They repeatedly sent him to the Lower House of the States General and finally into the Upper House, where he fought vigorously for their interests. At the last Convention of the Social Democratic Labor party of Holland, held February 14-16, 1925, a mention of Comrade Van Kol's name brought the delegates and spectators to their feet in a warm demonstration of affection. At that time it was noted that Van Kol's failing health had caused him to drop his Parliamentary activities, but the end must have come rather suddenly after all, as Comrade Van Kol was scheduled to attend the Marseilles Congress this week as one of the Dutch delegates. At the celebration in London last September of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the First International, Van Kol, Herman Greulich of Switzerland, Eduard Bernstein of Germany, and Dr. G. B. Clark of England were pointed out as having been members of the original international organization of the proletariat. Comrade Van Kol was 73 years old.

### Cyril Wants His Throne

Grand Duke Cyril is holding himself in readiness in Germany to assume the throne of the Romanoffs, awaiting the hour when his beloved subjects will call on him to enter Russia and ride on their backs. He is reported as waiting for an upheaval and the overthrow of the Bolsheviks, naively assuming that should this occur there is no alternative for the Russian masses but to call on him and the parasites who surround him. One thing the royalist vermin have yet to learn and that is no matter what social and political changes may come to Russia the workers and peasants will stand united against a return of any Romanoff. Bolsheviks, Social Democrats, Social Revolutionaries and other sections and organizations of the masses would temporarily unite against this common danger. And well they may, for whatever differences these groups may have with each other they all have a common interest in preventing the return of the old regime. Cyril states that Russia is ready to overthrow Bolshevism and implies that if this occurs he is to fall heir to Russia. He is destined to a fall of another kind as well as his reactionary backers in all the capitalist nations.

## THE Chatter-Box

### Summerlied

Like a smile, like a glance  
In your eyes, my sweet,  
Like a whirl in a dance  
To a Bacchic beat—  
Like a whimsical turn in circumstance.  
So summer is fleet.

Will the love, will the dream  
We have lit, my sweet,  
In whose glow, in whose gleam  
We found each complete,  
Run only the length of a gay moonbeam,  
As frail, and as fleet?

September may find you  
So loveless, my sweet,  
The tears that were dew  
May be frozen to sleet;  
Ah, what a poor, fearful lover to do  
Since the days of the summer are all too few,  
Too rare—and too fleet. . . ?

### Epitaphs

For a Gravedigger  
For years he dug plethoric graves,  
Sly rendezvous of kings and knaves;  
But once, when he was ghastly hot  
(And ashy-white his weary face),  
This ancient maker of graves forgot  
To dig his own reception place.

For an Evangelist  
He preached of God and virtue. Tell  
Me why I find him here in hell.  
Henry Harrison.

A question arises in our mind all of a moment, why we never have trained our erratic blunderbuss on that new-born pest—the Tennis Fiend? Perhaps the answer will lie hidden anagrammatically within the following irrational remarks:

Tennis is the most anti-social game extant with the sole exceptions of golf, solitaire and suicide. There is nothing we know of that so hurriedly builds up the ego in underserving individuals and so excellently trains the morose mind into the art of making the fantastic excuses.

We remember when tennis was considered by the red-blooded sports of America as a sort of effeminate indulgence for unmanly fops. The very terms used—such as "Forty-love," "Advantage in or out," "Deuce," are still reminders of a gentle past, and snicker-teasing to the battered nostrils of the pug citizenry. Today, this most exacting of all physical expressions has come into its own, and is replacing baseball and football in popularity. A great game, we will unhesitatingly admit, for we have played it for almost a score of years, but a most serious impediment towards the Cooperative Commonwealth—analytically, of course.

It is sad indeed to relate how otherwise efficient platform carriers, literature distributors, outdoor speakers, and candidates for Assembly on the Socialist ticket, have become sadly incapacitated through the ravages of the tennis pestilence. Go any day to any public or private court, listen in on the palaver from the side-lines or in the grandstand, and you will thoroughly understand our fear. An intelligent face, a pleasing voice, an arm that could most sweepingly emphasize points in the economic interpretation of anything from palaeozoic fern to the Swedish thermos bottle, are all employed in explaining why a certain lob, loft, or chop spelled defeat or victory for him—or her, for that matter. Women are particularly the equal of men in tennis argumentation. We make no wry face to say that more words, breath and energy are employed about tennis courts than any international peace conference ever held.

Next to the development of a jelly-fish into a stock broker, we believe from our evolutionary viewpoint, the processes of reaching modern tennishood are most interesting.

He—or she—starts with a racket costing ninety-five cents, until the compositely gendered one discovers that there are such things as gut and frame and trade-marks that spell "class" and "being in it." The steps from a proper tennis racket to some sort of constance in getting the ball over the net twice in succession stretch over a period of years too long for even this long-winded column.

Then commences the strained and concentrated effort to develop "form," "stroke" and "accuracy." This process takes a few years more, although in most cases nothing more is developed than a glibber tongue in framing excuses why nothing has developed at all.

Then comes the crucial stage that lasts until death calls. For it will be remarked by any close observer that the poorer the developed player, the more insistent, persistent, and pestiferous he or she is in getting on the public courts, the camp courts, or any court in fact where no charge is made by the hour, and staying there, to the utter disregard of how many better and more considerate players are waiting for their turn. And since one cannot better his game unless he plays with better men, he insists on butting in on all doubles or opportunities to play with better men. The most certain sign of this stage of development is that he or she does not know how deliciously he or she takes out all the joy of playing, for the others.

Go to any camp, even our own Tamiment, and see for yourselves how our youth and self-denying adulthood is going to the egoistic bow-wow through the medium of tennis.

The worst sort of a Socialist world imaginable could be made up very easily out of our modern tennis comrades.

Before we can even dream of victory, before we even expropriate the capitalist minions of their power and pelf, our first step is to take the ego out of tennis. What a task for tired radicals!

S. A. DE WITT