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Devoted to the Interest
of the Socialist and La-
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THE ROAD TO LASTING PEACE

IS LABOR GOING FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

By THE EDITOR

LABOR DAY is usually a day for taking stock, and he who surveys the field for the past few years must admit that every division of the Labor army in this country, political and economic, has been doing little more than marking time. The trade unions especially have lost heavily in membership. Few strikes have been won. Even at the highest point of A. F. of L. membership a few years ago the trade unions of this country had a smaller percentage of the wage workers organized than in any other modern country.

Aside from venturing into workers' education, the typical American trade unions have not kept pace with the advancing and changing ideals in the Labor world. Their outlook in general is the same as it was twenty-five years ago. If we compare the official publications of the unions of that period with such publications today we will have difficulty in noting any difference.

Standing Still in A Changing World

The whole world has changed but these unions have not. A World War has transformed the nations, bringing a whole new series of problems to the workers, and yet the old formulas, policies and ideas of the first years of the present century constitute the intellectual armory of the American trade unions. It is as though a fighter were to try to cope with modern conditions of warfare with the flintlock instead of the modern machine-gun.

The book of John L. Lewis on the coal situation is typical of this survival of an old outlook. It rejects nationalization of the mines although a committee of the union several years ago spent months in preparing a program for such nationalization. Lewis rejects it as utopian and then recommends that we go back to the "fathers" for a solution of all our troubles!

He is blissfully unaware that if we did this we would have to accept the common law doctrine that trade unions are conspiracies; that we must give up the ballot; consent to imprisonment for debt; have no lien law on our wages; submit to compulsory militia drill, and many other grievances that prevailed in the days of the "fathers." This idea of looking backward rather than forward is typical of many officials.

Seeking False Friends

It is also based on the idea that a rigid conservative attitude will win friendship for the unions in the conservative classes. As a matter of fact, it has never won this friendship and it never will. In no other country do the courts go farther in arbitrary decrees against the trade unions. Nowhere else are trade union funds at the mercy of the employing class. The United States is the one nation where the owners of industry have not conceded the right of trade unions to exist. In what other country do we have such frightful brutalities against strikers as in the United States?

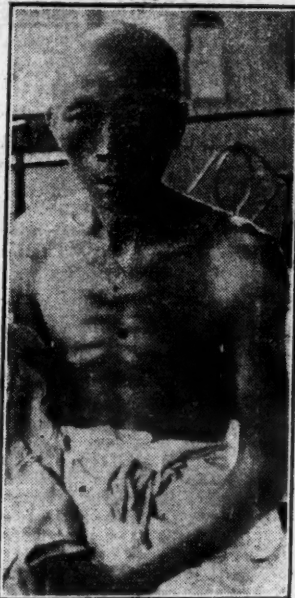
The ultra-conservative attitude has won nothing for the organized working class. It does not inspire the masses with the ideals and that religious fervor for a great cause which is so essential to a powerful movement. It smothers independent thinking which is so essential for the growth of any movement. It keeps the movement in old ruts, divided into parochial units, bars the way to solidarity, and enables the enemy to defeat one division after another.

To the extent that the organized workers break with old traditions and consider new policies and methods will they acquire more power and win the respect of their enemies. The more we demand and the more responsibilities we claim for citizenship in and control of industry the more will our enemies be inclined to make concessions to us. That has been the experience of the organized workers in all modern countries except the United States.

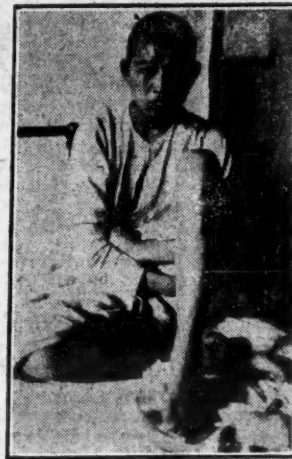
Moreover, if the organized workers advance to the position which the Labor movement now occupies

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Capitalism's Refining Influences; Victims of the Shanghai Terror



Aged victim of the massacre snapped in the hospital



ABOVE-A Child Mill Worker.

To the LEFT-One of the scores of workers and students shot down in the Shanghai massacre.

CHINA GOES ON STRIKE

By PAUL BLANSHARD

SHANGHAI, July, 1925.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND workers, students and merchants of Shanghai have downed tools, left their class rooms, and shut shop doors, in a national protest against the shooting of Chinese citizens on Nanking Road in Shanghai on May 30. Thereafter, from Hongkong, Canton, Peking and elsewhere, came reports of the spread of the strike. Long before this article reaches America it will have changed its form, taking on revolutionary phases or developing an international boycott of new proportions. But whatever its form, it is essentially part of a nationalist movement against Western imperialism. Incidentally it marks a new stage in the rise of the Chinese working class.

Outwardly as I write there is peace, at least in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Patrols of rigid faced British soldiers march up and down the streets. Turbanned Sikh policemen with their black beards on brown skin adorn the corners. Squads of American sailors with round boyish faces parade their white summer uniforms and poke fun at the little naked Chinese boys who run along beside them. Miles of brown skinned ricksha men trot by, gasping in the heat, dragging large white men with collars and linen suits. The temperature is near 100. The streets swarm with idle workers; the shops are boarded tight against possible raids. Everywhere there are smells. And red signs. And children.

Part of the White Man's Burden

Shanghai and this strike are not comprehensible to an American unless he knows several things about the past of this international city. Shanghai is part of the white man's burden. It was seized and built up by the great Powers. Ostensibly it was created to guarantee a safe port for foreigners in China. The aim has been accomplished, but in the process Shanghai has become somewhat unsafe for Chinamen, especially independent Chinamen who express candid opinions concerning foreign economic practices.

Shanghai consists of a Chinese section ruled by the Chinese Government, a French concession, and an International Settlement ruled jointly by Britain, Japan, and the United States. The real control lies in the hands of the British. In the municipal council which governs the Settlement there are six British subjects, two Americans and a Japanese.

The president of the council is an American lawyer named Fessenden, whom the British have been shrewd

enough to use as the figure head of their rule. The Chinese pay 70 per cent of the expenses of the Settlement government and have no representation on the council. The Chinese arrested by foreign police in the Settlement are tried by a Mixed Court which includes no judge chosen by the Chinese. There is no appeal from the decisions of this court. We help to pay for this scheme of government.

What We Help Pay For

We help to pay for a good many things over here that the tax payers of Durant, Oklahoma, do not know. For example, there are those marines who walk the streets with a nice rolling swagger in earch of an American soda fountain. They saw a sign in Dallas or Minneapolis one day telling them to see the world and serve their country.

When they were ordered to Shanghai to serve their country they felt heroic and useful. They live in a Shanghai college that was closed by the Settlement Council. Why do they live there, and why was the college closed? There is no need of them in Shanghai just now. There has been no rioting here for a week; there has been no disturbance that the local police were not entirely competent to handle.

Not a single European or American has been killed in the Shanghai Settlement during the entire strike. The marines might well have stayed in their ships in the harbor where they would not serve as a living target to Chinese pride, a living proof of the contradictions of American ideals and practice.

The marines are here because the British council wants the college closed and because the British want some other nation to divide with them the wrath of the Chinese. The Americans have risen

to the occasion with great readiness. They have given a consistent twist to the Coolidge economy program by quartering themselves on a radical college.

The Trouble Begins

In the official records the business men and editors who defend the police for shooting students on May 30 have a fair case. Students are not always harmless. The officials can readily conjure up pictures of themselves as defenders of women, children, munitions and honor. Actually their case is almost as bad as Dyer's case at Amritsar.

The trouble began about the middle of May when a Chinese worker was killed by a Japanese employer during a lockout of the workers. Tremendous feeling was aroused, expressing itself in strikes and demonstrations. On May 24 a memorial service was held for the murdered Chinese worker on Chinese soil just outside the foreign Settlement. The foreign police could not stop the service but they arrested several student leaders who crossed the Settlement border with banners and leaflets. Five students were hailed before the Mixed Court, held in prison, brought up for a hearing May 25 and then bound over until May 30. The Mixed Court could not find the students guilty of any real crime but they delayed their verdict of acquittal.

The delay was fatal. A flame of revolt spread through the schools and colleges of Shanghai. Student lecturers took to the soap-box and harangued street crowds. On May 30 many students were arrested for street speaking and were followed to the police station by a crowd of their friends who demanded that all the students should be arrested or all freed.

At the entrance to the narrow al-

ley which leads to the police station the crowd was halted by a cordon of police. There was a good deal of shouting and pushing. The police claim that some of their own number who were out in the middle of the crowd were jostled and seized by some of the students who tried to take away their guns. This is probably true. The Chinese deny it. Tram cars and busses were passing through the crowd until the moment of the shooting. Three foreign witnesses who appeared at the trial expressed their great surprise that the police should have fired at such a crowd. Police Inspector Evans waved his pistol in the air and gave the students ten seconds' warning to disperse. At the end of the ten seconds he ordered the police to shoot to kill. They fired 44 shots directly into the crowd, killing sixteen students and workers. The students were all unarmed and many were shot in the back. The next day the Mixed Court released the remaining students who had not been shot.

I went yesterday to the alley way where the shooting took place and drew the following diagram.

It shows that the police station was 150 feet back from the street in an alley 15 feet wide. The station is surrounded by a nine-foot wall which made attack from the side impossible. If the police instead of forming an arc in front of the alley had blocked the alley way at the entrance with fixed bayonets, six men could have handled the whole crowd. If this had failed, there was a huge iron door 100 feet back from the street which had a bolt and padlock ready to lock anyone out of the immediate vicinity of the police station. In the station there was a fire hose. The official transcript of testimony of the trial of rioters in the Mixed Court shows that the police who did the firing were using old-fashioned rifles which had to be reloaded by hand after each shot. This means that some of the Sikhs who fired on the crowd reloaded their guns four or five times and continued to shoot, although all evidence shows that the crowd broke and ran immediately.

The press and the foreign colony have responded almost unanimously on the side of the police. The outstanding exceptions are to be found in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and among some Christian bodies. The foreign witnesses who were honest enough to support the moderate Chinese view of the shooting are denounced as traitors. The American China Society, a post of the American Legion, all the press and most of the missionaries are standing for law and order against Bolshevism. It is like Pittsburgh during the steel strike. With this exception. Behind Shanghai are several hundred million people who are reading their

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTERNATIONAL FOR DEMOCRATIZED LEAGUE

By ABRAHAM CAHAN

(Cable to The New Leader)
MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.

THE afternoon session of the International Congress began at three o'clock. The subject under discussion was unemployment. There was a sharp conflict between Belgian and English delegations, the French and German delegates supporting the Belgians.

The point upon which discussion turned is a striking example of a situation governing delegates and their frame of mind at this Congress. To put it into a nutshell: the atmosphere surrounding the Congress is eloquent of the sufferings which are an echo of the Great War. The feelings brought on by the war, the hatreds between German and Belgian or Frenchman and Englishman, are really a thing of the past, so far as this Congress is concerned, but the economic cataclysm which the war left in its wake is felt in this Congress most keenly.

This feeling dominates its sessions, almost completely eclipsing certain features of the Socialist sentiment which usually come to the fore under more normal conditions at Congress. This, to my mind, is the sum and substance of the mood of the present Congress.

The Conflict On Reparations

The English want abolition of reparations which they insist is one of the great causes of unemployment. For example, the Germans deliver coal as part of their reparations, but there is an over-production of coal, and these deliveries aggravate the situation and add to the causes which throw out of work English coal miners.

Accordingly, the English offered an amendment to the unemployment resolution, calling for a wiping out of reparations and cancellation of war debts. This is something which the Belgian delegates are not prepared to accept. Public opinion in their country is not ready for it. Should they accept an amendment of that kind it would upset things at home and give rise to dangerous complications. They prefer to go slowly, avoiding friction on topics connected with the war. They think that by so doing it would hasten the healing of war wounds. The French are of the same mind, of course.

And strange as it may appear upon superficial examination, the German delegates are in accord with the Belgians and the French on this topic. They would certainly want their country to be released of its reparation burdens, but they realize that the time is not yet ripe for it and they are afraid that such an amendment might upset all that has been achieved in the direction of a better understanding between Germany and France, breed new troubles, and pave the way to another Poincare administration.

Hostile Discussion Threatened

At first the discussion took on hostile aspects, but the English delegation sobered down and accepted the suggestion of Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, who was in the chair, to refer their amendment to a committee handling the problems of war and peace. This saved the day. It is obvious that the other committee will seek and find a formula that will express the attitude of both contending parties in a theoretic form, somehow, which will save the situation for both.

The resolution itself is a repetition of the usual demands by trade unions and Socialist Parties the world over. There is nothing definite in its sections. Its wording steering clear of such specific declarations which might create an awkward situation for the Socialist Party in this or that country.

Comrade Jacob Panken, of New York, took a hand in this discussion, being the first to speak after the chairman of the committee on unemployment had delivered his address. Panken said the resolution did not go far enough and demanded more radical and drastic pronouncements. "We must emphasize the idea that the problem of unemployment cannot be solved under capitalism, which creates wealth not for use but for profit. Only when production is carried on for use, as it will be under Socialism, will this problem be solved," Panken declared. He then voiced his opinion that

(Continued on Page 4.)

That Letter—Next Week

J. O.: Remember, one more week and that letter goes out. Readers are now looking for it. Must mail September 10. E. L.

Books—Just Books. All Socialists Want Them. Be Patient. The Letter will Tell You ALL About It.

1 WEEK—AND YOU'LL GET IT IN THE MAIL.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COAL

By STUART CHASE

NOTHING but bankruptcy for half of the coal industry and a nation-wide Labor war are the outlook as the results of the present control of the coal industry. The only feasible solutions appear to be a Federal corporation for the anthracite industry and unified budgeting of bituminous production.

The leaders of the coal industry have for twelve years demonstrated that they are devoid of any plan for furnishing moderately priced fuel without cutting wages to the tantalizing point where the bituminous miners can neither live nor die. The coal operators have shown no ability to lead or to follow. They have not been able to close down the 5,000 unnecessary little mines which hold in permanent semi-idleness and out of other productive employment 150,000 miners, and which are leading to the bankruptcy of the Northern half of the industry.

Yet the bituminous operators have persistently objected to any Federal regulation to relieve the situation. They represent the jealous fear of unity of front that cost the Allies four wasted years of war and 2,000,000 casualties, until they learned that a united front was essential.

High Prices And Indifference

We are on a merry-go-round that brings us back each time exactly where we started from, poorer, sadder, but ready for nothing except another trip. What is happening to us now in anthracite happened in 1917, 1920, 1922 and 1923. In 1917, when the war started, panic prices began in both coal fuels. There was a storm of public opinion. The Fuel Administration was established and maximum prices were fixed under war powers. The public was satisfied. When war control of fuel was lifted in 1920 soft coal prices swung to panic heights never known before. Operators, jobbers, retailers had an orgy of profiteering. Public resentment rose, but by 1921 prices had

gone down. The public forgets. Congress did nothing.

A third time, in 1922, with skyrocketing prices, public opinion rose again. Congress set up a Coal Commission with investigating powers. Even while it was reporting in 1923, the operators trebled their margins and the jobbers declared the sky the limit. Already this year before the anthracite suspension has started the price of stove coal, one-fifth of all the anthracite produced, has been

jumped 50 cents in New York City, and this is only the beginning. We shall see 1920, 1922 and 1923 all over again.

The question before us is whether permanent relief is to be secured at last or matters are to drift off again into inaction, only to result in 1927 in another wild, powerless effort to control the next coal panic.

The only period when the bituminous industry produced enough and not too much was when it was under a unified Federal control. At present the trend of production is toward the South to a perilous anti-unionism that will give no peace.

A Nation-Wide Ludlow and Herrin

The only way in which a repetition of Ludlow and Herrin on a nation-wide scale can be avoided within the next few years is by a central budgeting of production to meet consumption demands. We are drifting, for lack of any definite policy, into a situation where 300,000 men will be fighting for their jobs in desperation.

The anthracite industry should be organized into a Federal corporation which would acquire the excess reserves of coal land, acquire the present anthracite mines with operation by the present management under lease and under Governmental control of prices.

The solution to the anthracite wage question was indicated by the Coal Commission. It suggested that inasmuch as part-time operation causes increased costs to the owners and cuts into the miners' earnings, some sharing of profits in a definite proportion is in order. The British arrangement is a minimum wage standard, any profits above reasonable return are divided 88 per cent to the miners and seventeen per cent to the operators. With a Federal-owned corporation, this surplus could be shared between the miners and the consumers of coal. It is the only way the price will ever be permanently cut.

CHINA ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

own Chinese papers. These Chinese papers do not glorify the foreigner.

Chinese Close Their Ranks

The most unusual feature of the Shanghai strike is the organization into one rebellious group of merchants, students and workers. Big business is represented by the Chinese Associated Chamber of Commerce which entered the strike partly through fear. The masses of the people are represented by the General Labor Union of Shanghai, the National Chinese Student Union, the

Shanghai Student Union and the Federated Street Union. (The street unions include the small street merchants who operate their stalls in the open air.) These four bodies are welded together in the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education which has been conducting the strike. They halted almost every industrial activity in the Shanghai Settlement. They closed the schools and held up the shipping. They shut up the shops of nearly all merchants and allowed them to open only after arrangements to support the laborers on strike.

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People ARE Like That

CRIME in the United States is steadily on the increase. Here again we hold the world's championship, every other country being a very bad second. Chicago or New York has more murders in a month than the entire British Isles in a year, with other crimes in proportion. From present indications there is little danger of this country losing its premier position—and 1925 promises to be a banner year for the law-breakers in America.

Suddenly Judge Gary, the head of the Steel Corporation, and a number of other very respectable gentlemen become alarmed and decide to do something. They have formed committees and surveys will be made. One citizen says, corrupt judges, unscrupulous lawyers, bribe-taking politicians, and police officials are responsible for the crime wave. Assuming this to be true, who does the bribing? That takes money and it's in the hands of the wealthy. We wonder now many members of Judge Gary's committee are breaking the law with liquor in their homes. We wonder how many of his committee always pay their full income-tax. How many times have they used influence and high-priced legal talent to evade their just and lawful obligations? Whenever the workers in Judge Gary's United States Steel Corporation sought to exercise their lawful right to organize, they were often slugged, imprisoned and shot. In fact, the forces of the law from police to judiciary were used to see that labor was denied its lawful privilege. We abhor the carnage of crime prevalent today, and our suggestion to the committee is that if they wish their work to be taken seriously they begin by reforming themselves.

Ultra-Modern

"Why did you divorce Jack?"

"Because he treated me like a dog."

"The brute. Did he strike you?"

"No, he expected me to be faithful to him."—United America.

And the following gem is also from the same publication: A husband and wife were arrested for fighting in the street. A mutual friend, who had been present at the rumpus, was called to the witness stand.

"Were you present when the argument began?" asked the judge.

"Yes, Your honor, three years ago."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I was the best man at their wedding."

"I am enclosing P. O. order for \$10 covering ten six-month subscription cards to the best Socialist paper ever published. Please mail at once, for my former supply is exhausted. It is not difficult to get a dollar subscription when one concentrates. In the Mormon Church every member is supposed to give one-tenth of his income to their faith. I feel that every Socialist should give at least three hours for Socialism every week. That is when I secure my subscribers. It's my contribution to the Cause, and I am glad to say that every new reader appears to be well satisfied. Shall impatiently await the letter which you say James Oneal will send every reader after Labor Day."

Salt Lake City, Utah.

(Signed) Mary Hanley.

Mary is a grand old name, and if all our readers were half as active as Mary Hanley this would soon be a better and happier world for all of us. It's easy to get a new reader. Last evening we played pinocle, three readers of The New Leader and one heathen. Before the evening was over he came within the fold. Warsaw tapped him gently for two dollars, and now Jacob Bashein will renew his education.

AS MY SUBSCRIPTION IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE, ENCLOSED FIND \$3. FOR WHICH EXTEND MY SUBSCRIPTION FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. I AM A READER OF ABOUT FIFTEEN PERIODICALS AND PAPERS FROM THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, BUT AMONG THEM THERE ARE NONE BETTER THAN THE NEW LEADER. Butte, Montana. (Signed) S. E. ANDERSON.

Here is what Professor Charles A. Beard has to say of "The Workers in American History," that splendid book by James Oneal! "Your plan of giving direct citation to authorities is most helpful, and the volume will do good in provoking thought among those who do not accept your conclusions."

"Six months ago, at the solicitation of an acquaintance, I subscribed for your paper. Now, at the expiration of this half-yearly subscription, I am very glad to subscribe for a year. For the first time in my life I am thinking intelligently. This may seem a peculiar statement for a man in his forty-third year, but all my life I have accepted the statements of the Republican party as almost gospel truth without giving thought to the matter. To think that I voted for Coolidge now makes me blush, although, of course, he is no worse than the rest. I never had a hobby until Socialism came along and now I have a lot of fun putting the skids under my Republican friends."

Los Angeles, Cal.

(Signed) John Reimer.

Mike the Barber says: "Last night we had some time at our house. Who comes in but my nephew from Chicago, a young fellow about 18 going to Chicago College. We talk about the family and then he asked me about politics. When I say I think I will vote for Hylan he nearly laughed himself sick saying, 'You can't expect brains among relatives.' An awful row started, and what do you think that the boy is—Socialist. That's what education does to people nowadays."

From the congested sections of the large cities to the great open spaces of Nevada radicalism spreads its influence. The New Leader has readers in every section of the country. Help increase the number in your locality.

With this issue we print the first installment of

Alma, the Girl Who—

She Keeps the Faith in Her Own Inimitable Way

THERE are people who will view Alma as an occurrence—that she was never born. On the other hand, we have the statements of authority, including her father and mother who should have some information, that our heroine came into this world in a perfectly natural and normal fashion.

Born under southern skies, with moonbeams and mosquitoes trickling through the open windows of the room, the situation was ideal. Swarms of buttercups, gifts of friends of her father who was in the butter business, decorated one wall, while opposite the mother's bed the entire membership of the Russian Singing Society were parked in a solid phalanx, singing "Mother Machree." In one corner nestled a flock of homing pigeons to carry the glad tidings, while near the door, for no apparent reason, reposed a herd of newspaper reporters. Drifting about the room and making friends with all were groups of nurses and policemen, thus completing the ensemble. Everything was so sweet and clean.

With the approach of the zero hour silence appeared until it echoed and thundered, for in all that multitude no voice was raised in protest. With everything on schedule, contentment possessed the mother, as she gazed through beautiful dim vistas, building the future of her child. All was quiet except for the occasional blare of the regimental band marshalled below the window, to do honor to the expected arrival.

Minutes passed as minutes will and the tick, tick of a hundred watches could be heard as the fateful second approached. Suddenly a squawk of terror rent the room. (This was peculiar, for father had paid a week's rent in advance.) All eyes gazed right, where seated at the piano stood the proud uncle to be. "Speak, man, speak," chorused a hundred throats. "Hold fast, we are being spied upon. See the holes in yonder wall!" the uncle shouted. "Hold again, for the news reel photographers have not arrived," the same uncle emphasized. All was chaos, confidence only being restored upon the discovery that the photographers were in the adjoining room not wishing to intrude on the privacy of the occasion.

(To Be Continued in Our Next.)

Rufus Osborne.

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MEXICO DRAWS A NEW CODE

By Elizabeth Goldstein

A GREAT work for the future is at present being launched in Mexico. A congressional committee, headed by Ricardo Trevino, one of the Labor deputies, has prepared an outline of social legislation, which will be presented at the beginning of the new parliamentary session in September.

On account of all the vicissitudes through which Mexico has passed, and because in a country so large it was not easy to coordinate the opinions of the working classes, it took several years to prepare this social legislation.

The basic points of this proposed new legislation are:

First: That rights and duties of Capital and Labor are to be strictly defined, so as to eliminate any possible strife which might arise from an erroneous interpretation of the law, as embodied in the Constitution of 1917.

Second: The law regulating the economic strife of the nation must tend to improve the general economic condition of the country, by increasing production.

For these reasons, it is absolutely necessary to have collaboration between the workers and the employers, which collaboration will eliminate strife, will create mutual confidence and a better understanding between the two opposing camps.

However, this collaboration cannot exist without recognizing the rights of Mexican Labor, and their right to benefit from individual industry.

To this end, the new legislation will concern itself with the question of wages, working hours and conditions of health, in accordance with the decision of the Washington Labor Congress in 1919.

The Labor contract which the new law proposes hopes to establish, if not permanent peace among the producing element of Mexico, at least a standing armistice.

It is hoped to establish sliding scales of wages, which could not be affected by irresponsible demands of either of the interested parties. It is also hoped that this new legislation will effect a sort of reconciliation between the opposing parties and a greater spirit of cooperation.

The second piece of work looking toward a better future, which the social movement in Mexico is about to launch, is the establishment of cooperatives of producers and consumers. Notwithstanding that as far back as the '80s there were the beginnings of a cooperative movement in Mexico, this movement, however, didn't develop to any great importance because of the blind policy of the Porfirio Diaz regime, as well as to the revolutionary period of the Civil War.

Since 1919, however, the Mexican Federation of Labor has been trying to spread the idea of cooperation among the workers of the Republic of Mexico, and in a few parts of the country has even succeeded in establishing agricultural cooperative societies.

But the moment seems to have arrived to give this movement a new impulse, especially in the industrial centers. Practically all of the 92 unions which compose the Labor movement of Mexico City, affiliated with the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, are either endeavoring to form cooperative societies or have actually established them, for example, the Union of Workers of the National Factories, which have already set aside a sum of 50,000 pesos, with which it is now

Far-Reaching Program of Social Legislation Will Be Presented to Parliament in September

establishing six cooperatives of consumers and producers in the vicinity of the most important national factories.

It is well to remember here that just as the political party, Partido Laborista, was created and formed by the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana to assist in the political field, the cooperative movement is considered an arm, or a part, of the Confederacion on the economic field, and will be a controlling factor in the general social question in Mexico.

It is also important and interesting to know that the President of the Republic, General Calles, during his trip through Europe last fall, spent most of his time in studying the various forms of cooperatives in Germany and France, and as soon as he returned to Mexico he ordered to be published several works on those European cooperative movements and their publication in Mexico.

The workers' cooperative in Mexico, due to his interest in the movement, can rely always upon the assistance and cooperation of the President of the Republic.

A strike of school teachers in Vera Cruz was finally settled some few weeks ago through the good offices of the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor—C. R. O. M.). The Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana has always taken the greatest interest in questions of primary education.

As a matter of fact, the first general strike organized by the C. R. O. M. in May, 1919, was called to help the school teachers of Mexico against the unjust demands and persecutions of the Government of Carranza.

In the various parts of the country the school teachers are organized in unions, and practically all of them are affiliated with the C. R. O. M.

The aims of these unions are: First, mutual help; Second, collec-

tive bargaining; Third, to reorganize the plan of instruction in the primary schools.

The strike in Vera Cruz was caused by the attempt on the part of the local authorities to cut down the already meager salaries of the school teachers. The intervention of the C. R. O. M. and the friendly and helpful attitude on the part of the Governor of the State, Senor Jarra, finally brought about a settlement of this trouble to the satisfaction of the teachers.

The Congress of the Women of the Iberian race, which was called by the Mexican Section of the League of Spanish-Speaking Women, which has its headquarters in Spain, and the President of which is Senora Carmen de Burgos, has just finished its session in Mexico City. There are two principal questions which occupied the attention of the Convention.

There were three distinct groups in this Congress. One represented the ideas and plans of the Protestant Church, another ideas and principles of the Catholic Church, and a third group was composed of those elements without any particular religious tendencies, but interested in social problems, and especially in the problem of political rights for women. After several days of strife the third group got control of the Congress, and with their control there came into prominence those ideas, related to the improvement in the moral status of women.

The second question of importance which came up for discussion and decision, and which was finally adopted by the Congress, was the appointment of a committee to organize a League of Women whose program and plans would be based on the ideas and tendencies of the group controlling the Congress.

A basic principle of this League is that woman should not suffer from the error of a badly interpreted feminism, and that her activities should be in relation to the duties which Nature and society imposed upon her as a fundamental basis for

the existence and well-being of the home and the family. The Congress emphasized the fact that the woman should not omit any effort to fulfill these obligations, and also decided that it is necessary to revise the civil laws, which would guarantee to the woman her rights as wife and mother, and especially to give more speed and justice to the legal procedure which involves women.

It is important to note that the Congress spoke first of the duties of the woman and only later discussed the rights of woman, especially on questions of social politics.

The Congress resolved further that the League of Women to be organized shall conduct a strenuous campaign to prepare women for work in relation to her family, for posts in the public administration for which she has capacity, and to her general condition as a woman.

The Congress settled in addition some other questions of less importance, as, for example, the establishment of a Mexican Consumers' Week, during which all the women of Mexico should use for the feeding of their families only Mexican products, refusing to use foreign products; protection of womanhood in her occupation, be this intellectual or manual; to fight for the establishment of institutions in which mothers who are obliged to work for a living could leave their little children under the charge of persons competent to care for them, and other questions of minor importance.

It is evident that there is a strong tendency among Mexican women to organize themselves, and to fight for improvement in their conditions, intellectual, social and moral. Religious institutions are failing to control the women. At the same time there is the tendency on the part of the women not to swallow the feminist movement whole, but to go into it with caution, from fear that it can affect the home and family, which, according to declarations accepted by the Congress, ought to be considered as sacred, and in support of which the woman should make any kind of sacrifice.

Talks With Thomas

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

THERE are two principles to which Socialists are committed which it is fitting that we should recall on Labor Day. Heart and soul, mind and strength, we believe in the Labor movement. We are committed to the Labor movement. We know that in the long run our own party can succeed only in proportion as it is genuinely a Labor party. This faith in the Labor movement is our first principle.

Our second principle is that it is not our business as a Party to usurp the functions of Labor union. We are not out by hook or crook to "capture the unions." That is the negative side of it. On the positive side we are out to persuade our brother and sister workers of the essential correctness of our program for bringing justice and happiness and a better life to the peoples of this earth.

Labor Day is for us a day not merely to look backward on what has been done, but forward on what remains to be done! The tasks ahead cannot be accomplished suddenly or easily. Our achievements cannot accurately be measured by yearly milestones. Nevertheless, there are times which call for more intense effort than others. One of these times is upon us in the shape of the municipal campaign.

This is the season when every candidate is a "friend of Labor." Hylan is the "friend of Labor," and he cries because some Labor leaders are deserting him. "Why," he says, "didn't I give Pete Brady and Jim Holland good jobs?" And for that he expects Labor to forget the sort of men he has

made magistrates; his alliance with anti-Labor employers and lawyers like Henry Frueh and Harry Gordon, and his bad treatment of the building trades!

Walker is the "friend of Labor." Hasn't he, on occasion and other under pressure, voted in the Legislature for a tiny installment of what is Labor's rights? And for that he expects Labor to forget the way he and his party have ignored the injunction issue, scorned Labor's demand that private profiteers be driven out of the field of workmen's compensation insurance, and side-stepped the issue of the immediate ratification of a Child-Labor Amendment to which they were solemnly committed!

Waterman is a "friend of Labor"—but that is to laugh! Some day we will tell the story of his anti-Labor record. It is not likely that even Henry Dubb will vote for a New York City Republican as a "friend of Labor," to occupy the Mayor's chair.

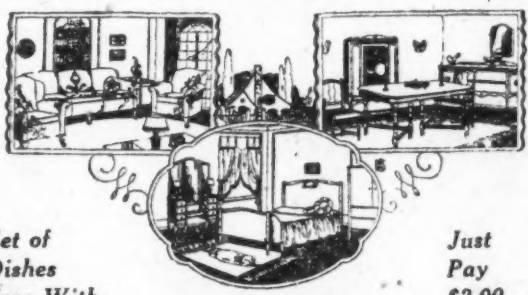
Against this record I ask every Socialist and sympathizer with our municipal platform to set our promises, our well-worked-out plans, our proved loyalty to Labor's cause. Let us make this Labor Day a day for preaching the necessity for the unity of Labor in the political field to beat the bosses in politics as in industry. We need not a disorganized mob but an organized army. It is time Labor began to vote for itself and its children, and for making City and State servants of the people and not of the interests!

Norman Thomas

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No Bourgeois Science

Editor, The Leader: I wish to congratulate you for the article entitled: "To the Bourgeois Scientists." I will not subscribe for the Truth Seeker, for the simple reason, it does not teach any truths on the Science of Civilization. That is the most important science, for the workers, that man has ever discovered. I am a free thinker, and not an idolater.

Chas. A. Byrd.

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Likes The New Leader

Editor, The New Leader: As a veteran party worker I wish to say that articles like McAlister Coleman's (issued August 22) and other articles, in which comrades are publicly given credit for good work done should appear more frequently in The New Leader. They will always stimulate younger comrades to work, and that's what we

want.

The offer of a free book for \$3.00 of subs is a grand idea and should be continued throughout all winter, offering several books, in rotation, one at a time. I am going to get one of these books myself in a day or two. Keep it up.

Bronx, N. Y.

Helen Diskant.



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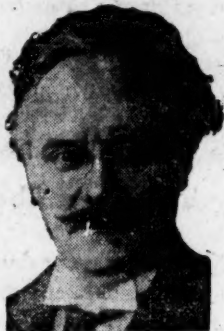
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Labor Premier.



RAPHAEL ABRAMO-
WITSCH—Russian
Socialist Leader.



ARTHUR HENDERSON
—Secretary of The In-
ternational (England).

(Continued from Page 1.)
the struggle for the eight-hour day was obsolete and out of date and should give way to a demand for still shorter hours, mentioning the fact that in the United States there were many trades that enjoyed a forty-four hour week and in some cases have conquered a forty-hour week.

Panken for 40-Hour-Week

"The International," Panken said, "ought not to be satisfied with a demand for forty-eight hours and instead should demand a forty-hour week and even shorter hours."

Panken insisted that children's labor age should not be fixed at 14, but that the International should fix the age at least at 16, and later 18, finally, he advocated laws to make it impossible for an employer to discharge workmen except for cause. Charges must be brought against working-men intended to be discharged, he said. "Working-men have a vested right to their jobs and a vested right in the shop where they work," he said.

Dolan, of England, was the next speaker, and he offered the above-mentioned amendment, accentuating the ills of reparations and the close relation it had with unemployment. This was the beginning of a heated discussion which brought out the chasm between the English and other delegations.

Dolan was followed by Dismann, President of 800,000 German metal workers. Speaking for the German delegation, he depicted the terrible conditions burdening the German workers. "You mustn't forget," he said, "that this is a world crisis. Only forty per cent of our workmen are enjoying an eight-hour day and the remaining sixty per cent are compelled to accept longer hours. We shall never give up our fight for shorter hours, but the conditions stifling us must be faced. There is an international sentiment running high among German workers, as they showed in helping Danish workers in their recent great lockout and are now showing in helping Belgian metal workers out on strike."

Referring to a remark of Dolan, Comrade Dismann said: "If English manufacturers point to German working-men as good boys because they work longer hours, we may similarly say that German employers likewise point to English workmen as being willing to work long hours. These are not normal times and we cannot apply normal methods to our present troubles. We must bide our time and meanwhile do our best."

When his speech was translated into French it was often interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Another Englishman, Robert Williams, took the floor to announce

that the English delegation, after deliberations, decided to accept the suggestion of chairman Vandervelde. Adelheid Popp of Austria spoke in behalf of the women's conference which took place the day before the Congress opened on Saturday.

She is a dark complexioned woman of early middle age, of pleasing appearance, and a fine, effective speaker. She has a peculiar intonation

and a ringing, pleasing voice, and her flow of rhetoric made a favorable impression on the entire Congress. She mentioned the fact that altogether there were 800,000 women members of Socialist Parties in the world. She offered a resolution to set up an advisory committee of women to handle the special problems of the sex. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Text of the Resolution

MARSEILLES, Aug. 27.

THE morning was again devoted to committee work. Some of the committees are having a hard time trying to conciliate the factions and arrive at an understanding. They have been sitting up all night and morning.

The longest and bitterest struggle is still taking place in the Committee on the Eastern European Question, which really means the question of Russia, small nations, and the minority peoples in the newly created states.

The session was announced for nine in the morning, but no reports were ready and the session was postponed for four o'clock this afternoon. When I was coming up to the Congress hall spirited singing reached my ears. The next moment my eyes were greeted by a beautiful scene. Seated in an open vestibule under a semi-circle of red flags were several rows of English delegates, with Arthur Henderson and Roberts, both former ministers in MacDonald's Cabinet, standing in front of them and leading the singing; Roberts, with his flowing white hair and artistic features, fitted the role of music master. They sang Independent Labor party anthems and popular songs such as "He's A Jolly Good Fellow." As the crowd of delegates grew around them, the Britishers warmed up, their voices rose, their faces shone. Mighty good singing it was. It was really stirring, one of the beautiful bits of color in this Congress of grave faces and heated debates. Henderson, usually stolid and careworn and deliberate in manner and looking as if he weighed every word and gesture, let himself go singing and smiling and laughing and keeping time like a schoolboy.

The following resolution was carried by the Commission on Anti-War:

"The Congress of the Labor and Socialist International declares that the competitive economic system is the standing source of conflicts between capitalist groups of various nations for raw materials and markets, for the exploitation of the working masses, accumulation of capital, and financial domination. This system is and remains a fundamental cause of the danger of war. Production, consumption and exchange, are exposed to all the disorder and danger of competition and the working class has to bear the brunt of the resulting misery. Socialism alone

is fully capable of putting an end to this state of things. Socialism is the great force tending to final pacification of the world, and the political victory of the working classes in all or at least the principal countries will be the best guarantee of lasting world peace."

On the question of the "Working Class and the League of Nations," the resolution states:

"The working class is already so strong as to be able to exercise on governments enough pressure to lead the world towards peace. They realize that the Covenant of the League of Nations itself does not fully provide for the necessary limitation of the sovereignty of states, as demanded by the solidarity of modern peoples; that it has not unreservedly taken from the governments the right of declaring war, and that concerted action against the aggressor is still insufficiently organized."

"The workers adhering to the International have given their approval to the foundation of the League of Nations, but they declare that it will not fully accomplish its task unless it includes all the peoples admitted with equal rights and obligations, unless it duly recognizes the necessity of the peace programme, outlined above, and unless the international organization is based on a sound economic foundation."

"The workers therefore demand that the League of Nations be made all-inclusive and democratic and that the machinery for the revision of the peace treaties under Article 19 of the Covenant should be elaborated and made effective."

"The workers further demand that any State which resorts to war after refusing to submit to arbitration or arbitral award (no matter whether the enemy of its own people or of mankind)—that in no case should hostile action be allowed except in case of resistance to acts of aggression or when such action is taken in agreement with the council or assembly of the League of Nations."

"The Congress draws attention to the aggravation of unemployment by the many still unsolved problems associated with the mistaken policy of undefined payments of reparations and the refusal to cancel inter-Allied debts, and recommends that action should be taken to secure solution of these problems, which would be in harmony with international Socialism. Finally they demand that the education of the children shall be permeated with the spirit of peace and shall lay a sure foundation for moral disarmament and the disappearance of hatred. The workers would establish peace on a basis of arbitration and of general complete and universal disarmament effected within the framework of the League of Nations."

"It is for this reason that the Labor and Socialist International demands that the League of Nations should organize a conference to devise substantial measures which should eventually lead to complete and universal disarmament. International Socialism calls upon the workers to conduct their daily propaganda and to act in their parliaments in approaching the problems arising from time to time in connection with the problem of security. The International rejects to note that some of its sections, such as those of Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden, have either secured or made proposals for total disarmament or a sweeping reduction of armaments. It rejoices also at the efforts that have been made by some other sections to give the Covenant of the League of Nations effectiveness, strength and life. It is in this sense that it has supported every step to induce the

Governments to accept the Geneva Protocol. The latter is, in its opinion, nothing but the practical application of the Covenant itself. It is the most definite step taken in the direction of disarmament."

"The Congress affirms that if at the present time the diplomatic action of the nations proposes to resort to special pacts of security and guarantee, the responsibility rests on those who refuse to seek in the League of Nations the application of a general pact extending to all with equal rights and duties. Such pacts are defective because they do not contain provisions for disarmament. They must not contain any secret clauses. They must provide for a system of mutual guarantee having a general character controlled and supervised by the League of Nations within the framework of any other power or group of powers, and which consequently will not lead to a possible revival of a false balance of power; a system which will not permit any power automatically to apply sanctions. These must only be applied under conditions provided for by the Covenant of the League of Nations. Special notes should not be used to hinder measures under the control of the League of Nations."

"The International calls on all affiliated workers to bring pressure to bear upon the Governments of Germany and Russia, which most directly concerned, to secure their admission to the League of Nations. At the same time it calls upon the workers of other countries who are already helping the League to fight for the Geneva Protocol and to scrutinize carefully the pact of security, which will be submitted for the approval of the parliaments in the parliaments and in public propaganda. The representatives of the International, while urging the insufficiency of partial pacts, will notice the blind egoism of the reactionary parties and of the Governments which by suppressing the liberty of peoples deny them the right of organizing themselves for peace. Dreaming of war-like revenge or brutal reaction, these Governments paralyze the real development of peace."

"These representatives will also resolutely maintain the conception of the International in opposition to the conception of Bolshevism, which substitutes a dream of blind destruction for the constructive purposes of Socialism. This could only delay the hour when the working class, master of its own destiny, will be able to realize in prosperity and liberty its complete emancipation."

The resolution on Morocco follows:

"The Congress protests vehemently against military operations now taking place, resulting in fresh bloodshed, and demands from the Governments concerned immediate and decisive action for restoration of peace."

The resolutions also demand publication of the peace terms agreed upon between Spain and France. They demand that these terms shall be communicated immediately and directly to the leader of the Rif, Abd-el-Krim, and they require from him a clear answer as to the possibility of immediate negotiations and understanding. These negotiations must, with regard to material matters, first and foremost take into consideration the following points: 1, The independence of the Rif territory is to be recognized by Spain; 2, Spain and France shall agree upon a new frontier in order to facilitate indispensable arrangements for the provisioning as well as the economic organization of the Rif country.

The Socialists of Spain, France, and Great Britain demand further that military operations shall be suspended immediately peace negotiations have begun. They state, in case an agreement cannot be reached over an essential point, Spain, France and Abd-el-Krim should agree to submit the case in dispute to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 28.

THE Congress closed last night, or rather early this morning. It closed with a beautiful feeling of unanimity, merry singing of the "Internationale," kind scenes of hand-shaking and embracing. The singing echoed through the vast hall and it seemed that the red flags vibrated in response to the spirit of the moment and as though the rows and rows of tables covered with red cloth glowed with a new glow of passion for the high ideals of Socialism.

In my previous cable I spoke of the long deliberations and heated debating over the resolution on the Eastern Question, which really means the question of small nationalities, the attitude of the Congress toward Russia as well as the uprisings in Asia. An agreement was finally reached in the committee room where these questions were being fought out.

At first there was a division on an amendment offered by Jean Longuet. It was practically a question of two resolutions: one favored by the Russian Social Revolutionists and the other by the Mensheviks. The former got 128 votes and the other 158. The Menshevik resolution was supported by Otto Bauer, the thinker, and leader of the Austrian movement, who made the introductory speech and drafted the main sections of the resolution in the committee room.

At first both sides were insistent and stubborn, although in essence there was scarcely any chasm between the two. Rather it was a matter of wording, the 128 leaning toward a more drastic and sharper formula. When it was reported that the two factions had joined hands over the resolution, supported by the 158, the communication was received with a sense of relief, for it was late and the delegates were anxious to go home; so it was decided to devote the entire evening and, if need be, the whole night to disposing of all matters and thus close the Congress without making another day of it.

The two most important paragraphs of the resolution referring to Russia are as follows:

"The International emphasizes without reservation the right of the new States to a free and independent existence, and the Socialist parties are urged to combat every policy of hostility which may be directed against the Soviet Republic and to help bring about normal political

and economic relations with that Republic."

"On the other hand, the Socialist Parties should call upon the Russian people to oppose every policy of aggression and annexation on the part of their own Government. Also the Socialist Parties should urge the Russian people to restore a democratic regime in Russia and to re-establish political liberty there."

"The International greets the awakening of vast masses of working people of the Chinese, Hindu and Moslem worlds."

It was Otto Bauer, again, who reported to the Congress the whole resolution as finally accepted by all factions in committee. He made a speech which explained the resolution, its meaning and its spirit. It should be remembered that Bauer is the author of the strongest and best book against Bolshevism. Here are some of his utterances taken down literally. "Our Committee," he said, "did not want to take a position which would be misunderstood. We want to be clear. We wish to have the imperialistic and reactionary Governments keep their hands off the Soviet Republic, but that does not mean that we make peace with Bolshevism. Not at all. We are for liberty and for democracy and against dictatorship."

"We don't believe that war will have a revolutionary effect, but a compromise with Bolshevism is utterly impossible. Still, this should not be any excuse for supporting the schemes directed against Russia."

Speaking of the uprisings in the Far East, Comrade Bauer congratulated the working people of those countries, expressing the hope that they would break down the last reserve army of capitalism. When he closed his lucid address he was loudly and warmly applauded. Some of the speeches delivered on the resolution referring to the question of peace brought out some interesting points showing the difference between the time when Socialism was a mere theory and the present time when it has become a formidable political power.

The most interesting speech along this line was delivered by Comrade Breitscheid, one of the foremost leaders and best speakers in Germany. "This International," he said, "does not content itself with reiterating Socialist doctrine. It looks deep into Socialist reality. We did not care to draw a resolution for the year 2,000 which would mean a resolution on paper only. We wanted a resolution that applies to the life of today."

Speaking of the present relations between the Germans and Frenchmen, Breitscheid said there are some people who are "fond of representing us as incurable enemies, as two nations which inherit from their ancestors blood tainted with the germs of mutual hostility."

"We have contradicted all that," he said. "We have proved it to the world that Frenchmen and Germans can get along very well together and be banded together by a spirit of fraternity when both of us are animated by the flame of high ideals such as Socialism. This has been proven conclusively since the feeling of peace has become definite and unequivocal—that is, since the Socialist Parties have been placed in positions of political power in their respective countries."

Breitscheid is an extremely effective speaker. (Continued on Page 10.)

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

On Labor Day

I WAS ransacking my library in search of material for my Labor Day speech. The oration was already mapped out in my head. All I needed yet was a few high-falutin quotations to put the frothing on the cake, so to speak. I finally found the well-worn quotation from Abe Lincoln:

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, Capital. Capital is only the fruit of Labor and could never have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Delivered in my best spread-eagle style, that quotation would have made a crackerjack opening or closing bang and perhaps landed me among the immortals. But I kept on reading in the same book, which happened to be "Lincoln: Labor and Slavery," by Herman Schleuter, and when I got through I would have made an ideal mourner at a poor farm funeral, but as a Labor orator on the "Labor omnia vinci" order I was hopelessly ruined.

Here, for instance, is a part of the speech delivered on the floor of the Senate in 1858 by slave Senator James H. Hammond of South Carolina; and what that old boy had to say about us free-born sons of toil is enough to take the starch out of a Labor Day orator that had more in his head besides a "silver tongue." Read 'em and weep:

"Our slaves are black and of an inferior race. Our slaves do not vote. Yours do vote, and, being Your slaves are white and of your own race. They are your equals in natural endowment and intellect. In the majority, they are the depositories of your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot box is stronger than any army with bayonets, and could combine, where would you be? How would you like us to send lecturers to aid, assist in combining, and to lead them?"

Fortunately for the Abolitionists, to whom these words were addressed, the Civil War came along and prevented the South from sending agitators to the free states (heavy on the free), and by the time the Northern proletarians had freed the black slaves they had forgotten all about their own slavery. So it seems that Capital is still a little superior to Labor in spite of the noble sentiments by good old Abe. But that is the trouble with sentiments in general. They are like dinner bells: they sound alright, but you can't eat 'em.

The next thing that I stumbled across in that book was a definition of slavery by Horace Greeley, that should mean a fortune to every one of us if there is anything in the old saying "The meek shall inherit the Earth." At any rate, the inferiority complex it developed in me is something to brag about. Here it goes:

1. "Wherever certain human beings devote their time and thought mainly to obeying and serving other human beings, and this not because they choose to do so, but because they must, there (I think) is slavery."

2. "Where human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and the functions they perform, are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions, or none, there (I think) is slavery."

3. "Wherever the ownership of the soil is so engrossed by a small part of the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for occupying and cultivating the earth, there is something very like slavery."

4. "Where opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay to the laborer only such share as they choose of the product, there is a strong tendency to slavery."

5. "Where it is deemed more reputable to live without labor than by labor, so that a gentleman would rather be ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from an idler or more pleasure-seeker, there is a community not far from slavery and—"

But, Great Scott! why go on? If this Horace Greeley and that old slave Senator have ladled out the right dope then what are we fellows anyhow but slaves? Of course, I wouldn't admit for a minute that I am a slave of slaves, being that I am working for you, but I'll be damned if it don't look that way.

Well, somebody is always taking the joy out of life, and if I didn't put a little of it back again then this world would be all the vale of tears boys say it is. So I doped out a happy ending to this Jeremiah whine, that is more in line with the noble sentiments expressed by old Abe. See how that suits you:

Sovereigns—Greetings:

Whereas, an all-wise Congress has set aside the first Monday of September as Labor Day, be it ordained: that all persons doing useful labor observe Labor Day as a day of labor, and that all the other days of the year be designated as Capital Days on which only capitalists shall be permitted to labor.

Be it further ordained: That in consideration of the valuable service rendered by these persons, the first Sunday after the second Fourth of July of each and every calendar year be designated as Super-Capital Day, on which persons coming under the definition of capitalists shall be permitted to march in parades, dance on grass, see ball games, sack races and prize fights, eat pop-corn, peanuts, and hot dogs and drink pink lemonade at their own expense and peril, provided that they show up at their jobs next morning if they have any.

In designating all days as Capital Day, unless otherwise specified, let it be understood that all natural and unnatural persons coming under that term shall be permitted to follow their regular occupations in the usual manner, and shall receive the full product of their labor without subtraction, deduction and rake-off.

Be it further ordained: That on account of the acute suffering that may follow under the new dispensation by which Capital receives all and no more than it creates, that all right-minded, well-meaning and charitable inclined citizens promote soup kitchen and flop houses in which poor but deserving capitalists may find food, shelter, and such other comforts as are usually accorded to the unfortunate.

Given under my hand and seal, this thirty-second day of August, 1925, and the 148th year of our glorious independence, by the powers granted to myself, by

Adam Coal digger.

Court Jester to His Sovereign Majesty,
The American People.

HOW TO CURE WORLD UNREST



No. 9

CLARENCE LILY PINKPUTTY

Philadelphia, Pa.—Clarence Lily Pinkputty dilettante, perfume expert, and social light son of George Pinkputty, the billionaire, writes a comprehensive and learned essay on "The Errors of Radical Thought" for this month's Vanity Bag Magazine.

He says "it would be unspeakable cruelty to deprive the best people of the leisure to indulge that discriminating taste and subtle perceptibility that is the exclusive birthright of those who are born in the soul-zone of refinement." He defies the leading radical thinkers to answer his arguments, and asserts that "the only cure for unrest is to teach the common people to rear their children in a highly perfumed atmosphere of luxury and refinement."

Robert Owen and His Age

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

THE Times of Owen: This, then, was the setting of the activities of Robert Owen, manufacturer, utopian, cooper, "father of British Socialism." The industrial revolution had completely transformed British industry, greatly increasing the wealth of England, keeping high the coffers of the manufacturers. For the workers, however, it meant unemployment, misery and starvation. Child labor in a most pernicious form had increased manifold. The old personal relations between master and worker had been dissolved. Labor was being brought together in great masses in factories and mills, and in consequence, economic and political labor groups were springing up on all sides.

These organizations, in turn, were causing grave anxiety within the governing classes, who had visions of a repetition of a French revolution on British soil, and who resorted to severe repressive rather than remedial legislation as the best method of preventing open revolt. "At this juncture," wrote Frederick Engels, "there came forward as a reformer a manufacturer, a man of almost sublime and childlike simplicity of character, and at the same time one of the few born leaders of men."

Owen's Early Life: Robert Owen was born May 14, 1771, in North Wales, the son of a saddler and iron worker. Though an eager student, he had little schooling, and at ten years of age became an apprentice to a Stamford clothier. His employer fortunately had a well-selected library and young Owen spent much time reading. At the end of his apprenticeship, he connected himself with several concerns in London and Manchester, where he did exceptionally well, and at the age of nineteen had become superintendent of a large Manchester cotton mill, which employed some 500 men. The goods manufactured by the mill soon commanded a 50 per cent advance over regular market prices. "Indeed, there is no reason to doubt that at this early age he was the first cotton spinner in England, a position entirely due to his own capacity and knowledge of the trade."

He was soon taken into partnership, but later resigned, and became associated with another well-established Manchester house. It was while on a business trip for this firm that he met his future wife, Miss Dale, and was induced by her to visit her father's cotton mill in New Lanark, Scotland—a mill which he and his partners afterwards bought for \$300,000.

He Transforms New Lanark: Following the purchase of this mill, and his marriage to Miss Dale, Owen and his bride moved to New Lanark, and, on January 1, 1800, started his work as superintendent of the newly bought mill. In the town of New Lanark there were 1,300 to 1,400 families and several hundred pauper children. Theft, drunkenness and other vices were prevalent among the mill hands. Most of the families lived in one room, and conditions were most unsanitary. Children were working long hours and had no opportunity for education.

Owen, spurred on by his former success, decided to give attention not only to the technical equipment of the mill, but also to their human equipment. He enforced strict sanitary rules. He established stores from which the workers could get their supplies at cost—a reduction of twenty per cent from the former charges. He built decent houses. He made a record of the conduct of his employees, which were used as a basis of promotion. He greatly restricted drinking. He established kindergartens for the children of the operators and developed a general educational system.

During the depression of 1806, when the United States had placed

an embargo on cotton from America and his mill had to close down, Owen started an almost unheard-of precedent of paying the wages of his workers in full. As a result of these reforms, a remarkable transformation took place in the life of the workers, and the New Lanark community soon gained fame for its temperateness, cleanliness and intelligence. It became the Mecca of students of social problems, of statesmen, and even of royalty, among them Nicholas, afterwards Czar of Russia.

Nor did the business suffer as a result of these innovations. The mills made money for the owners as never before. However, many of Owen's proposals meant the expenditure of large sums of money. The partners complained of this and a new partnership was formed. Further disagreement arose, and in 1813, Owen, backed by William Allen, Quaker, Jeremy Bentham, the philosopher, and other stockholders who were willing to take five per cent on their investment, bought the firm out at auction for \$770,000. When the books of the second partnership were balanced, it was found that the firm had made a profit in the previous four years, excluding five per cent paid on capital stock, of about \$800,000.

In 1816 Owen brought to completion his educational plans for his mill operatives with the opening of the New Lanark institute. Twelve years later, after further dissension in the ranks of his company on account of his unorthodox religious views, Owen finally left the business. Of the results of Owen's social experiments in this mill town, an American traveler, Mr. Griscom, who spent some time there, wrote:

"There is not, I apprehend, to be found in any part of the world a manufacturing community in which so much order, good government, tranquility, and rational happiness prevail."

Happiness the Goal of Society: Shortly after Owen assumed charge of the New Lanark mills he began to show an interest in the larger social problems. In 1813, the year of his new partnership, he published the first of the essays which contained his social philosophy, "Essays on the Formation of Character," and continued to elaborate his views in four essays on this subject during the succeeding two years.

In these and other essays Owen took, as the basis of his social philosophy, the thesis of his friend and business associate, Jeremy Bentham, the aim of human society is the greatest happiness to the greatest number. Each individual should strive for happiness, both individual and collective.

"The primary and necessary object of all existence," he declared, "is to be happy. . . . But happiness cannot be obtained individually; it is useless to expect isolated happiness; all must partake of it, or the few

will never enjoy it; man can, therefore, have but one real and genuine interest, which is to make all of his race as peaceful in character and happy in feeling as the original organization of nature of each will admit. . . . then will they be occupied in promoting to the greatest limit, their own individual happiness. . . . and the only contest among men then will be, who shall the most succeed in extending the happiness of his fellows."

In the coming age, "to produce happiness will be the only religion of man; the worship of God will consist in the practice of useful industry, in the acquisition of knowledge, in uniformly speaking the language of truth, and in the expression of the joyful feeling which a life in accordance with Nature and truth is sure to produce."

Character Is Made for Man: However, there are now but few happy individuals, while happy nations are unknown. What is the cause of this condition? Owen was a rationalist, and as such declared that the cause of the unhappiness of his day could not be found in the human will—since reason, not will, was the prime mover in human action—but in some error in belief. And the belief that is in error is that which teaches that man makes his own character. This is utterly false, for a man's character is a product of the circumstances in which he is born, lives and works. Evil conditions breed evil men; good conditions develop good men. Today man is surrounded by conditions that encourage selfishness, ignorance, vice, hypocrisy, hatred, war. If a new world is to be born, the first thing that must be done is to spread the truth concerning the formation of character, namely, that man's character is made for him, not by him. The acceptance of this truth will lay a foundation for a change in circumstances that will produce good characters.

In fact, Owen claimed that "any general character, from the best to the worst, from the most ignorant to the most enlightened, may be given to any community, even to the world at large, by the application of proper means—which means are to a great extent at the command and under the control of those who have influence in the affairs of men."

Power of Education: By education the inhabitants of a community could be trained to live a perfect life. Education, according to Owen, should be universal and compulsory. It should begin by teaching children the principles of brotherhood, industry, and character building. Being so trained, the child would realize the folly "of being angry with an individual for possessing qualities which, as a passive being during the formation of these qualities, he had not the means of preventing." He would be filled with fine tolerance and good will and would desire to do good to all men.

A Chance to Aid Ryan Walker

COMRADES and friends of Ryan Walker, one of the best-loved comrades in the Socialist movement, will be glad to learn of an opportunity to give Ryan some assistance to tide him over his present troubles. Readers of The New Leader will remember our story two weeks ago telling of the tragic death of Mrs. Ryan Walker at a time when Ryan was seriously ill in a New York Hospital. Ryan's long illness, throughout which he nevertheless gave the movement his full resources, followed by the death of Comrade Mrs. Walker, has placed him in hard financial straits.

Ryan's Comrades and friends have therefore arranged to take over the Garrick Theatre for a series of benefit performances to be given by the famous Theater Guild. The play to be given will be George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," one of the great dramatist's finest plays. The performances will be given on the evenings of September, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21st, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday evenings. The cast will include Robert Warwick, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt and Philip Travers. Philip Moeller has staged the play and Lee Simonson painted the scenes. The play will be the first Theatre Guild production of the new season.

Tickets, selling from \$1.65 to \$2.75, may be obtained at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street; the Forward Office, 175 East Broadway, and up-town at the Bryant Book Shop, 72 West 48th street.

Oh! Oklahoma

Norman Among the Algonquins

Bourgeois Bed Time Stories

NOW, boys and girls, gather around teacher, salute the flag, and listen while he tells you some interesting facts about the geography of your United States (God's own country).

We will first consider Oklahoma, the last of the forty-eight States to be admitted to the Union.

The act of admitting Oklahoma will go down in history as a tragic mistake.

The population of Oklahoma is 2,000,000. If God should will it that Providence, by fire or flood, should wipe out 1,999,000 Oklahomans tomorrow, obivilation in the United States would be immeasurably enhanced.

The principal industries of Oklahoma are (a) selling wild-cat oil stock to Eastern suckers, (b) exploiting miners and railroad workers, (c) taking the shirts off tenant farmers, (d) politics, (e) boot-legging, (f) forming Rotaries, Civitans and Kiwanises (g) boosting Oklahoma, (h) lynching innocent Negroes and Mexicans.

There are 91,000 inhabitants in Oklahoma City, the capital of the State, and of this number twenty-five have read a book other than the telephone directory.

There is one native of Oklahoma who knows the difference between Nietzsche and nitrogen. He is Burton Rascoe, but he once wrote a piece about Oklahoma in the Nation and now the Chamber of Commerce won't let him come back.

Two other residents of Oklahoma City can read and write. They are Freda Hogan and her dad Dan. But they came from Arkansas. Compared with the state of culture in Oklahoma, Arkansas looks like Athens, Greece compared with New Athens, Illinois.

Oklahoma is called the "Sooner State." This name is derived from an expression commonly heard on the lips of visitors, "I'd sooner be in Hell than in Oklahoma."

There is a mean temperature in Oklahoma. Very mean. It is usually around 110 degrees, but the official thermometer is kept in an ice-box and even then it regularly registers above 90.

The price of a Governor in Oklahoma is a new house, a six-cylinder automobile and a butler imported from the East. At least that is all the oil interests paid for Jack Walton, the Farmer-Labor Governor, and it is the consensus of opinion that they got stuck at that.

There is one newspaper in Oklahoma City that can be read by an intelligent person without a severe attack of nausea, and that is the Leader, but it is so poorly supported that it has had to change from a daily to a weekly.

The richest people in Oklahoma happen, remarkably enough, to be the most attractive as well. They are the Osage Indians. A benevolent Government stuck them up on some untillable land in the north of the State, hoping they would die without any further fuss. Instead of which oil was found on their land, and now they get oodles of jack with which they build houses that make Charlie Schwab's place on Riverside Drive look like an anthracite miner's shack. But they have sense enough not to live in these houses. They all sleep out on the lawn or in the outhouses and have a perfectly corking time driving around in high-powered cars and marrying their children off to good-looking but busted Yale graduates.

Oklahoma is proud of the fact that so many of her native sons got shot up in the Great War. What happened was this. Someone took a good look at the Oklahoma outfit and said, "Put that bunch up in the front line trenches and don't ever say I never done nothing for my country."

Up in Times Square the other day a dismal object was seen propped up against a lamp-post. It was a lank, green-gray wreck of time, with a drooping, walrus mustache and a look of abject misery. A kind-hearted stranger approached. "Are you sick, my friend? Is there anything I can do for you?" "No," responded the abject, "I ain't sick. I'm just from Oklahoma."

That will be all for today, boys and girls. Next week we will study the geography of that zorous State, West Virginia. You may go, but don't forget to salute the flag on your way out.

We see that our candidate for Mayor, Norman Thomas, has achieved the distinction of being mentioned in F. P. A.'s column in the New York World a short way down from a poem by Dorothy Parker in which she wishes she were dead. Not that that serves to differentiate the poem. It's a pretty dull day when Dorothy doesn't write to F. P. A. about what a rotten time she is having.

But to go on with Norman, now that he, too, is among the Algonquins. It seems to us that ever since he got into the column he so we've a bit of trait. If we didn't know him so well, we would think he was getting high hat. As it is we just say to ourselves, "Well, Norman is now in the inner circle with Konrad Berkovici and Carl Van Vechten and Alex. Woolcott and the rest, and you can't blame him for being a bit of a lit'ry chap. We shouldn't be surprised if some day he bust right out with a poem, or took up harmonica, playing, or nourished a secret passion for croquet or whatever is smart right now among our Forty-fourth Street cognoscenti."

All of this we can stand. But here is our warning to Norman: he loses our vote if he ever goes to keeping a diary. We are beggars for punishment, but diaries are our limit. Let Norman start keeping a diary written in the style of Ye Old Radio Shoppe and we are off him for life.

Just imagine having to get up every week and reading some such diary confessional from Norman as this:

"Did have in Jim Oneal and Eddie Levinson, and did make for them sweet music upon my jew's-harp. All thence to the Tip-toe Inn for a bite of salami, after which to the offices of Novy Mir, where, with much talk of Sigman and the stoppage, the time sped merrily enough, and so to bed."

McAlister Coleman.

PRISONERS' FAMILIES "BENEVOLENCE"

By KATE R. O'HARE

THE most tragic victims of prison labor for private profits are the families and dependents of the prisoners, who are innocent of any offense against the law. Social vengeance falls heaviest upon, not the criminal who violates the law, but upon the innocent ones bound to him by the ties of blood and love. The drastic punishments for crime, for which the unthinking clamor, punishes the mother, wife and children of the convict far more than the man behind the walls.

Ninety per cent of all inmates of our penal institutions come from the working class, and the great majority from the poorest of the poor; from the poverty-stricken tenant farms, and from the unorganized, unskilled dwellers of the city slums. The part that poverty played in making them criminals we cannot discuss here, but more and more thinking people are realizing that squalor, want and economic insecurity, which always darken the lives of the people of the social abyss, are large factors in breeding and training criminals.

It takes little knowledge of the lives of the poor, and less imagination, to realize the ghastly tragedy that settles down on a working class family when the breadwinner runs afoul of the law. There is the mad, and usually hopeless, struggle to raise bonds, the heart-breaking effort to secure legal defense and court costs, the crushing blow of conviction, and the weary struggle to take up life harassed by debts, pinched by poverty, blackened by shame, and robbed of the breadwinner.

That the convict may be innocent or guilty, that his crime was great or small, that others suffered from it, that society may have a moral and legal right to punish offenders, means nothing to the convict's family. Bread for hungry mouths, shelter for shame-bowed heads, and clothing for poverty pinched bodies are all that really matter. The judge sentences the law-breaker,

The Convict's Suffering Is Often Less Than That of His Helpless Dependents

selected officials enforce the sentence, and the prison workshop swallows up the convict. No sane person objects to the prisoner being required to work, but every fair-minded person objects to having the prisoner exploited for the private profit of prison labor contractors and corrupt politicians while their families starve. More and more intelligent people are beginning to ask why the profits of convict labor should not go to the family of the convict rather than to a few greedy, unscrupulous grafters.

Every day I worked in the prison workshop I earned, at non-union wages, about \$6 per day. I was paid from 1 1/2 to 3 cents per day, \$10.50 for fourteen months' work, and I actually earned \$1,800. The difference between the wages I earned and the pittance I received went not to the State to relieve the burdens of taxation, but into the pockets of the prison labor contractor. Fortunately, my four children had a father who could care for them, and they did not suffer want. But had they been in the condition of the average convict's children they would have been thrown into the street. Perhaps my boys might have been driven to crime and my girl to prostitution, while the prison labor contractor and a choice assortment of politicians collected the profits on my labor.

On my way to Frankfort, Ky., to visit the prison there I met a

widow whose husband had been killed in a coal mine, and whose young son was serving a prison sentence for taking an automobile from a garage where he worked without the owner's permission. I saw them together in the prison office, and I saw him bending over a machine, making shirts. That evening I talked to the mother again and found that sorrow and tragedy had taken their toll of the woman's life, and that there was nothing left for her but suicide or the poorhouse. But I knew that the contractor and his human leeches were collecting for the boy's foolish prank at the rate of \$5 per day, and that the mother was paying not only for her boy's transgression, but for our sin in permitting such conditions to exist.

In a little boarding-house at McAlister, Okla., I met a woman whose husband was serving a three-year sentence for selling a bale of mortgaged cotton. There were six children too small to help run the tenant farm, so they moved to the county seat. The mother went out washing and the children ran wild. Two boys were in the reform school, a thirteen-year-old girl was in the county home, seriously infected with venereal disease, and waiting to give birth to an illegitimate child, and the other children were headed in the same direction. Oklahoma was rearing a crop of criminals, prostitutes and defectives, but the prison labor contractor is collecting \$5 per day in profits on the father's labor. GREAT IS THE PRISON-MADE SHIRT AND WISE THE MAN WHO WEARS IT.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

International Behind Miners
That the International Federation of Trade Unions was ready to do its duty by the British miners in case the Tory Government had seen fit to challenge the power of organized Labor by allowing the mine owners

to try to put through their proposed wage reduction on Aug. 1 is shown by the following statement by the Amsterdam Bureau:

"The I. F. T. U. has shown its willingness to intervene by adopting the suggestion of the British Trades Union Congress and sending one of its secretaries to Britain for the purpose of taking part in the discussions of the Labor organizations and keeping the I. F. T. U. in constant touch with the British strike leaders. The preparations made for affording effective assistance have been temporarily suspended in view of telegrams received in Amsterdam. But the situation continues to be very critical, and it is well to be prepared for every contingency. The words of the British miners' leader: 'Not a cent off the pay, not a second on the day,' have decided the fate of not only the British miners only, but of those of all other countries. That this would be so was a fact which has been generally recognized internationally throughout the whole of the long and anxious negotiations. Not for one moment have the working classes of other countries closed their eyes to their duty or failed to estimate at its true value the weapon to be used. Most of all has this been true of the miners, who are more directly affected. The story of the high wages of the British workers is a fable of which the employers have made unfair use. In reality the situation is such that the real wages of the British miners who are working for the export trade are much lower than those of other important countries of production. For this reason alone it was important that the British miners should be strong enough to maintain their position. In doing so, they have rendered no mean service to workers of other trades and other countries."

Miners for Nationalization

Only through nationalization of the coal mines and the regulation of production by international agreements can such crises as the one which recently menaced Great Britain and is now worrying the United States be avoided, according to a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Mine Workers' International as a meeting held in Paris the last week of July. At this meeting, which was devoted principally to a discussion of the British situation, it was resolved to support the British miners in every possible way, including plans for keeping down the coal production in other countries during the impending strike and inviting the cooperation of the International Transport Workers' Federation in preventing any extra export of coal. At a preceding meeting of the Executive Committee held in London it was decided to delay sending the committee of investigation to Russia until after the coal crisis had passed. This committee is to look over conditions in the Russian mines and to examine the possibility of the affiliation of the Russian miners with the International. The Miners' International Secretary, Frank Hodges, reported that negotiations were under way with the miners' unions of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Mexico for the purpose of obtaining their affiliation.

Tobacco Workers in Congress

At the second congress of the Tobacco Workers' International, since its reorganization in 1919, held in Brussels Aug. 3-7, Secretary Eichelheim reported to the twenty-seven delegates from eleven countries that the membership on Jan. 1, last, was 120,883, of whom 81,490 were women, an increase of about 200 per cent since the reorganization, although there had been a loss in 1924 of almost 20,000. The financial situation of the International situation of the International had improved materially during the last year, and more active work is to

be begun at once. Attention was drawn to the fact that heavy taxes burdened the tobacco industry in all countries, and that the increase in the use of machinery was constantly reducing the labor force. During the general discussion the hope was frequently voiced that efforts to obtain the affiliation of the American, Spanish and Italian tobacco workers' unions would soon be successful. When some delegates pointed out that their unions had received letters from the Tobacco Workers' Section of the Russian Food and Drink Workers' Union, complaining that no reply had been received to an application for admission to the International, Secretary Eichelheim explained that the Russian union had inserted in its application that it was not part of the Red Trade Union International, but was affiliated with Amsterdam by virtue of being part of the International of the Food and Drink Trades. The Secretary said that investigation had shown the Russian statements to be false and, after a lengthy debate, a resolution was adopted declaring that no official application for membership had been received from the Russian organization and that, anyway, no decision should be made until agreement had been reached between Moscow and Amsterdam. Due to the International were fixed at six Dutch cents (about 2 1/2 cents) per member per year for the first 25,000 members of a national union and five Dutch cents per capita for the rest of the membership. It was decided to name a committee of five from France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries to assist the Secretary in case of need. H. J. J. Eichelheim was reelected International Secretary and the headquarters continued in Amsterdam.

Wood Workers Meet in Brussels

At the regular Congress of the International Union of Wood Workers, held in Brussels, July 20-22, there was considerable discussion regarding the possibility of admitting the Russian Wood Workers' Union to the International, which ended in the adoption of a resolution proposed by the British delegates providing for a continuance by the Executive Committee of its efforts to obtain the affiliation of all outside organizations prepared to accept the rules and regulations of the International. It was also voted to send a delegation to a general meeting of the Russian Wood Workers whenever the Executive should consider the time ripe for such a move. In addition to the forty-six regular delegates from twenty-one organizations in fourteen countries, there were present three fraternal delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, headed by President W. L. Hutcheson, who made a speech outlining the condition of the trade in the United States and expressing the view that his organization would eventually become affiliated with the International. In a report by Secretary C. Woudenberg on the possible amalgamation of the wood workers and the building trades organizations and of the two internationals, it was brought out that immediate fusion was undesirable, but it was decided to get in touch with the Building Trade International with the view of arranging for the exchange of membership cards between unions affiliated with the two bodies and to continue consideration of eventual amalgamation. Secretary Woudenberg, who was reelected, explained the drop in membership from 882,193 on Jan. 1, 1923, and 711,287 on Jan. 1, 1924, to 623,779 on Jan. 1, last, by the secession of some 30,000 English wood workers and the effects of the stabilization crisis upon the German Wood Workers' Union, which had fallen from 388,000 to 284,000. There are

Issued by the Social Welfare Department, National Catholic Welfare Council

On the Company's Sufferance

If the stock carried with it a real share or a promise of a real share in the control of the company, possibly more of the employees would retain the stock they have bought. Even if this were something they could reasonably look forward to, more might be apt to retain it and not sell it to buy an automobile or the like.

An employee needs some leverage to permit him to control his own work and life. Partnership in a company through the ownership of stock which would carry with it real power over the company's policies is such a leverage and is an even more powerful leverage than membership in a Labor union. But when an employee neither belongs to a union nor holds stock, which, in combination with other stockholders similarly situated, carries with it power over the company's policies, he exercises practically no control over his working life.

He keeps his job on the company's sufferance. He works the

number of hours the company establishes in accord with the Labor market. His pay is merely the pay of the Labor market. He is not a free man.

At the Mercy Of the Majority Holders

The successful union brings a measure of freedom to the employee. Mere stock ownership carrying no control gives a man a certain amount of money which will support him if he is disgusted with the company's wage terms. But without a union under such circumstances it is merely a question of how long he can keep from working before accepting the company's terms or the similar terms of another company.

An employee in such circumstances has the choice of either joining a union or, if uniting with other stock owning employees, to transfer the stock into voting-stock and then unite their forces. Otherwise, they will not control their work and their life and they are at the mercy of the majority holders of voting-stock, the directors, and the banks. The probability then is that they will not be apt to retain their stock in the particular company they are working for, since their idea of good stock will depend solely upon what dividends are paid.

Is Labor Going Forward?

(Continued from Page 1.)

In other advanced nations, that unity in the use of the ballot is just as important as unity in the shop and mine, we will make more progress:

International Backs Miners—Coal Nationalization Favored
Tobacco Workers' Congress—Wood Workers Meet.

now thirty-seven organizations in eighteen countries affiliated with the International. The next congress will be held in Prague.

No reform under the present system but a decided step out of and above that system is the fit and enduring remedy for the wrongs and oppressions of Labor and Capital.—Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Those possessions short-lived are into which we come by war.
—Robert Herrick.

It is absurd to insist that by dissipating our voting power among thousands of candidates of all parties political power can be made effective. That vote is divided into a thousand fractions and is lost. It is thrown away. It returns to plague us in court injunctions and hostile legislation.

These are things that need to be said on Labor Day. Labor is weak because it is conservative, timid, lacking in assertion of its claims, and hesitating to go forward to more progressive policies that have been tested and vindicated by the organized workers in many other countries.

To survive, to make progress, we must think and advance with a changing world. To appeal to the past, to venerate old traditions and ideas, should be left to the enemies of the working class who find this attitude good for them.

Forward, not backward, should inspire us, for if we lose the art of pioneering death awaits us!

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GERMANS OUT OF WORKERS PARTY

THE recent national convention of the Workers' party delegates, although divided into two bitter factions, united in support of a resolution expelling Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, German organ of the party. In the issue of the Volkszeitung of September 2 appears a statement of the withdrawal of the German members of the executive from the Workers' party.

This means that the German Federation itself is out of the party. The convention also deposed A. Kelli, editor of the Finnish organ of the Workers' party. It remains to be seen what the Finns will do. The following is a translation of the statement of the reasons why the Germans withdrew from the Workers' party.

"The Bureau of the German Language Group of the Workers' party had before it for consideration the resolution of the 'Parity Commission' on the so-called 'Loreism.' The majority of the bureau, consisting of the undersigned members and Comrade Lore, rejected the resolution because it contained misrepresentation and in part even direct falsifications of facts.

"As honest working-men we could not approve statements or charges known, through our own experiences, to be false and prompted by dishonest motives. For this we were immediately removed from the Bureau of the German Language Group to which we were elected by the membership of the German Group of the Workers' party.

"The Workers' Party Convention, last Sunday, endorsed the resolution of the Parity Commission on Loreism and with it, approved our automatic suspension from the German Language Group Bureau. In future, anyone holding our views is debarred from any office in the Workers' party and no opportunity is allowed him to promulgate his views. He becomes a sort of second grade member.

"We believe it to be beneath our

dignity to retain such kind of membership. This last happening, intimately as it may affect us personally, is but one out of an entire chain of happenings which gradually brought us to the conclusion that the Workers' party of America, with its present tactics and leadership, is getting daily further away from its aim of becoming the awakener and leader of the American proletariat in its struggle against capitalism.

"If we examine this chain of mis-

takes and blunders we see that it has been impossible for us to do any practical work in the Workers' party, thus explaining why the idea was forced upon us that a fighter in the cause of the proletarian struggle can better, and with more success, work for his ideals outside than inside the Workers' party.

"Moreover, we were strengthened in our conviction by the convention of the Workers' party in the expulsion of Comrade Lore because he dared to refute calmly, and with

facts, in the columns of the New York Volkszeitung, charges which were brought against him. The political views of Comrade Lore are also our own. If Lore is expelled from the Workers' party for his political views, there is naturally no place for us in such a party.

"The undersigned herewith announce their withdrawal from the Workers' Party of America."

(Signed) S. BACH, FRED SCHULER, HENRY WINTER, L. F. WOLF, OTTO ZANDER.

Socialism's Strength

THE strength of the Socialist movement lies not alone in its firm economic and historic foundations, but in the unselfish devotion and service of its adherents. No epic poem relates deeds of greater courage or nobler self-sacrifice than is contained in the untold tale of the Jimmy Higginses—obscure, scarce noticed, unrewarded—who have given the Cause the full measure of their devotion. In Sweden, thirty-five years ago, a young man, although threatened with tuberculosis, was giving all his time and energy to the fledgling Socialist movement in that country. He was one of the small group, including Branting, late Premier of Sweden, which laid the foundations of the great Socialist movement there. Tirelessly he collected funds for the People's House in Stockholm and on the day the building was to be dedicated suffered a hemorrhage of the lungs on its steps. As soon as his health permitted, he plunged anew into the struggle and with one other Comrade established as a four-page weekly the great Swedish Socialist daily which has been such a potent factor in the Party's success.

Eventually he came to the United States. Never fully mastering the language, although proficient in its use, he has not been able to take as prominent a part in the movement here as in his native land, but in his branch, on county committees and on State commit-

tees, wherever he could serve the Party he has done so willingly and well. Now he is no longer young and at present not in the best of health. He cannot now work as actively for the Party as in the past. And it troubles him. He feels that he is not doing his bit, and recently the members of a Party committee were deeply touched by this Comrade's offering a substantial financial contribution in lieu of the personal services he wished to render but could not. The committee, of course, declined the contribution, as its acceptance could have entailed a real sacrifice on the Comrade, but he can rest assured that of greater value than any financial contribution he might have made was the inspiration his loyalty and devotion have been to his comrades. So long as our movement enlists in its service men like this, we need not despair.

Belgians for One Strike Fund
The principle of creating a single big strike fund for the aid of all unions in case of need was adopted by the twenty-fourth Convention of the Belgian Trade Unions' Federation, held in Brussels, July 25-27, and the Executive Committee is to work out a detailed plan for submission to the next convention. Immediately following the opening address by President William Solau, the convention passed resolutions of solidarity with the 70,000 striking Belgian metal workers, condemning war and militarism in connection with the troubles in Morocco and expressing sympathy with the Chinese workers in their struggle for freedom. An increase in annual dues per member to the national organization from 60 to 70 centimes (about 3 1/4 cents) was made permanent. A resolution on holidays urged the Executive to use every means in its power, with the aid of the Socialist Deputies in Parliament, to establish a legal rest period of seven days per year, with pay, for all workers. Secretary C. Mertens, in reporting a decline in membership from 595,000 on Jan. 1, 1924, to 577,885 on Jan. 1, last.

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The Truth About EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD

VI. Nature and Evolution

By DR. W. C. CURTIS

V.—Nature and Current Aspects of the Doctrine of Evolution.

DEFINITIONS are wearying. But we may ask ourselves, by way of limitation, what is evolution in general and organic evolution in particular? The answer can best be given by means of illustrations. The term Evolution, as today used in science, means the historical process of change.

When we speak of the evolution of man-made products, like automobiles and steam-engines, of social institutions like the democratic government, of the crust of our earth, of solar system, of animals and plants, we mean a gradual coming into existence of what is now before us, in contrast to the sudden and miraculous creation. Such an idea is of recent origin. Our intellectual forbears of a few centuries ago thought in terms of a world created in its present form. The evolutionary point of view marked an advance from the concept of a static universe to one that is dynamic. In the phraseology of the street, the world is a going concern, historically as well as in its present aspects.

Evolution is, therefore, THE DOCTRINE OF HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED IN THE PAST AND HOW THEY ARE CHANGING IN THE PRESENT. It may be naturally divided into its COSMIC, GEOLOGIC, and ORGANIC aspects, as represented by the sciences of Astronomy, Geology, and Biology.

Cosmic Evolution

Cosmic Evolution really includes all other forms, for by the cosmic we mean the entire visible universe, our very bodies, as well as the farthest star. But in practice, one thinks of the cosmos as remote. And what we have in mind under cosmic evolution is the changes that are postulated by the science of astronomy. It is believed by astronomers that our solar system, with its central sun, its planets and lesser bodies, has not always possessed its present form, although it has been in existence from a remote period of time. Our earth seems to have been once molten, and before that perhaps gaseous. Although the famous Nebular Hypothesis of La Place has been in part replaced by other theories, the belief of modern astronomers is that our solar system and perhaps countless others have arisen by an evolutionary process whose extent is infinite in both time and space. I take it that few will combat the concepts of astronomy regarding the nature of our sun and its planets. Even when some of us were children the ideas of cosmic evolution, as set forth by the Nebular Hypothesis, the plantismal hypothesis, or the like, is correct, but that the astronomer regards the heavenly bodies as having reached their present state by an evolutionary stage continuous through an unfathomable past and presumably to be continued into a limitless future. There is no longer talk among intelligent or educated men—or there should not be—of "heaven and earth, center and circumference, crested all together, in the same instant, and clouds full of water, on October 23, in the year 4004 B.C., at nine o'clock in the morning," as was determined by the chronology of Dr. John Lightfoot in the seventeenth century. The astronomical evidence for the development of such a dynamic universe in space and time is, of course, limited. But it all points in the direction of Evolution.

Geologic Evolution

Geologic Evolution overlaps with cosmic, since the geologist takes the evolutionary problem where the astronomer leaves it. Geology deals with the history of our earth, how it originated and how it has assumed its present form. Astronomy deals with the origin of the earth as a planet of our solar system. Geology finds evidence that the earth was once a molten mass which has since become cooler. What may be called the "countenance" of the earth is the subject matter of geology: how the land lies at the present day, how rocks and soil are being produced, and what these facts imply regarding historical origins. The evolutionary evidence of astronomy is vague and remote, although generally accepted by the layman. The evidence from geology is written in the ground beneath our feet. The geologist's belief in a vast lapse of time and stupendous changes rests upon evidence that is everywhere at hand. Leonardo da Vinci, in the fifteenth century, grasped the significance of important geological

WHO DR. CURTIS IS:

(Dr. Winton C. Curtis received the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1901. He has served the University of Missouri since the latter date, and is now chairman of the Department of Zoology in this institution. He has also been associated with the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., for many years, being at the present time one of its trustees. At various times he has acted as an investigator for the United States Fisheries Bureau, notably in studies upon the pearl-shell mussels. His numerous technical papers have been along the general lines of invertebrate zoology, regeneration, and parasitology. His re-

cent work entitled "Science and Human Affairs" undertakes a discussion, from the standpoint of biological science, of the relationships between the advancement of scientific knowledge and our civilization. Dr. Curtis is particularly qualified to speak in the matters under consideration, because in this volume he has emphasized the spiritual rather than the material influences of science. He is a member and past secretary of the American Society of Zoologists, of the American Society of Ecologists, the American Naturalists, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.)

facts when he wrote concerning the saltiness of the sea and the marine shells found as fossils in the high mountains. Since the publication of James Hutton's "Theory of the Earth," in 1795, it has been the cardinal principle of geological science that past changes of the earth's surface are explicable in terms of changes now in operation. For example, such a vast chasm as the Grand Canyon is explained not as produced by miraculous creation or by sudden catastrophe, but by running water acting upon the rocks throughout innumerable centuries. The process may be observed in miniature in the wash of the soil in Tennessee fields. The weathering of rock into soil, erosion with its transportation of products of weathering deposition of the material in the oceans or in large bodies of fresh water, uplift of the ocean's floors and its hardening into rock, may all be seen in slow but certain progress in various parts of the world at the present day, and their occurrence in the past is recorded in the rocks. The sub-title of Charles Lyell's famous book, the "Principles of Geology," published in 1830, runs as follows: "An attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's surface by reference to causes now in operation." Lyell established the idea of Evolution as the only reasonable interpretation of geological facts and his elaboration of Hutton's doctrines still constitutes the very foundation of geologic science. Today, geology, without an evolution of the earth's surface from a molten mass to its present form, and extending over millions of years, would be on a par with a science of geography postulating a flat earth. The conclusion of modern astronomy and geology, therefore, point to an evolutionary process involving many millions of years and still in progress—to an earth hoary with age and still growing old.

Astronomy and geology, despite their practical importance, are remote from human concern, in so far as their evolutionary doctrines are concerned. To borrow from the phraseology of a distinguished anti-evolutionist, the age of the rocks is of no particular consequence in so far as the Rock of Ages is concerned. Cosmic evolution and geologic evolution are readily accepted by the laity on the authority of science, because they do not seriously interfere with doctrines that are deemed vital. But the evolution of plant and animal life, and hence human evolution, is inseparable from that of inorganic matter as described by astronomy and geology, because of the fossils in the rocks.

Organic Evolution

Organic Evolution resembles the cosmic and geologic evolution above described, since it concludes that the living bodies, which are the objects of its investigation, have not always existed as they are today, but have undergone a process of change. As with the evidence of geologic change, the evidence for an evolution of animals and plants rests upon facts that are immediately before us; for example, the structure and development of animals, their distribution over the earth, the fossils in the rocks. Our time will permit of only enumeration and brief characterization of the recognized lines of evidence for organic evolution, which are as follows:

1. Evidence from Structure is derived from:
 - Comparative Anatomy.
 - Comparative Embryology.
 2. Evidence from Distribution past and present, is derived from:
 - Palaeontology.
 - Zoogeography.
 3. Evidence from Physiology is derived from:
 - Fundamental Resemblances in Vital Processes.
 - Specific Chemical Resemblances of closely related forms, e. g., Blood Tests.
 4. Evidence from Experimentation rests upon:
 - Unconscious Experimentation upon Animals and Plants since their Domestication.
 - Conscious Experimentation of Breeders and of Scientific Investigators.
- The nature of these lines of evidence may now be indicated.

Evidence from Comparative Anatomy: In the animal kingdom as a whole, and in every group of animals whether large or small, we find facts that may be interpreted most reasonably in terms of Evolution. The vertebrates or back-boned animals will serve as an illustration. We find here a certain plan of structure, for example, backbone, two pairs of limbs, body, head, and various internal organs, all laid down according to a similar general plan, but with endless modifications to suit the mode of life. The flipper of a whale, the wing of a bird or a bat, the fore foot of a horse, the arm of a man, and the like, all show the same plan of structure. One of the pre-Darwin ideas was that each animal, while created separately, was nevertheless formed in accordance with a certain ideal type that the Creator had in mind, hence the resemblance. Such an idea is a theoretical possibility, provided there is any evidence to show that animals were created all at once and separately. But there is not a shred of such evidence that will appeal to one who approaches the matter with an open mind and uninfluenced by preconceived notions.

On the other hand, the biological explanation of this anatomical resemblance is that the present vertebrates (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) have all descended from a primitive race, somewhat like the present fishes. All vertebrates are now alike, because they have never lost the underlying plan of structure inherited from their common ancestry. They have come honestly and naturally by their present organization.

The Evidence from Fossils (Palaeontology) interlocks with the above, since the first vertebrates known to appear were primitive fish-like forms. These were succeeded by amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds in the order named, the last two having connecting links with the reptiles. The invertebrate groups tell a similar story.

Turning to the facts of Comparative Embryology: The kind of evidence everywhere discoverable may be illustrated by the gill-slits in the embryos of higher vertebrates like reptiles, birds and mammals. All these forms exhibit in their early stages of development a fish-like

plan of structure, particularly in the neck region where the gill-slits are located. The reasonable interpretation of the existence of such structures in the embryo of a human being, or any land-living vertebrate, is that we have never lost these tell-tale evidences of our ancestry. The later stages of our development are modified so that they lead to the adult human body. The earlier stages still show the primitive conditions of a fish-like organization. Modern fishes have survived to the present day without a fundamental departure from the ancestral condition. Modern amphibians (frogs, toads and salamanders) have survived in the half-way state between an aquatic and a terrestrial existence, through which higher vertebrates have passed as indicated by the fossil record and by the above fish-like stages in their development.

The facts of Classification are commonly cited as evidence for Evolution. Since classification is based on structure (anatomy), this is but an aspect of the general evidence from comparative anatomy and embryology. While the facts cannot

(Continued on Page 9.)

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The Realm of Books

Baldwin on Labor

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

PEACE AND GOOD WILL IN INDUSTRY. By Stanley Baldwin. New York: The Dial Press. 75 cents.

WHEN last March Premier Baldwin intervened to offer an amendment to the Trade Union Political Fund Bill sponsored by a member of his party he delivered a speech which has come to be regarded as marking a turning point in British political history. For many years, attempts have been made to obstruct or prevent the trade unions from making financial contributions to the Labor party, and this Private Member's Bill, amended by Baldwin, was a proposal of this kind. Flushed with their recent victory, quite a number of the Tories were ready to support this bill.

Speaking to his amendment, Premier Baldwin made a notable speech, and it is this address and two others, one delivered before and the other shortly after the Parliament speech, which are reprinted in this small volume. He strikes a note of conciliation and considers the evolution of British industry to justify the new attitude which he believes should be taken towards the trade unions. The following notable passage provides his justification:

I often wonder if all the people in this country realize the inevitable changes that are coming over the industrial system of England. People are apt either to get their knowledge of the industrial system from textbooks, which must be half a generation behind, or from circumstances familiar to them at a fixed and static point in their lives, whereas, as a matter of fact, ever since the industrial system began in this country it has been not only in a state of evolution, but in a state of evolution that, I think, historians, in the centuries to come, when they write its history, will acknowledge to be an evolution that has developed at a far more rapid rate than was visible to the people who lived in these times.

It is just this rapid evolution which our medieval judges generally refused to recognize in dealing with trade unions. Their opinions are a holdover from the period of small industry and often of the household stage. Premier Baldwin's view constitutes another step beyond the days when Labor organization in industry was a conspiracy under the law. He contends that both capitalist and Labor combinations are inevitable. "I should like to clear our minds of cant on this subject," he continued, "and recognize that the growth of these associations is not necessarily a bad thing in itself, but that, whatever associations may call themselves, it is the same human nature in both, and exactly the same problems have to be met, although we hear a good deal more of some of those problems than others."

The other two addresses merely elaborate this general theme. Premier Baldwin has had to face a test of this new orientation in the coal crisis, and in doing so he has shocked a powerful section of his party by his decision in favor of a Government subsidy to avert a strike in the mining industry. How far we are behind England in the development of political ideas may be observed by the fact that this leading British Tory would be regarded by our 100 percenters as a "dangerous radical." We are certain that his appearance at Washington would cause the American Defense Society to order a large supply of amending salts for its members, while the National Security League would mobilize its warriors for defense of the glorious Constitution.

Savage and Civilized Men

A Review by AUGUST CLAESSENS

SOCIAL ORIGINS AND SOCIAL CONTINUITIES. By Alfred Marston Tozzer. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, in his brilliant work, "The Mind in the Making," advanced the theory that the mind of modern man contains an abundant heritage of past ages. Its composition can be compared to the earth's strata: The lower and most ancient rocks dominate in quantity and hardness; the shales, limestone, sandstones and conglomerates are of more recent formation, while the top soil, but skin deep, is of relatively modern creation. The mind of present-day man, says Robinson, has its stratification, the savage content largely dominating; the medieval layers often appear in out-crop and the most recent civilized surface is so woefully thin that the slightest jar, shock or abrasion brings the animal and savage nature in man into display and action.

Now comes the Professor of Anthropology in Harvard with his work, "Social Origins and Social Continuities." He brings to light a wealth of evidence gathered by personal contact with primitive and savage peoples and a large comprehension of anthropological data and theory. In thorough fashion he substantiates and amplifies Robinson's contention. This work of Tozzer has the high merit of being delightfully readable and yet scrupulously scientific in approach and conclusion. His treatment of the social life of primitive

Further Evidence of the Mind's Inheritance of Ages Long Past

folk is as rich in plot, character and color as a great novel.

His aim is "to show the continuity of human achievement on the social side from the savage to civilization." The writer is full of his subject and illustrates his theme unsparingly. To our chagrin, he shows how many of our modern ideas, habits, customs and institutions have their origin and duplicate in the social life of savages in various parts of the earth as well as among extinct tribes and prehistoric societies. "There is no present evidence, physical, psychological or cultural, to prove that contemporaneous savages are fundamentally different in mind, body or estate from the sophisticated human product of civilization. The savage is 'bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.' He is, in short, a 'poor relation' but our own."

The hotly debated topics of so-called racial purity and potentialities, the Nordic myth, the effects of intermarriage and the fool conclusions of recent racial intelligence tests are sanely discussed, and the writer warns us to be constantly on the alert for all the numerous factors involved. The particular economic or social environments, the opportunities for education and culture, are far more influential elements than are hereditary or supposed national inferiorities. A mass of evidence is presented in this book to demonstrate once more that men are not so much what they are born to be as what they are apt to become

in a given environment.

The crises in the life of the individual in primitive societies brought about by the phenomena of birth, adolescence, marriage and death have been productive of weird practices, absurd symbolisms, mystic rituals and cruel ordeals among savage folk. Strange to relate, our highly civilized social life teems with many of these primitive customs, considerably modified, of course. Yet, there they are, says Tozzer, continuities out of our late savage origin. Monogamy is a more ancient institution than generally surmised and sexual promiscuity is much more rampant among us moderns than among the lowest savages. In many other institutions, the savage appears in a totally different light than popularly seen, and thanks to Tozzer's illuminating data and theories our modern cultured veneer becomes pitifully transparent in the glare of scientific research.

For example, the savage is famous for his hokum, his totems, tabus and secret societies. How like the savage is our glorious Babbitt! Look at the numerous secret societies and tomfooleries in our midst—the Masons, Ku Klux Klans, the Elks, Moose, Buffaloes, Eagles, Orioles, etc., etc., their mysteries, secrets, pomp, regalia and solemn asininities—to quote Tozzer: "There is little doubt that the rise of the relatively modern secret society, more especially in America, is due to a 'throwback' to earlier and simple cultures. The

drabness of some of our present conditions covets color, form and symbolism. Honorific titles flatter, and elaborate raiment gratifies man's craving for something he cannot have in every-day life. One writer has noted that the secret society is a glorified 'method of ego enhancement.'"

The origin and continuity of the tabus and superstitions is interestingly described by the author. Examples of the many civilized savage practices still common among us at this late day are also offered, and, surprising to read, these superstitions and tabus are not only rife amid our ignorant hordes but also among college men. In the appendix of this book is found a collection of freshman themes on their superstitious beliefs and practices. They make delicious reading. Although most of the writers vehemently protest and regard these weaknesses as unintelligent, nevertheless they indulge in them, and one of the freshmen naively remarks "that he used to be superstitious, but that he is not so any longer—in fact, he thinks that thirteen is his luckiest number."

The temptation to quote from this book is overpowering, its material is so rich and enchanting. No student of the social sciences and social progress can afford to neglect it.

Furthermore, it is indispensable to the equipment of any well-informed person. To justly review a work of this character is a delicate task and to adequately criticize its weaknesses—for it surely must have some—is no business of the layman. Only an authority of equal eminence may venture that undertaking.

Europe Takes a Turn

A Review by Joseph E. Cohen

EUROPE TURNS THE CORNER. By Stanley High. The Abingdon Press.

EXCEPTING those who are riveted in the position that the world must descend into the grave before it can have its resurrection in the millennium, there is always a heartening in any new record of possible betterment. Especially is there welcome for any favorable report of what is happening in the old and broken world across the ocean.

Stanley High may therefore expect a favorable reception. He cuts across Europe with a light step and ingratiating countenance. He aims to be fair and succeeds to a great degree. He does not mean to gloss over the unpleasant and unsatisfactory, even while on the quest for the bright spots. So he should get a sympathetic hearing altogether.

His volume is consequently brief and decided. It is a short and explicit summary. A bird's-eye view it appears to be. As such it more quickly responds to the glow of the sunny hilltops than to the shadows of the darkened valleys.

He paints the picture as he found it in 1924. There was an upward trend politically in the ascension of MacDonald and Herriot to power, even temporarily, and as a portent of future security. Industry hitched up its trousers and could step about more freely. Diplomacy was brought out into the light by the Socialist premiers. Conferences about disarmament, arbitration and peace were in better spirit. Russia was receding from its self-imposed isolation and was being accorded softer treatment by its neighbors. Who wants to go scurrying about to find what is wrong with this picture?

Let it be admitted at once that Europe has turned a corner in these

half dozen years since firing ceased. This is the easier to say since the author realizes that the road is far from smooth, there are still blind alleys and dangerous crossings ahead, and the prospect of amity is much more a hope than a guarantee.

On the right side of the balance is the larger estimate of international relations which has come to be. Thus there is the change in English sentiment from Lloyd George's campaign bunk that "Germany must pay the cost of the war" to the drift for the "complete elimination of the German debt in the interest of restored conditions on the Continent and the revived markets that would result."

There is the supported motion for the cancellation of war debts, which is a large phase in itself and deserves mention apart.

There is the gathering of fifty-six nations about a conference table to handle difficult jurisdiction disputes and disposing of some amicably.

There is the drafting of the Protocol to outlaw war.

There is the establishment of the League of Nations.

On the other side of the scales is the overweening emphasis marked for purely political intercession. In 1923 Lloyd George and Francesco Nitti considered that America would have to save the peace just as she had saved the war. To be a bit broader, "It is no exaggeration to say that as go Europe and America so goes the world. For good or ill, the international policies of the United States and Europe from 1925 to 1950 will set the standard that the world for the century, perhaps two centuries following, will adopt." There is the supposition that, in

the course of evolution, "the day of Communism and of atheism will be done, and a new Russia will emerge, fitted to assume with honor its place at the council tables of the world."

There is the charge that the

Church and religion have been dealt severe blows for their alliance with autocracy and war, and the regret that "in so far as a new Europe is emerging, it is emerging for the most part under the leadership of individuals who are indifferent, if not hostile, to organized religion."

There is the admission that, as

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THE TRUTH ABOUT EVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 8.)

be detailed here, they are striking and bear out the doctrine.

Another line of evidence is that of Geological and Geographical Distribution: The facts in this connection are utterly senseless and insulting to an intelligent Creator, if viewed as a result of special creation. One can simply say, "God did it," and not ask why. But such explanations do not satisfy modern minds. On the other hand, their explanation in terms of Evolution give reasonableness and consistency to a large body of facts. The fossils appear in such an order in time as to constitute evidence for Evolution. Existing animals are distributed over the surface of the earth in a manner that confirms their geological origins.

The facts of Physiology tell a similar story. Life and the living stuff is the same sort of thing wherever we find it, thus lending support to the idea that it has all descended from the same primitive source form which it has inherited its resemblances. A more striking line of physiological evidence is the recently discovered chemical resem-

blance between the blood of animals previously supposed to be closely related on grounds of their anatomical similarities, for example, apes and monkeys, birds and reptiles, and the like. Two entirely independent lines of evidence are here found to interlock to such an extent that Evolution is the one reasonable interpretation.

Finally there is the evidence from Experimentation: Evolution has taken place before the eyes of men, during the period since animals and plants were first domesticated. The changes have not been profound, because the 10,000 or 20,000 years since the first animals and plants seem to have been brought under domestication is a brief span of time for evolutionary modification. But it is clear that such modification has occurred and is today occurring under the direction of skillful breeders. The modern science of genetics is beginning to solve the problem of how evolution takes place, although this question is one of extreme difficulty.

The foregoing summary of the various lines of evidence is hopelessly inadequate, since books could

be written on each. The point to be appreciated is that all the multitudinous facts of biology hang together in a consistent fashion when viewed in terms of Evolution, while they are meaningless when considered as the arbitrary acts of a Creator who brought them into existence all at once a few thousand years in the past. Modern biology has developed around two major generalizations, the Cell Doctrine and the Doctrine of Organic Evolution. Modern Evolutionism dates not from Darwin's "Origin of Species," published in 1859, but from the "Histoire Naturelle" of Buffon, the first volume of which appeared in 1749, and from the work of the other philosopher-naturalists of the eighteenth century. It is a sad comment upon the state of popular information that the practical facts of biological science are everywhere acknowledged, while the status of its greatest philosophical generalization remains so commonly unknown. In view of its implications and applications, the doctrine of Evolution is second to none other in modern thought. It has been established by a gradual but irresistible accumulation of facts.

SALUTATION to the WORKERS

The Road to Lasting Peace

(Continued from Page 4.)

tive speaker, and when he stood on the lofty red platform his thin, tall figure, erect and tense with the electricity of his thoughts, and his sentences rolling out in eloquent, stately phrases resounding through the great hall. The delegates listened with rapt attention and when he finished they joined in a vehement outburst of applause.

The venerable Comrade Turati, the brave and devoted leader of the Italian movement, spoke in a different strain. He expressed regret that the resolution was not more radical in language, that it was not sufficiently characteristic of the Marxian spirit of olden times. He did not oppose the resolution: he merely wished to remind the comrades of their duty to hold the flag of our movement high.

"I know very well," he further said, smilingly, "that it is much wiser to get an egg at once than a whole chicken in the remote future, but the lofty ideas animating us are apt to be submerged in all sorts of practical details and half-tones obscuring the beautiful colors of our great principles."

Leon Blum, the leader of the Socialists of France, and de Brouckere, one of the leaders and leading Marxist of Belgium, replied to Turati. They said that our general principles and our great ideas are reiterated upon every occasion. "The world knows," de Brouckere said, "and it is unmistakable, that Socialism makes for the complete abolition of capitalism with its entire system of wage slavery and competition. This is the goal of our movement and we strain every effort to bring humanity to that goal, but one cannot live on one's final goal only. The needs of the day must be taken into consideration and should not be befogged by verbosity or radical phraseology that have no practical meaning at the present moment. The smaller nations, where the Socialists do not enjoy political power, can better afford to indulge in radical sounding generalities than, for example, we of Belgium, where the Labor movement is so strong that we are part of the Government. To us these questions are a matter of great responsibility and we need a resolution of action, not of theory only."

De Brouckere congratulated the delegates upon the good accord ex-

By EUGENE V. DEBS

A GAIN we celebrate Labor Day! But how and to what purpose? What real significance has the day to the workers of America and the world?

Does it mean anything more than the cessation for a few hours of the grinding toil which makes up the life or rather the existence of the average working man, woman and child?

That depends altogether on the workers themselves.

I would not deprive them of the least rest, recreation, sport or other healthful and happy diversion the day may afford, but I would have them mix some thought with them all and ask themselves and one another, among other things, why this day only has been conceded to them, this one day in all the year, to celebrate and to enjoy life when Labor is the very life of the world and should by royal right rule all the world.

Labor Day in America, the Labor day legalized and recognized as such, has its national limitation and significance. There will be but little concern in the working class of foreign countries, so-called, made manifest in the celebration of American Labor Day.

There is this vital distinction between Labor Day and May Day.

The former is national and the latter international.

isting among them, upon their compromising small differences, and upon the triumphs of our idealism combined with sound common sense." Turati was enthusiastically applauded by about one-half of the delegates present, mostly by the delegates from small countries, but many of the delegates who did not agree with him joined in applause out of respect and love for this dear old Comrade. De Brouckere's remarks called for frequent expressions of hearty approval while he spoke and by great applause at the end, an applause in which almost all the delegates of France and Germany and England took part.

It was one o'clock in the morning when the Congress closed amid the singing of the "Internationale" and scenes of enthusiasm and mutual affection mentioned above. I am through with my work so far as the facts of the Congress are concerned. I shall try, by way of finishing touches, to submit to The New Leader readers a sort of general resumé of this historical week.

(Comrade Cahan's resumé will appear in The New Leader Next Week.)

Labor Day was a concession to the workers of the United States by their capitalist masters.

May Day was appropriated to themselves by the workers of the world without consulting their masters.

The former is more or less con-

servative in its appeal and as a rule accepts the wage-system as a finality.

The latter, international in spirit, class-conscious in character, is revolutionary in its appeal and boldly challenges the capitalist system in the unceasing struggle to abolish the wage-system and to establish industrial democracy and self-government throughout the world.

Salutation this day to the workers of every land and every clime beneath the sun; and on with the struggle against capitalism and wage-slavery until the hosts of Labor celebrate their world-wide Emancipation!

REPUDIATION

By G. R. KIRKPATRICK

NOW, let us set down here for what it is—this Belgian debt-refunding agreement. The arrangement includes the repudiation of many millions of admitted obligation, and arrangement agreed to, mark you, by the American statesmen of capitalism.

First—The interest on the \$171,000,000, borrowed before the Armistice, will not be paid at all—which, of course, is repudiation.

Second—The rate of interest on the post-armistice debt of 246,000,000 is reduced to 3½ per cent, which is certainly equivalent to repudiation of another heavy portion of the obligation.

Third—The time for paying the principal has been extended to run 62 years, which means that the present generation of Belgians repudiates its obligation to the present generation of Americans in full—saddles scores of millions of obligation upon a generation not yet born.

The British Government also has repudiated in this same way—"of 62 years to run"—handing billions of financial burden over to a generation of Britons not yet born.

This idea of repudiating obligations due to parasitic bondholders is excellent. It may come in handy, very handy, a little later. Don't forget it. Keep in mind, too, that the capitalists themselves make the suggestion and show us the practice. Truly it is a grand and glorious suggestion.

England first, now Belgium. France is next in order, then Italy—so the news runs.

Repudiation is a handsome word.

After all, it is an American idea. The men who made the Articles of Confederation and also our Federal Constitution scorned to pay, that is, repudiated, financial obligations due to many citizens of the thirteen states under the Articles of Confederation "because those citizens did not believe in the Revolution and the new Government." Don't forget that, either. Remember, especially, the reason for the repudiation practised by "the Fathers."

The Russian Revolutionists may, indeed, have borrowed this American idea. Trotsky, you know, was a very serious student of American history.

One can learn a lot of history after (but not before) he leaves the public schools.

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Greetings

from

Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION IS THE RESULT OF THE VICTORIES GAINED BY THE TOILING MASSES DURING THE COURSE OF THESE NEARLY TWENTY CENTURIES.

LET US, THE WORKERS, PLEDGE OURSELVES ON THIS LABOR DAY TO CONTINUE OUR STRUGGLES AND NEVER CEASE UNTIL WE HAVE ACHIEVED JUSTICE ON THE ECONOMIC FIELD.

231 East 14th Street
New York City

PHILIP ANSEL, President.
DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager-Secretary.
S. B. SHENKER, Business Agent.

GREETINGS

Are Extended by the

New York Joint Board
of the

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

LABOR DAY—

IS THE HOLIDAY FOR WORKERS.

IT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH UNITY OF OUR RANKS AND THROUGH THE STRENGTH OF ORGANIZATION.

LET US ALL FURTHER THE CAUSE OF LABOR, WHICH TENDS TO BRING BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR THE PRODUCERS.

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Secretary.

LABOR'S POLITICS—WHAT HAS IT BROUGHT?

By EDMOND GOTTESMAN
Secretary, Neckwear Workers' Union

SINCE 1882 American Labor has celebrated the first Monday in September as Labor Day. This day has been appointed by the State Legislature as a holiday, presumably in recognition of the important service that Labor renders society. Organized Labor of this

city and other cities, where Labor Day is a holiday, will hold celebrations in which politicians, mayors, governors and legislators will participate, and

Labor Day Provides an Opportunity to Take Stock of Gains and Losses

praise and exalt Labor.

I doubt that the Legislature of New York State, when it set the first Monday in September as Labor Day, was prompted in its action by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, who said: "Capital is the fruit of Labor and could not exist if Labor had not first existed. Labor therefore deserves much higher consideration."

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity have invited to their Labor Day Celebration this year President Coolidge, Gov. Smith, Secretary of War Weeks, General Summerrall and Colonel Droth. These men are representatives of the State and Federal Government. Those who will attend will undoubtedly shower praises and exalt the dignity of Labor.

A few weeks ago the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session decided to continue the old policy, of "rewarding and punishing our enemies," as the most logical policy to pursue. In the last Presidential Campaign John L. Lewis, President of the United Miners, endorsed Mr. Coolidge. Major Berry, of the Printing Pressmen, and the Trades and Labor Council of New York, endorsed Mr. Davis, Democratic candidate for the presidency. This was also in line with the policy of the American Federation of Labor. In State and municipal elections of New York the same policy is followed: either the Republican or the Democratic candidates get the indorsement of organized Labor.

Let us examine the record of these parties with reference to Labor and leave it to the judgment of every intelligent working-man or woman whether Labor is following a course intended to emancipate the workers from industrial and economic subjugation.

In the Labor Bulletin, June 1, 1925, issued by the New York State Federation of Labor, I find that a bill establishing a State Insurance Fund as the sole insurance carrier under the Workmen's Compensation Law, which, if enacted, would reduce the cost of such insurance to a minimum of the present cost and assure speedy and equitable adjustments without the delaying litigation that occurs under Casualty Insurance Company participation, was defeated. A bill amending the Anti-

Monopoly Law to declare that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce; defeated. A bill to restore direct primary nomination of State officers and judges; defeated. A bill to provide Minimum Wage Boards for women and minors in industry; defeated. A bill providing for State ownership and development of hydro-electric power; defeated. A bill to establish an eight-hour work day for women and minors in industry; defeated. A bill prohibiting manufacture of certain hat ornaments and parts of wearing apparel in tenement houses because young children are employed in this work; defeated. And finally the Amendment to the Federal Constitution to authorize a National Child Labor Law to replace the law declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, which was submitted to the states for ratification, was not acted upon by the Legislature of this State. Both the Republican and Democratic platform contained definite pledges to ratify the amendment and members of both parties had been elected on such pledges. The Legislature, is defeating all the above bills, is on record as favoring all the above evils.

In every industrial State right now children of tender age are exploited in shops, mills and factories, working long hours without due protection as to health and morality, for a mere pittance. Tens of thousands of men who have devoted their lives in useful productive work when they reach old age are thrown out from their work as old and feeble and on the evening of their lives are left to drift for themselves depending either on charity or to be sent to the poor-house.

Thousands of workers in the various states and industries are today restrained by injunctions from their legal rights to strike against reduction of wages to maintain a decent standard of living.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in its report On Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations states that 15,000 workers were blinded from industrial causes and that 200,000 received major or minor injuries to their eyes. It also says that most of the men blinded in the factories would still be seeing if specified precau-

tions had been taken by the employers.

In the Florida turpentine camps floggings of workers are a frequent occurrence. Recently members of the Transport Workers' Union went on strike against the Gulf Southern Line. Here is the story as related by one of the strikers. "After being taken out to a deserted road-way, we were thrown out of the cars and our clothes torn from us. One sat on our feet and another upon our heads while the rest took turns flogging us with heavy leather straps until they were tired out. Prior to this treatment the Miami Police freely used black-jacks on the heads of the strikers."

In the textile industry hundreds of thousands of mill workers receive an average wage of \$16 to \$18 a week. In 1920, the textile worker's wages were reduced 22½ per cent after striking several weeks. Last July another reduction of 10 per cent was forced on the textile workers in the face of the fact that stock dividends ranging from 50 to 2000 per cent had been voted by certain textile companies. The textile industry is the beneficiary of a high tariff known as Schedule K. This Schedule K, protecting the profiteers of the textile industry against foreign competition through a high protective tariff, is evidence of the influence the textile barons are able to exert over Congress. The politicians, the servants of capital, claimed that a high protective tariff will insure the textile workers good wages. The textile workers now know that high wages do not follow from a high tariff as the Republican Party of the textile multi-millionaires, like Butler, who has been the campaign manager of Mr. Coolidge, tried to make the workers believe.

The thousands of miners who work in the bowels of the earth to extract coal therefrom to keep us warm in the winter are in a number of states persecuted and denied the right to organize. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, the sheriff forbids striking miners to get down on their knees in the road and pray. Injunctions have been issued forbidding them to address strike-breakers and to urge them to leave their jobs. The only way the strikers could have approached or appealed to the strike-breakers was by praying, and this the sheriff for-

bade them to do. We believed that a man is free to worship and to pray, but it seems when this interferes with the business of the mine owners it is forbidden.

Once a year politicians, governors and presidents flatter, glorify and declare the dignity of Labor, but (Continued on Page 19)

The Italian Dress and Waistmakers Union

LOCAL 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Greets the

New Leader

IN THE NAME OF ITS MEMBERS, WITH THE HOPE THAT PASSING YEARS WILL INCREASE ITS INFLUENCE IN THE GREAT BATTLE FOR LABOR'S EMANCIPATION.

G. PROVVIDENTI
Chairman

S. MILAZZO
Secretary

E. ANTONINI

The Millinery Workers' Union

Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

GREETINGS

The Labor Movement
and It's Voice

The New Leader

IT IS OUR SINCERE HOPE THAT YOUR VALUABLE WORK AS LABOR'S VOICE AND FAITHFULLY MAY GROW MORE EFFECTIVE AND THAT THE NEAR FUTURE WILL FIND THE NEW LEADER STRONGER AND BETTER, EVER BATTLING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

NATHAN SPECTOR,
Manager

ALEX ROSE,
Secretary

GREETINGS

Are extended by the

JOINT BOARD of the

CLOAK, SKIRT, DRESS & REEFER MAKERS' UNION

to all the trade unionists and comrades on behalf of all its Locals, 2, 3, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 35, 45, 48, 64, 82 and 89.

May our combined efforts realize for the working class that economic security and political freedom for which we are all striving and which is necessary for the future well-being of the nation and the world.

JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LABOR'S PRISONERS

By THEODORE DEBS

IN THE celebration and general rejoicing of Labor Day let us not forget that more than a hundred working-class agitators lie in prison because of their service to the Labor movement. Some are trade unionists, some I. W. W.'s, some Socialists, and some Communists and Anarchists. It should not matter in the least to us what they are or what they are not, nor should their affiliation or non-affiliation concern us, so long as we know that they are in jail or in a State prison or Federal penitentiary as victims of the class struggle.

There is not one among these many fighters for the working class who is guilty of any overt act, or of committing any crime whatsoever against life or property. We all know this and we know, moreover, that without an exception these men are languishing in foul prison pens for no other reason than that their activities in behalf of the working class could be suppressed in no other way.

If the Labor movement lacks the courage to defend its defenders, to stand by those who have gone to prison fighting for its principles and ideals, its weakness becomes its accuser and proclaims its guilt, and it is no wonder the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, and other organized bodies of the exploiting class, hold it in scorn and treat it with contempt.

Let the cause of the imprisoned workers and those threatened with prison sentences be the inspiring

theme of our orators on Labor Day, and let the demand for their liberation be thundered from a thousand platforms in the United States.

In California, scores of workers are serving what amount to life sentences for simply belonging to a Labor organization, a condition that utterly impeaches and discredits the capitalist courts in which they were convicted.

The anti-sedition and criminal-syndicalism laws, so-called, an admixture of idiocy and iron-heel despotism, under which many of these workers were convicted, would have disgraced Russia in her darkest days under her Czars, and that these infamous enactments are permitted to blacken the statute books of "the land of the free and the home of the brave" is a sufficient commentary on the weakness and insufficiency of the Labor movement.

The speakers at our Labor Day celebration can render the cause of Labor no greater service, can do nothing better calculated to stir the blood of the dormant, indifferent workers, nothing that will better serve to arouse and strengthen the

Labor movement, both economic and political, than by proclaiming the determination of organized Labor to defend its defenders, and by demanding in a united voice loud enough to be heard the liberation of every class-war prisoner and the repeal of every infamous statute enacted at the behest of the ruling robbers to suppress free speech and to strangle the voice of protest and opposition by the exploited workers.

Not Much to Be Proud Of

By B. C. VLADECK

THERE isn't much in this year's Labor Day to gladden one's heart or to strengthen one's hopes. Labor has accomplished during the year nothing to be proud of, nothing to brag about. Wages are low and the workers in the textile mills were only recently robbed of another 10 per cent of their earnings. Organization is low. Great masses of the American working men still remain unorganized and no threat of immediate organization affects the disposition or the dividends of our industrial magnates. Neither have the leaders of American Labor learned anything during the past year. They swear anew by the policy of punishing enemies and rewarding friends and they don't seem to realize the futility of such policy. Or to make it short, there is nothing new under the sun and nothing exciting.

Of course, there is the old consolation of history moving ahead, of people learning by experience, etc. Certainly it is so, but when a fellow is compelled to take an accommodation train instead of an express, he is entitled to be a little grouchy. We may be moving ahead but the train we are moving by is wasting too much time at junctions and way stations.

Let us hope that the next year will be richer in experience, in excitement and—in accomplishment.

Man is the only animal that constructs a cage for his neighbor and puts him in it. To punish by imprisonment involving torture in every conceivable form is a most tragic phase in the annals of mankind.—Eugene Debs.

To know what is just and not to practice it is cowardice.—Confucius.

THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

CALLS UPON ALL ITS MEMBERS TO
REFRAIN FROM WORK ON

LABOR DAY

WHICH IS A LEGAL HOLIDAY, FOR
WHICH WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO
REST AND PAY.

WE WISH THE NEW LEADER CON-
TINUOUS SUCCESS IN OUR GREAT
STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION
OF THE WORKING CLASS.

JOHN ZEICHNER,
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CHAS. KLEINMAN,
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LABOR DAY—1925

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THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

*"With Faith in Your Untiring Task,
and Unending Struggle in the Inter-
est of the Downtrodden and Oppres-
sed, We Are Always With You."*

MORRIS SIGMAN,
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Labor Day Greetings

FROM NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL NUMBER 9 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America



Our Union hails the conquering power of the Labor Movement and its ideals of a reconstructed world on the basis of industrial equity, political equality and social justice. We are with the advance guard in the struggle for this new world. This Labor Day should mark the beginning of a new advance toward our ideals and fundamental education must fit us for the responsibilities that are coming to the organized workers. With these sentiments, we send greetings to our friends on every field of battle, with confidence in ultimate victory.



A. J. FISCHER, *President*

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Our Monarchist Fathers

By JAMES ONEAL

WHEN the Socialists of this country refused to be the dupes of the late Mr. Woodrow Wilson in the "war for democracy" they were suppressed as "pro-Prussian." Our enemies forgot that German Socialists had for a generation been fighting the Prussian spirit and many had gone to jail for their part in this struggle.

We did not know at the time that a few years before the outbreak of the World War evidence was discovered that some of the "fathers" of the American Government had themselves seriously tried to get a Prussian prince to occupy the American throne. However, we did show how our American bankers, capitalists, politicians and professional patriots had stopped over in their praises of Prince Henry when he visited the United States in 1902. We Socialists ridiculed this servility of our parvenu aristocrats and our Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature walked out of that body in protest when Henry was invited to visit it.

The earlier love of our American politicians for a Prussian prince is now common knowledge of American historians, but very few of them give more than a passing and rather vague reference to it. Those who desire to get the complete story may go to the public library and consult an article by Richard Krauel in the American Historical Review for October, 1911, and a monograph published by the University of Illinois by Louise Burnham Dunbar which bears the title, "A Study of 'Monarchical' Tendencies in the United States, From 1776 to 1801." For the benefit of those who may not be able to find these publications the following account of this incident will be interesting.

At the close of the American Revolution the colonies were in a bad economic situation. The currency, trade, commerce and industry were disorganized; hundreds of thousands were in distress, poor debtors were being imprisoned by the thousands and the masses in a number of states were trying to overthrow the State governments dominated by landed and industrial property interests and their lawyers. The situation became so bad that the leading politicians feared that the masses would

(Continued on Page 19)

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers OF AMERICA

31 Union Square
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

TO

ORGANIZED LABOR

from the

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LOCAL NO. 22, I. L. G. W. U.

The spirit that animates the Workers on Labor Day will strengthen the ranks of the working class. It is the Day on which Organized Labor will close its ranks and stand ready to meet the further attacks of organized Capital.

Executive Board

MAX BLUESTEIN,
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SIMON FARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer

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and

SINCERE WISHES

for a

Daily New Leader

NEW YORK CLOTHING CUTTERS UNION

Local 4

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

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NEW SOUTH WALES

New Legislation Outlined

A remarkable program of legislation by the new Labor Government of New South Wales was outlined in the speech by the State Governor at the opening of Parliament in Sydney, Aug. 21.

Improvements, including the establishment of rescue stations, would be made in the coal industry, he said. Efforts would be made to reduce the great difference between the price paid to the primary producer and that paid by the consumer.

Legislation necessary to harmonize marketing methods with the needs of the time would be introduced, and Parliament would be asked to give the Government power to grant financial assistance to co-operative societies.

It was proposed to make women eligible for appointment to the Legislative Council. The electoral law would be amended to replace proportional representation by the single seat system.

A measure would be submitted for a 44-hour working week, as well as others relating to workers' compensation and the abolition of night-baking. Provision would be made for widows on as generous a scale as finances would permit.

Legislation would be introduced with a view to giving public servants the right of approach to the Arbitration Court. Provision would be made that Government employees should be paid rates not less than those paid to employees in private businesses.

This is what industrialism (Capitalism) has done to our mechanics: it has made them parts of some machine, instead of ingenious and handy men.—Dean Inge.

The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience is above all other liberties.—Milton.

Greetings

ARE EXTENDED TO

**ORGANIZED LABOR
AND
THE NEW LEADER**

BY

THE

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL 62, I. L. G. W. U.**

ABRAHAM SNYDER
Manager

MOLLY LIFSCHITS
Secretary

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from the

**Cloak, Skirt &
Dress Pressers
Union**

Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.

**THE UNITED
UMBRELLA HANDLE
and
STICK MAKERS'
UNION**

Greets the Trade Unionists
of America on this
Holiday of Labor

H. ABRAMSON,
Organizer

**Labor
Day
Greetings**

from the

**DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
MISCELLANEOUS
TRADES**

OF GREATER NEW YORK
I. L. G. W. U.



SAMUEL LEFKOVITS
GENERAL MANAGER

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Treasurer

**Bricklayers'
Masons' & Plasterers'**

UNION LOCAL 33, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Extends its Best Wishes to

THE NEW LEADER

for its continued Success in espousing the Great Cause of LABOR.

HORACE REDDEN, President

JAMES W. HICKEY, Recording Secretary

HOWARD BECKETT, Financial Secretary

J. WALTER HARDCASTLE, Treasurer

Labor Day Greetings

FROM THE

**Laundry Drivers, Chauffeurs and
Helpers Union, Local No. 810**

MAX BRODIE,
President

PHILIP RITZ,
Secretary

SAM ROSENZWEIG
Business Representative

CONSCIENCIOUS TRADE UNIONISTS
GIVE THEIR WET WASH TO
UNION LAUNDRIES

See To It That Your Laundry Driver Wears
THIS UNION BUTTON



PHILIP LEVINE
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HARRY BORENSTEIN
Recording Secretary

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Manager

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THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

of the United States and Canada



"Workers of the World, Unite," the slogan around which the toilers of the world have rallied these many years, has had no greater significance than it has this LABOR DAY. Building its ideals on the sure footing of unity and solidarity, the American Labor Movement cannot fail to march forward to complete victory.

MORRIS KAUFMAN,
General President

ANDREW WENNEIS,
General Secretary-Treasurer

THE PANTS MAKERS TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y.

of the

**Amalgamated
Clothing Workers
of America**



GREETS the Workers
of America on be-
half of its Members
on this Day of Labor's
Solidarity.



MORRIS BLUMENREICH
Manager

HYMAN NOVODVOR
Secretary-Treasurer

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Chairman

J. YELOWITZ
Secretary

LABOR MARKING TIME

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

AMERICAN LABOR seems as far away as ever from the movement across the ocean. It is as isolated as it ever was. In all the years of desperate struggle against terrible odds, which the European movement has undergone since the war began, there has been little sympathy and less support from the better-to-do wage workers here.

To be sure there has been no feeling of selfishness within the hearts of our toilers. Least of all could they be accused of deliberately abandoning or neglecting their brothers elsewhere. Rather would they be open-handed if they were aware that aid should be extended.

Some assistance was tendered not so long ago, even to the German trades unions. So that at worst there is lack of information which keeps American Labor aloof.

What is nearer true is that American Labor follows too closely the general trend of opinion in our country. This is quite natural and may be accepted as unavoidable, were the contrary desirable. But if the trades union movement here does not dare to strike out boldly into fresh chances for wholesome progress, who is to take the lead?

What Is Wrong With American Labor?

And that is what is so very wrong with American Labor today. It is not sufficiently concerned with making and leading public opinion.

Too much of the energy of the movement is, perforce, spent in fighting against attempted encroachments upon the standards already established. Wage scales generally follow after instead of preceding the cost of living. Reduction of hours does not keep pace with increased productivity, so that the army of unemployed would jump tremendously were it not for its re-employment in the fashioning of luxuries to absorb the swelling surplus. Altogether, Labor is on the defensive.

The American movement is not in its infancy. It is big and able-bodied. It can take care of itself. And there was no time like the present when it was meant to come out of its tent and take the lead in the battle of Labor the world over.

For with European Labor it has been and still is very bad. The curtailing of the physical endurance and power of resistance among the workers, the juggling of the national finances to entrench the holdings of the large industrialists, as well as the brazen use of repressive measures, has reduced the workers to a much lower economic station, however more ready they are to strain after political power.

Immigration Ban An Aid

As hard a row as Labor in this country had had to hoe, it has been favored by the restriction on immigration and the period of boom times from the beginning of the war in 1914 until America's entrance in 1917. Add to that the inevitable expansion due to the bountiful profits gathered in by our plutocracy,

A Period of Rest Before New Conquests

and it is readily conceivable that the resistance against aggression should have been stronger on the part of the membership of the unions. There should not have been the big cut there was.

Of course, too serious attention need not be given to the declaration that the trades unions are through with "third parties." Labor's participation in the La Follette movement was one of the most glorious adventures in its career. It might regret that it did not exert itself more unitedly and with greater success. But it could not, if it would, erase the record of its first effort to create political opinion in this country.

It failed to give that movement the Labor impress it should have had. It overlooked its chances to bring the Labor question to the forefront of American thought, as it is at the forefront of American life. It lost a golden opportunity to raise the question of human rights to the position of greatest importance for this nation.

The Contest In Every Country

And they are indeed woefully short-sighted who do not yet realize that the present is changing into the future which belongs to Labor. They are very nearly blind who do not note that the contest in every land is between the old order of class rule and the new order of common control.

The leaders of the American movement may, some of them, imagine that they can go on as they have in the past, purely opportunistic, playing one party against the other, sometimes with a trifle of success, more often with a lot of failure. But that era is over. Labor will learn to have to function as Labor.

On the continent of Europe civil war and physical turmoil have been the logical offspring of the slaughter and destruction of the war. Above the din of battle can be heard the shrill cry of the aroused workers determined to end their squalor, their uncertainty and their doom under capitalism. However hard the road and difficult the obstacles,

Labor is headed away from the old tyranny and toward the better world.

As different as conditions here are, Labor cannot endure leadership which is satisfied merely to mark time, accept slight concessions in material advantage and rather seek to add a little by saving and investing. Not along this method lies the salvation of the masses. However valuable such gains and experience should be, it is a small beginning against storming the citadels of financial wrong.

Even when fully admitting the difference in conditions, American Labor yet belongs entirely with European Labor, whether cooperating to make a strike of miners effective or joining forces to make war impossible. Nor can it be supposed that every social upheaval in the old world will not find sympathetic vibration here.

Therefore it is not conceivable that there is to be considerable of this marking of time upon the part of American Labor. There is too much at stake. Events travel too quickly. The forces for progress are too strong. The momentum to advance is too great to be resisted.

A Period of Marking Time

It may seem that signs are few of any impending change for the better. That has often been the paradox of evolution. What cannot be disputed is that the forces at work are deep and gigantic. When they appear to be at rest, it is only that they are feeling about for a firmer grip. When they seem to falter, it is only that they are measuring their reach. When they burst forth into the open, it is only that they have ripped out at some glaring injustice. But they are never still.

In this sense, then, a Labor Day which has to admit that there has been a period of marking time has plenty of cause for celebration. For Labor has not gone back. And when it has caught its breath, it will be sure to go forward, and with more determination, courage and understanding.

Labor's Dividends

FREEMONT, L. I., Aug. 18.—A boiler explosion killed two workmen here today.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—John C. Smith, 35, a lineman, was shocked to death by an electric wire at the Jersey Central Power and Lighting Co. plant today.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 19.—Four carpenters retimbering the air shaft at the Lochgelly mine of the New River Coal Co. were killed when the scaffolding gave way.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Aug. 15.—Two members of the engine

crew were killed in a collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway today.

CONESUS JUNCTION, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The engineer of the Erie shuttle train was pinned underneath his engine and killed today when his locomotive jumped the track.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Dynamite explosion in a tunnel being constructed in the Bronx killed Dominick Fusco, a laborer, yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The steamer Saint Marc ripped her keel on a rock near Ouessant, sinking in 12 minutes and carrying ten members of the crew to the bottom today.

BREST, Aug. 14.—Eleven are dead as the result of the sinking of a French collier at sea, bound here from Cardiff, Wales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Patrick Finnegan, 25, was shocked to death by the third rail while at work on the B. M. T. elevated line today.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—While repairing the topmast of the steamer Bartholomew at Hoboken, Peter Gourmand fell 100 feet and died instantly.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 21.—Michael Collins, laborer, was killed when struck by a locomotive at the Bidwell crossing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—When his right temple came in contact with a live wire in a power house in the Bronx, Michael Burke, 20, an oiler, was shocked to death.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 16.—Louis P. Johnson, a trainman, was killed by a Long Island train in Rosedale, Queens, today.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Michael O'Brien, 30, was killed by electricity in the boiler room of the Administration Building, here today.

SALIDA, Col., Aug. 20.—Two trainmen are dead as the result of a collision of trains near here today.

Accidents to workers engaged in coke manufacture in 1924, resulted in 24 deaths and 1,645 injuries, according to the United States Bureau of Mines.

Accidents at coal mines in July resulted in the death of 166 workers, according to the Bureau of Mines.

If You Knew, Would You?

IF YOU WERE SERVED FOOD THAT YOU KNOW IS GOING TO HARM YOU, WOULD YOU EAT IT?

OF COURSE NOT.

IF YOU KNEW THAT THE KIND OF FOOD YOU EAT IS GOING TO HARM OTHERS, WOULD YOU EAT IT?

WELL, THAT DEPENDS WHO YOU ARE.

IF YOU ARE SELFISH AND THOUGHTLESS, YOU WON'T MIND. IF YOU ARE CONSIDERATE AND INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF OTHER PEOPLE, YOU WOULD AVOID SUCH FOOD AS IF THERE WERE POISON IN IT.

NOW PLEASE REMEMBER THIS:

When You Eat Bread That Does Not Bear

THIS UNION LABEL

International Union Made J.B. & C.I.U. OF A. (REGISTERED)

YOU HELP THE GREEDY BREAD TRUST AND YOU HARM THE BAKERY WORKERS AND THEIR DEPENDENT WIVES AND CHILDREN.

For many years the better elements of the public have stood with the Organized Bakers, and the Organized Bakers have stood with the Public.

KEEP YOUR BODY IN GOOD HEALTH AND YOUR CONSCIENCE CLEAR BY INSISTING UPON THIS UNION LABEL ON YOUR BREAD IN THE GROCER'S OR IN THE RESTAURANT.

The business man who refuses to handle Union-made products does not deserve your support.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS!

Let the Workers of America Re-dedicate Themselves to Labor's Inspiring Ideal, International Peace and Brotherhood in a World Where the Toilers Will Receive the Full Fruit of Their Labor.

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All Workers Should Insist on the Union Label

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

By WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
Pres. Int'l Assoc. of Machinists

IT IS good to have one day set apart to honor Labor. In the future, when we are wiser, we shall have many such days in the turn of a year. It may take a long time to dig

A Chance To Mould the Nation Nearer To a System of Industrial Justice

out of the minds of the people the old notions that Labor was put upon man as a curse, yet every generation brings a larger proportion of thinking beings who look upon Labor as being the greatest blessing to mankind.

By labor we live. By labor we learn. By labor we grow and prosper. By labor we may prove all things and be free. Then, why not a holiday, if not a Holy Day, in Labor's honor—a day when the sons and daughters of Labor lay down their tools, and make holiday together—a day when the organized workers, men and women, proclaim their right to leisure, as well as their duty to Labor—a day when the workers parade, break bread, and make merry together, all wearing the badges of honest toil?

The Greatest Army of All

Yes, parade, fill the streets with your members, men and women of Labor, stand shoulder to shoulder, gallantly marching to the music of peace. Yours is the army that shall go joyously on its way to feed the world, to clothe the world, and to house the world when all the military armies of the earth shall have passed away. More proudly you sweep through our streets in triumph than even the battle-scarred veterans from the field of carnage. Your honor is no less because you bear in your hands and carry on your wheeled floats the implements of life instead of the weapons of death, tools to build instead of arms to destroy, constructive forces of civilization instead of trophies of war.

How better can we be reminded of the costs of prosperity and peace

There is something in Socialism to kill ignorance and to destroy vice. There is something in it to shut up the jails, to do away with prostitution, to reduce crime and drunkenness, and wipe out for ever the sweaters and the slums, the beggars and the idle rich, the useless fine ladies and lords, and make it possible for sober and willing workers to live healthy, happy, and honorable lives.—Robert Blatchford, in "Britain for the British."

than by these pageants of the arts and our artisans? The right to organize, and to be represented in the legislative halls of our State and nation, protection of our children from child labor, of their wives and mothers from overstrain, of the bread-winner from disease-producing conditions of labor and from preventable peril to life and limb; the right to labor at a living wage, and with the rising standards of living, the claim of compensation for loss of employment by industrial accidents, a restful old age, a peaceful death, and an honored grave.

An Opportunity to Mould the Nation

When the workers meet on this glorious Labor Day, 1925, let them fully realize the important opportunity they have to mold the future policy of our nation. Let them profoundly impress each other with how much it means to them and to the world at large. Never before in the history of our nation have the workers of our land had such a chance to help themselves as the present one. At no period in the history of Labor's struggle have the workers been so well equipped to revolutionize society by peaceful means as they now have, and never was the time more ripe. When they meet let it be to emphasize to each other the futility of voting for any one to represent them in the legislative, judicial or executive branches of the Government, either State or nation, who is not pledged to their interest, or by past performances in public life won the right to their trust and confidence. Let them realize for once the right they possess and use it for their own and general good—realize that the ballot so long neglected and unappreciated, which they hold in their hands on election day, is the most powerful lever possessed by Labor, and, when intelligently used, as I hope it will be this year, that it can move the world.

Let the Labor Day Message be in each community that Labor's vote for the future will be used in Labor's cause, and not used to elevate a class that holds nothing in common with them, that despises them, and is prejudiced against them. Declare in no uncertain language that from this time forward your ballots are to be used in the class struggle for the benefit of the workers, for when you uplift Labor all mankind is elevated. "Swing outward ye gates of the future, Swing inward ye gates of the past. For the spirit of Labor is awakened And knows of its Power at last."

The New Leader Mail Bag.

A Case of Persecution

Editor, The New Leader:

May Day being International Labor Day, I wore a Socialist Party emblem consisting of a Party button pinned over a little red ribbon in memory of the day.

Early that evening, between 10 and 10.30 o'clock, I met a town policeman on the Frisco Railroad tracks who made me take off my badge and then kicked me two or three times and hit me one lick with his fist beside the head. On May 4, when I started to speak to him about it, he hit me one lick on each side of the head with his fists.

There is no law in Oklahoma against wearing a Socialist Party emblem on May Day or any other day.

I think my case should be made a test case in the courts to stop other policemen from interfering with people wearing red badges and peacefully celebrating May Day. I think The New Leader or some other agency should investigate the incident, and if the findings justify a test case should be started.

I am poor, not in very good health, and have no money to prosecute the case. I am thirty-nine years old and unmarried. It looks as though Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger, and also the American Civil Liberties Union, could help out in a case of this kind.

Lewis P. Sanders.

Vinita, Oklahoma.

Voting Machines

Editor, The New Leader:

I note in the press that at the forthcoming city election you are to use voting machines, an end, I believe, you have been striving for a considerable period of time; but if your experience will be anything like what we had in Utah you may wish you had stuck to the paper ballot with all of its evils. The voting machines are a fine thing providing you are in a position to see that they are voting correctly when the polls are opened and a close watch is kept on them during the period of voting. Voting machines are like slot machines: they can be made to do just the reverse of what you think they are doing. In other words, you may think you are voting a straight Socialist ticket and it may be you are voting one of the old capitalist tickets. Or if they want to put over some particular party they can so fix the machines to do that. They are no longer used here.

I thought I would call your attention to this matter so that you may be on your guard and be governed accordingly.

Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. G. Locke.

Out of Work

Editor, The New Leader:

Is there to your knowledge in this large city of New York a job for a man of thirty where honesty

and truthfulness are appreciated? I am sick and tired of the lying, scheming business world, and partly due to the reading of anti-Capitalist literature have almost become a misanthrope. Would enjoy some sort of welfare work. Your interest in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Walter L. Hennessy.
203 Lenmore St., Brooklyn.

THE Joint Council OF New York

OF THE CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Extends Its LABOR DAY GREETINGS

to Organized Labor

JACOB ROBERTS
Secretary-Organizer
S. Hershkowitz and M. Geller
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Labor Day Greetings to the Organized Workers of America from the

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PATRONIZE ONLY UNION RESTAURANTS THAT DISPLAY THE UNION EMBLEM.



PLEASE SEE TO IT THAT WHEN YOUR ORGANIZATION RUNS A BANQUET, ENGAGE HALLS THAT EMPLOY UNION WAITERS.

WE WILL GLADLY OFFER OUR SERVICES IN SECURING THE BEST ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS FOR YOU. JUST CALL AT OUR OFFICE, 162 EAST 23RD STREET.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from the

Organized Workers in the CLEANING and DYEING INDUSTRY of Greater New York

LABOR DAY GREETINGS TO THE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
LET THIS LABOR DAY BE THE FORERUNNER OF A YEAR OF TRIUMPH AND VICTORY FOR THE TOILERS.

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GREETINGS

THE NEW LEADER

WITH THE HOPE THAT THE DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THE NEW LEADER WILL FILL THE VOID OF A VERY MUCH NEEDED AMERICAN WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER.

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D R A M A

A Free Theatre



NORMAN TREVOR

heads the cast of players in the new Arthur Richman comedy, "All Dressed Up," opening at the Eltinge Theatre Wednesday night.

Fine Acting In Crowded Tragedy

"The Sea Woman," Raised by Blanche Yurka to Rousing Effects at the Little Theatre

A melodrama may often—as "The Sea Woman" proves—be looked upon as a crowded tragedy. In every act of this new play by Willard Robertson at the Little Theatre there is enough material for a thoughtful, thorough dramatist, one who knows that "action" does not necessarily mean motion, to weave into a grim tragedy. Mr. Robertson piles these various themes one atop the other, hoping thereby to increase the emotional weight of his play—and indeed succeeding, as melodrama often does, in stirring us for the moment with his fire and explosion; but his desire for the thrill of the evening makes his play an affair of the season only. It bids fair to last through the season, if one may judge only by the way the audience remained seated at the end to applaud.

The first act presents its condensed tragedy in the theme of a woman who gives up the man she loves for the sake of a promise she must keep, a promise to the man who saved her life, and who on his death bed pledged her to watch over his daughter. This sense of honor keeps Molla from her lover—and the girl she stays for is not worth the sacrifice—Let us hasten to add that the last act of the melodrama restores, as by a miracle, the man the first act's tragedy carried away "forever."

In Act Two the tragedy consists in the destruction of the life happiness of a fine young man, about to leave to meet his sweetheart, whom the worthless girl swears (to save her villain lover) is the father of her inevitable child. Why will doctors, especially in the State of Maryland, write letters revealing a patient's secrets, because the patient hasn't announced her wedding two weeks—is it after visiting the doctor? Of course, the power of the courageous Molla keeps the young man there to marry the girl—and, of course, the last act frees him.

And the last act itself bears the tragedy of the worthless girl, who really is the misguided victim of a scoundrel, making the discovery that she is the victim. She blazes her way to a revenge that in this little light-house manages to overtake only the villain and herself, although the fumes spread so far that the program bears a note "to assure the audience that there is no cause whatsoever for alarm." And the lives of the others are straightened out.

J. T. S.



WYN RICHMAN

heads the cast of the Shubert musical show, "June Days," which will take up new quarters at the Central Theatre Monday.

Bronx Opera House Opens New Season, Monday Night, With "Dancing Mothers"

After a year on Broadway, "Dancing Mothers" begins the new season at the Bronx Opera House, Monday night. Edgar Selwyn, who wrote the play in collaboration with Edmund Goulding and then produced it, has kept the Broadway cast intact. Mary Young, who created the role of the heroine, and John Halliday, will appear in their original parts.

"A Good Bad Woman," recently seen at the Playhouse, will be the following attraction.

"Spring Fever," with James Rennie and Marion Coakley, will move to the Ambassador Theatre, Monday night.



MARY RYAN

in the Broadway success, "Dancing Mothers," which will usher in the new season Monday night at the Bronx Opera House.

Worker Comes Into His Own

Workers' Home Life Dealt In Sympathetic and Interesting Way in "The Family Upstairs"

While "The Family Upstairs," Harry Dell's play that is now showing at the Gaiety Theatre, is not entirely "the short and simple annals of the poor," it is nevertheless a play about real people and their real problem, told simply, sympathetically—and interestingly.

"The Family Upstairs" is the fourth play of its kind in the past two or three seasons, but I think the truest of the lot if not the most artistic. "The Pottery" had a faded-up hokum ending in which wealth came to the family by the unexpected spurring of an oil well. "White Collars" has a tour de force to settle the problems of the middle class people who inhabit the play when the middle class daughter marries a millionaire. "The Show Off" was not exactly a play about the problems of the proletariat as such. But this new piece is, and it is by far the best of the four mentioned, at least to this observer.

Joe Heller is a street car inspector earning \$42.50 a week. Louise is the older sister, an office worker now 21 years old who hasn't managed to land a husband yet. Her mother's one anxiety is to get her properly married, while father's chief ambition is to get son Willie, aged 17, to get to work. Sister Annabelle, the 12-year-old sister, has one passion and that is to get out of doing her piano lessons. It is a typical working class home that we look into.

Louise announces at dinner that a young man is calling on her later in the day and she would like to have the parlor for herself if the family didn't mind. Sensation! Charles Grant comes—a fine, decent, upstanding fellow—and after embarrassed introductions all around he is left alone with Louise. They are in love with each other, a good, clean, honest love, and before the evening is out they are engaged.

But mother puts in her fine hand. She drops hints about what a wonderful girl Louise is, and how she has never been without a servant and a car and all the luxuries in the world, and how \$100 a week is too little for her to live on. She tells the neighbors what a wonderful guy Louise had won and that he was a big banker (he was making \$40 a week as a bank clerk). The eternal game of bluff!

The crude boastings come to Charles' ear and he wonders what sort of a family he is going into, whether Louise really is a gold digger, or what. There is an unhappy half hour when the engagement seems to be off, and then Charles' mother comes on the scene, and you see she is just the bluffer that Louise's mother is, and then both see through the bluffs and discount them, and all is ended happily. But not by a tour de force or somebody getting rich all of a sudden, but by both understanding that they have problems in common that have got to be faced together, and that lying and bluffing and boasting get nowhere in facing real life. The pathos and tragedy of working class lives is superbly brought out in the trifling things that mean so much in the lives of the Hellers.

It is an excellent cast, by the way, together with perfect settings. The atmosphere of a working class home is accurately pictured, while every one of the actors does a splendid job. Ruth Nugent of the amazing Nugent family is Louise, while Claire Woodbury is the mother. Lillian Garrick gives us a perfect picture of "a noisy, active, well meaning 12-year-old nuisance." Walter Wilson is a fine father and Theodore Westman is a perfect Willie.

W. M. F.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre will open its fall season Monday, with a new feature photoplay, "The Scarlet West," a dramatic episode of the last frontier, with a wonderful cast that includes Robert Frazer, Clara Bow, Johnny Walker, Robert Edison, Gaston Glass and 8,000 Indians, frontiersmen and cowboys.

The vaudeville will include Ruth Royce, Al K. Hall and Company, assisted by Murray Earle, Genevieve Blair and Peggy Bennett; The Hotel Astor Orchestra; Jean Granese and Company; The Four Diamonds; Francis and Lloyd; Zolaya, and other acts.

PALACE
Ann Codée; John Steel; Hackett and Delmar; Henry Hull and Company in "Five Minutes from the Station," by Elaine Sterne; Ferry Corvey; Newell and Most; and Van Cello and Mary, and other acts.

T H E A T R E S

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

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Even. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Extra Mat. Monday (Labor Day), Sept. 7

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GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

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Even. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat., 2:30.



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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100. Balcony Seats (Reserved) \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30. Good Seats at Box Office. Holiday Mat. Mon. (Labor Day), Sept. 7

AMBASSADOR THEATRE

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A. H. WOODS presents



BY VINCENT LAWRENCE

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"Bright, merry and intelligent entertainment" N.Y. Times

THEATRE 48 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

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Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

AUDIENCE ROARED ITSELF HOARSE

"SAYS ALAN DALE OF"



with

ARTHUR BYRON

JANET BEECHER

"WILL RUN FOR MANY MONTHS." —Percy Hammond

THEATRE 48 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

"A Kiss In The Taxi"

Arthur Byron Gives a Delightful Performance in New Farce at the Ritz

With two French farces opening within the short span of one week and it being the lot of the hapless reviewer to view them in two nights, the second would naturally suffer. That was one of the reasons why "The Kiss In The Taxi" failed to register the evening we viewed it at the Ritz Theatre.

As a play, "The Kiss In The Taxi"—for which name we could find absolutely no rhyme or reason—is something less than satisfying. The producers have had the good fortune, however, to place Arthur Byron in the star role, and have thereby redeemed the show. There are few farces who will in the season which has now budded give us a delightful and hilarious performance as Mr. Byron, we predict.

Ginette, so runs the tale, operates the Cafe Ginette in Montmartre. To this establishment Gilbert, the great banker, is a daily visitor. Each evening he holds rendezvous with Ginette, resorting to the ingenious scheme of using the name of one of his employees. Ginette's real love appears on the scene—a poet, a writer, to whom Ginette is "The Lily of the Dust."

In order to win him, Ginette relates a highly colorful story and passes it off as the true tale of her life. According to this story, inspired by a movie, she is the illegitimate child of a Duchess and a glib man. Her new lover swears to avenge her. Through devious complications, of no value to recount, he arrives at the conclusion that Gilbert is Ginette's father. He accordingly arranges the adoption of Ginette by Madame Gilbert. Ginette takes up her new home in the mansion of Gilbert. Then follows an act in which all characters concerned take turns at nervous prostration.

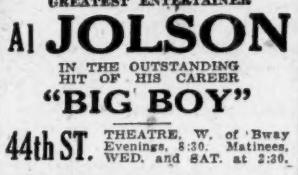
Janet Beecher, sorry to relate, is not favored with a role that permits of a full display of her really great talent. Her job seems to be mainly, in that hectic third act, reviving the prostrated ones as they pass out each in their turn.

Claudette Colbert is Ginette and John

WINTER GARDEN

Even. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Extra Mat. Monday (Labor Day), Sept. 7

NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE



GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

JOLSON'S THEATRE

Even. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat., 2:30.



— WITH —

HOWARD MARSH

— AND —

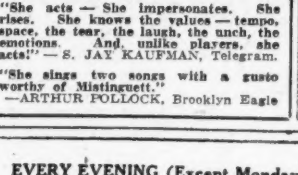
ILSE MARVENGA

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100. Balcony Seats (Reserved) \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30. Good Seats at Box Office. Holiday Mat. Mon. (Labor Day), Sept. 7

AMBASSADOR THEATRE

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A. H. WOODS presents



BY VINCENT LAWRENCE

JAMES RENNIE

MARION COAKLEY

"Bright, merry and intelligent entertainment" N.Y. Times

THEATRE 48 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

RITZ THEATRE

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

AUDIENCE ROARED ITSELF HOARSE

"SAYS ALAN DALE OF"



with

ARTHUR BYRON

JANET BEECHER

"WILL RUN FOR MANY MONTHS." —Percy Hammond

THEATRE 48 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

"A Kiss In The Taxi"

Arthur Byron Gives a Delightful Performance in New Farce at the Ritz

With two French farces opening within the short span of one week and it being the lot of the hapless reviewer to view them in two nights, the second would naturally suffer. That was one of the reasons why "The Kiss In The Taxi" failed to register the evening we viewed it at the Ritz Theatre.

As a play, "The Kiss In The Taxi"—for which name we could find absolutely no rhyme or reason—is something less than satisfying. The producers have had the good fortune, however, to place Arthur Byron in the star role, and have thereby redeemed the show. There are few farces who will in the season which has now budded give us a delightful and hilarious performance as Mr. Byron, we predict.

Ginette, so runs the tale, operates the Cafe Ginette in Montmartre. To this establishment Gilbert, the great banker, is a daily visitor. Each evening he holds rendezvous with Ginette, resorting to the ingenious scheme of using the name of one of his employees. Ginette's real love appears on the scene—a poet, a writer, to whom Ginette is "The Lily of the Dust."

In order to win him, Ginette relates a highly colorful story and passes it off as the true tale of her life. According to this story, inspired by a movie, she is the illegitimate child of a Duchess and a glib man. Her new lover swears to avenge her. Through devious complications, of no value to recount, he arrives at the conclusion that Gilbert is Ginette's father. He accordingly arranges the adoption of Ginette by Madame Gilbert. Ginette takes up her new home in the mansion of Gilbert. Then follows an act in which all characters concerned take turns at nervous prostration.

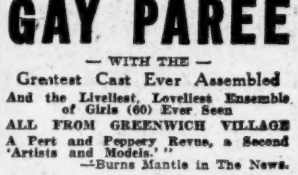
Janet Beecher, sorry to relate, is not favored with a role that permits of a full display of her really great talent. Her job seems to be mainly, in that hectic third act, reviving the prostrated ones as they pass out each in their turn.

Claudette Colbert is Ginette and John

SHUBERT THEATRE

44th Street, W. of B'way. Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. In conjunction with Rufus Le Maire

The Continental Revue



— WITH THE —

Greatest Cast Ever Assembled

And the Loveliest, Loveliest Ensemble

of Girls (60) Ever Seen

ALL FROM GREENWICH VILLAGE

A Fast and Foppish Revue, a Second

"Artists and Models."

—Burns Mantle in The News.

THEATRE 44 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

"Gay Paree"

Greatest Cast Ever Assembled

And the Loveliest, Loveliest Ensemble

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THEATRE 44 ST. W. OF B'WAY. EVEN. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

THEATRES


EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS

 WITH
WALTER HUSTON
GEO. M. COHAN

 THEA. Bway & 42nd.
 Evenings at 8:30.
 Matus. Wed. and Sat.
 —EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY—LABOR DAY—SEPTEMBER 7TH—
44th SENSATIONAL WEEK
B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 52nd St.
COLONY
 TO 11:30 P. M.
 Hotter Weather—Cooler the Colony
BEGINNING SUNDAY
ROD LA ROCQUE
 IN
J. W. LOCKE'S
"THE COMING OF AMOS"
 With a Great Cast including
JETTA GOUDAL—NOAH BEERY
Trixie Friganza, Richard Carlo
and Arthur Hoyt
 Release by
 Producers' Distributing Corporation
 AND A
 Splendid Stage and Screen Program

B. S. MOSS' BWAY at 52nd St.
"Where the crowds all go"
ALL NEXT WEEK
 A Thriller of the Last Frontier
"The Scarlet West"
 WITH A WONDERFUL CAST
 Headed by
Robert Frazer—Robert Edeson
Clara Bow and Johnny Walker
 —also—
World's Best Vaudeville
Manhattan OPERA | 34th ST. W. HOUSE | OF 4TH AVE.
GRAND OPERA CO. BOSTON CIVIC
TWO WEEKS, BEG. LABOR DAY
 Sept. 7, "AIDA," 8th "FAUST," 9th "TOSCA," 10th "OTHELLO," 11th "BARBER OF SEVILLE," 12th "CARMEN," 13th "LUCIA," 14th "TROVATORE," 15th "BOHME," 16th "AIDA," 17th "ANDREA CHENIERE," 18th "NORMA," 19th "RIGOLETTO," 20th "CARMEN."
 Box Office Open 9 to 7 Daily
 Popular Prices: 75c. to \$3.00

-- DRAMA --

Broadway Briefs

The Central Theatre will open its season Monday night with "June Days," the musical comedy now current at the Astor Theatre.

Dennis Neilson-Terry and Mary Glynn, will sail from Liverpool on the Franconia, Saturday, Sept. 12, to appear here in "The Crooked Friday," by Monckton Hoffe.

Helen Freeman will play the role of Abbie Putnam in the special company of "Desire Under the Elms," headed by Frank McGlynn, which is now in rehearsal.

"Desire Under the Elms," O'Neill's drama at the George M. Cohan Theatre, will give a special matinee on Monday, Labor Day.

"The Green Hat," Michael Arlen's dramatization of his own novel, will open at the Broadhurst Theatre, Tuesday night, Sept. 15. The cast will be headed by Catherine Cornell, Margalo Gillmore and Leslie Howard.

CAMEO 42nd St. | Noon to 4 P.M. & Bway | 11:30 P. M.
BEGINNING SUNDAY
—SECOND WEEK—
D. W. Griffith's
 latest classic of pathos and laughter
Sally of the Sawdust
 —WITH—
CAROL DEMPSTER
AND
W. C. FIELDS
FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA
Bronx Amusements
BRONX OPERA HOUSE
 149th ST. E. of 3rd AVE.
 POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT
 EDGAR SELWYN Presents
Dancing Mothers
 The Season's Play Sensation
 BY EDGAR SELWYN and EDMUND GOULDING
 —WITH—
 Mary Young and John Halliday

Scottish Players of Edinburgh
Here to Present "Courtin'"
 "Courtin'," by A. Kenward Mathews, will be produced by the Shuberts late this month. It is a play of Scottish life and will be acted by Archibald Forbes' Scottish Players, who have appeared in it previously in Edinburgh and other cities in Great Britain. The company includes Jean Clyde, Denryll Mather, Jean D. Wilson, Betty Lely, Wilson Ransay and James Raglan.

ROBERT WARWICK
 will play Sergius in the Theatre Guild production of Shaw's "Arms and the Man," opening at the Guild Theatre Sept. 14.

-- MUSIC --

New Opera Group

"Aida" to Open Fortnight
Season of Boston Civic Opera
At Metropolitan Opera House

Monday night's performance of "Aida" by the new Boston Civic Grand Opera Company in the Metropolitan Opera House will introduce this organization to the metropolis and will bring a host of operatic artists entirely new to America. Only Clara Jacobo, of the "Aida" cast, was heard in this city before, and the conductor, Alberto Baccolini, was introduced here at the same time a year ago. The inaugural performance will present the Spanish tenor, Antonio Marquez, as Rhadames. Other singers in the "Aida" cast are: Lucia Abbracci as Amneris, Manuel Marti-Folgado as Amnaro, Samuel Worthington as Ramfis and Eugenio Sandrini as the King.

Operas for the balance of the week: Tuesday night, "Faust" with Maria Folz as Marguerite, David Dorini, as Faust, and Andrea Mongelli as Mephistopheles. Wednesday night, "Tosca"; Thursday night, "Othello"; Friday night, "The Barber of Seville"; Saturday afternoon, "Carmen"; Saturday night, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Luigi Albertini directed the staging of the ballet which will appear in "Aida," "Faust," and "Carmen."

The Wolfshin Musical Bureau is undertaking the management of the State Symphony Orchestra this coming season. The State Symphony will give twenty concerts under the conductorship of Ernst von Dohnanyi the first half of the season, and Alfredo Salsela the second half. A drive is now being made for 5,000 members.

San Carlo Opera

Springfield, Massachusetts, is to have a short season of San Carlo Grand Opera from Sept. 10 to 12, when "Aida," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Carmen" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will be given under the direction of Carlo Peroni, in the Cort Square Theatre.

On Sept. 14, the San Carlo forces will move to the Boston Opera House, where a week of opera is planned. The New York season begins Sept. 21, at the Century Theatre. The engagement is of four weeks.


TRIXIE FRIGANZA,
 with Rod La Rocque, in "The Coming of Amos," from W. J. Locke's romantic tale, to be shown on the Colony screen, beginning Sunday.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

Reports from organizers in the field make it perfectly clear that unemployment is widespread and that it is hindering the work of organizers. Local Socialist organizations, however, should keep in mind that a condition of unemployment lends itself to the work of propaganda—in this way: the capitalist system is more easily brought up for discussion under such circumstances, and unemployment furnishes an opportunity to explain the most glaring and cruel of all the shortcomings of capitalist industry. Every Socialist should select, each week, one or more neighbors and do his level best to explain this phase of capitalist economics. His efforts should excite sufficient interest to make his pupil quite willing to read such a leaflet as Brantetter's "Right to Work" or Kirkpatrick's "Out of Work."

Italian Socialist Activities
 A delegation of Italian comrades visited the National Office urging the needs of organization work among the Italians. There is increasing activity among these comrades. Two applications for charters reached the National Office Aug. 23, one from St. Louis, Missouri, the other from Brooklyn, New York. Another local was recently organized at Melrose Park, Illinois.

WISCONSIN

Organizer Coleman's new Local of twelve members at Green Bay is planning to do some systematic work in propaganda and in increasing the membership of the local. One of the first questions for the members of a new local to ask themselves is: What are we here for? There is one answer that justifies the existence of the local and that is: the instruction of the working people particularly and the public generally on what is Socialism and on the political organization of the workers for the advancement of the welfare of the workers. Organizer Coleman has been invited to address the Green Bay Trades Council.

CALIFORNIA

Emil Herman's latest is a husky local at San Diego, where the movement has lagged in a discouraging manner for a long time. Herman is at a great disadvantage in not having sufficient names and addresses with which to proceed in the places he visits; and the State Secretary is also at a disadvantage in the fact that the war-shattered condition of the California movement for many years leaves her with names and addresses of Socialists many of whom have died, or moved, or from fear and discouragement have "quit."

CONNECTICUT

New Haven
 The bean supper held at the home of the Secretary, Mary Rogoz, was a great success. There were many other good things to eat besides beans. Short speeches were made by Mary Rogoz, Miss Duell, William Lofstedt, Joseph Pede and Martin Plunkett, State Secretary. We were also entertained by some music. A good collection was taken up for the benefit of the city campaign.
The Jewish Branch of New Haven
 will hold a picnic at Carlson's Grove, Foxon, Sunday, Sept. 6. An invitation is extended to all the locals and branches of the State to attend. Take Shore Line trolley at State and Chapel streets, New Haven.

Hamden
 State Organizer Karl C. Jursek writes from somewhere up in the northern part of New York State, where he and his family are spending their vacation, that they are having a lovely time and that he will be home after Labor Day, ready to get into the city and town campaigns.

New Haven Trades Council
 The Central Trades Council of New Haven is planning to hold a monthly course of lectures on the third Thursday evening of each month. Such prominent educators as Spencer Miller, head of the Workers' Education Bureau, Norman Thomas, James H. Maurer, H. W. L. Dana, have been obtained and it is expected that some of the British Labor M. P.s, who are to be in this country will also speak. Professor Jerome Davis of Yale was instrumental in obtaining these speakers for the Council. All members of organized Labor in New Haven and vicinity should take advantage of this course of lectures.

MICHIGAN

Joseph Viola is closing up his work in Michigan and will discontinue his services as a District Organizer Aug. 28 to assume activities in connection with a business enterprise. Viola's latest achievement was a Local organized at Saginaw. Detroit Socialists are eager to have him for a long term of work in that city, if they can secure his consent to continue.

At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"The Scarlet West," with Robert Frazer, Clara Bow and Johnny Walker.
CAMEO—"D. W. Griffith's 'Sally of the Sawdust,'" with W. C. Fields and Carol Dempster.
CAPITOL—"Norma-Talmadge in 'George Barr McCutcheon's 'Gaustrark,'" with Eugene O'Brien and Marc McDermott.
CENTURY—"Siegfried," Wagner's immortal story, with music from the composer's score.
COLONY—"Rod La Rocque in 'The Coming of Amos,'" from William J. Locke's romance, with Jetta Goudal and Noah Beery.
RIALTO—"Gloria Swanson in 'The Coast of Folly,'" from the novel by Coningsby Dawson.
RIVOLI—"The Golden Princess," from Bret Hart's story, with Betty Bronson and Neil Hamilton.

INDIANA

District Organizer William H. Henry is in again with another Local, this one at Sullivan. His territory for the immediate future will be more difficult as it includes much mining district in which there is great financial distress among the workers. It is being urged that all the Socialists in Southern Indiana take a vacation and rejoice, and give and take counsel, with the Kentucky Socialists at Louisville a month hence, when a very special effort to revive the Kentucky movement will be made at Louisville.

KENTUCKY

J. L. Stark and his Committee on Arrangements are working magnificently to bring about the reorganization of the Kentucky movement on Sept. 25-27 when they will have every possible Socialist in Louisville at a blood-warming mass-meeting and a general council meeting. The National Office is reaching every Socialist in Kentucky—and in Southern Indiana—with a very urgent invitation to rally with Eugene V. Debs at Louisville for a great reconstruction effort.

OHIO

Thomas C. Devine, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Toledo, failed to file a primary expense account within the time limit set by the city charter owing to his absence at Atlantic City. Politicians are now talking of an attempt to disqualify him but it is hardly probable that this will be done. The law requires that a complaint shall be filed in such cases and the candidate be given ten days of comply with the law. This course had not been taken when this was written.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The Finnish Federation will hold its Fall Festival at the Socialist Recreation Center at Weymouth Landing, Sept. 6 and 7. The Fall Festival is an annual undertaking with the Finnish Comrades and they are looking forward to a bigger affair than ever this year. They have invited all the English-speaking Comrades of Boston and vicinity to attend.

 August Claessens will speak in Maynard, Labor Day, under the auspices of the Local Unions. They now have a committee working out plans for a large meeting and demonstration.
 Local Amesbury will have a parade, including a seven-piece orchestra, preceding the Esther Friedman meeting, Sept. 18. Their branch has received, through its organizer, an invitation from the local Baptist minister, Rev. Charles Howe, to attend Labor Day services in his church, Sunday, Sept. 6. It is expected that they will accept and in return invite the minister and his congregation to attend their rally with Comrade Friedman as the speaker. We have a live bunch in Amesbury, both the Finnish and American branches.

The Finnish Branch of Amesbury sent a check for a batch of American Appeal sub cards. The Amesbury Comrades are to be reckoned with in all branches of party activity. T. F. Brough, the Secretary, is always on the job to see that the members are paid up to date. His co-worker in this is Robert R. Davidson.

We have now a fine functioning branch in Lynn as the result of hard work by District Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis. We wish we had a Lewis for every district in the country. He will begin his work in Pennsylvania, Sept. 8. He is now working in Salem, Mass. Salem was always a hard town to organize even in the old days.

Eather Friedman's Dates
 Beginning Monday, Sept. 7, Northampton; 8, Northampton; 9, Pittsfield; 10, Pittsfield; 11, Gardner; 12, Gardner.

MARYLAND

Socialist propaganda in Baltimore is on the increase. Clarence H. Taylor is speaking on Saturday nights at Filington avenue and Monument street, near the Northeast Market. Taylor's own inimitable style of speaking has caught on in that working class neighborhood.

State Organizer William A. Toole still speaking in Baltimore. He is dated up every night except Sunday. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights he speaks at Baltimore and Holiday streets. Friday nights at Eastern and 3rd streets in Highlandtown. Monday and Wednesday nights are used up in various parts of Baltimore as requested by local Socialists. All meetings begin at 7:30 p. m.

State Organizer Toole is desirous of getting in touch with unorganized Socialists in Maryland outside of Baltimore. National Organizer Wilson will make a drive in Maryland shortly, and every Socialist in the State should

stand ready to help. Those interested in better organization should address William A. Toole, State Organizer, 2134 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

NEW JERSEY

At a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting, Local Camden made final arrangements for the dinner to be tendered Gene Debs on Saturday, Oct. 3. The dinner will be given at the newly completed Walt Whitman Hotel, the show place of Camden, and will be the first public function to be held there after the formal opening of the hotel.

Last Sunday's meeting, which was addressed by Organizer Leo M. Harkins and by George H. Goebel, who is in charge of the arrangements for both the Camden and Newark banquets, pledged itself for 150 tickets immediately, which, however, is only a start. Local Philadelphia is cooperating, and there will be a strong delegation from that city at the dinner, as well as from Trenton, Atlantic City and other South Jersey points. It looks as though tickets will be at a premium long before the date of the dinner.

The tickets for the Debs Dinner in Newark on Sunday, Oct. 4, are going very fast, and those who do not obtain their tickets soon will be disappointed. Apply to Branch or Local secretaries.

Organization work in the North Hudson, West Hoboken, Hoboken and 12th Ward (Jersey City) branches is well under way, under the direction of Organizer Harkins. These branches have all elected canvassing committees to call on all former members, sympathizers and prospects for membership. A special meeting of the Eighth Ward (Jersey City) Branch has been called by Comrade Harkins for Thursday, Sept. 3, at which similar action will be taken.

Because of the three-day holiday, only two street meetings will be held in Hudson County on Saturday, Sept. 4, at Washington and 5th streets, Hoboken, and at Broadway and 23rd street, Bayonne. Speakers will be announced at the meetings.

PENNSYLVANIA

District Organizer Birch Wilson has everything in readiness for the coming Debs rally in Scranton, and has greatly awakened the movement in and about the city. An excellent Local has been organized in Scranton which will at once, fortunately, have something very definite to do; namely, the promotion of the great mass meeting with Debs as speaker.

NEW YORK STATE

Esther Friedman spoke at an open-air meeting Aug. 27, and held the audience spellbound. A few questions were answered. It is really too bad that we have not more of this type of speaker touring the States. She is a very impressive and convincing speaker. It was a very cool night, but the crowd kept growing and stayed through to the end of the meeting, also contributing liberally to the collection. All locals will do a wise thing to engage Esther Friedman for one or more lectures, and have New Leaders and other literature on hand.

NEW YORK CITY

Shiplacoff Campaign Manager
 Comrade Abraham I. Shiplacoff has agreed to take the position as executive secretary of the city committee and campaign manager. Comrade Shiplacoff will assume his duties next Wednesday.

City Committee
 Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 6:30 p. m. 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

LOCAL NEW YORK

A general meeting of all members of Local New York will be held on Thursday, September 10, at 8:30 p. m. at the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

At this meeting a plan to reorganize Local New York and the branches, including the language branches, will be submitted. This plan involves a thorough reorganization, reducing the number of branches in the county and changing the plan as to the central and executive committee of the Local. This alone should bring all Party members to this meeting.

It is also expected that some of our comrades who attended the International Congress in Marseilles, France, will be back and will report on the movement in Europe.

Admission is by Party card only, and only members in good standing will be admitted.

22nd-23rd A. D.

Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 8:30 p. m., Branch meeting at 3785 Broadway.

corner 157th street, Room 8.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley and Hyman Waldman. Chairman Ruth Wexler.

14th-15th-16th A. D.

Thursday, Sept. 10, at 8:30 p. m., Branch meeting at 227 East 84th street. Central Committee.

Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 8:30 p. m., 247 East 84th street.

6th A. D.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Branch meets at 137 avenue B.

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

Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker, August Claessens. Chairman Eli Cohen.

Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 114th street and 5th avenue. Speakers, Gertrude Weil Klein and Samuel H. Friedman. Chairman Lester Diamond.

Upper West Side Branch

Friday, Sept. 9, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 96th street and Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley, Ella O. Guilford and Alexander Schwartz.

22nd-23rd A. D.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers Samuel Beardsley and Ernest K. K. Haarsen. Chairman, George Meyers.

Jewish Harlem Branch

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 116th street and 5th avenue. Speakers, William Karlin. Chairman Eli Cohen.

8th A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at 10th street and 2nd avenue. Speaker, Hyman Waldman. Chairman Ben Goodman.

BROOKLYN

6th A. D.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at Sumner Avenue and Floyd street. Speakers, Samuel Parelo, H. Nemer and Leonard C. Kaya. Chairman Rosenberg.

10th A. D.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at Graham and Baret streets. Speakers, Ella O. Guilford, J. A. Weil, Leonard C. Bright. Chairman Kapcher.

23rd A. D.

Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at Pitkin Avenue and Chester st. Speakers, Aug. Claessens and Sadie Rivkin. Chairman S. Sarason.

2nd A. D.

Saturday, Sept. 12, at 8:30 p. m., Street meeting at Blake Avenue and Hindsdale street. Speakers, William Feigenbaum and Mary Goff, Chairman C. H. Mallif.

With the resignation of Dr. Sadoff from active charge of the County Office, Israel Chutuff has been elected as the Executive Secretary.

 The County Office having been busy with the nominating petitions could not do much of any other work. Now that this work is completed, preparations are being made for active work.
 The vacation period is drawing to an end and most of the members are back from their vacation. A drive to place all the members in good standing will be made and the County Office expects the branch organizers and secretaries to give the cooperation necessary for this work.

BRONX

Open-Air Meetings
 Thursday, Sept. 10, at Wilkin and Intervale. Speakers, A. Claessens, N. Welner.

Friday, Sept. 11, general party meeting, at 1167 Boston Road.

Saturday, Sept. 12, at 163rd street and Tiffany. Speakers, A. Claessens, S. Hertzberg.

Labor Politics

 (Continued from Page 11)
 when confronted with concrete proposals to abolish industrial abuses they defeat all efforts of Labor as indicated in the report of the New York State Federation of Labor. Labor produces all values and is entitled to the enjoyment thereof. Today many workers live in poverty while their employees live in luxury and idleness. A system that permits such conditions is wrong and requires a thorough change. The State and Federal Legislatures do not represent Labor. If Labor wants to be emancipated it can only accomplish it by the organization of a powerful Labor party of their own.

Our Monarchist Fathers

 (Continued from Page 14)
 gain control. The army had driven Congress out of Philadelphia because of arrears in pay. It was feared that an ill-informed, half-developed proletariat would become the ruling majority in all the states.

A section of the privileged gentry began to look to monarchy and a strong army to make things safe for property. Even Washington shared the panic. When the rumors reached him he wrote to Madison that "the period has not arrived for adopting the change without shaking the peace of this country to its foundation." He was not fundamentally opposed to the change, but believed merely that "the period" had not arrived for it.

It now appears from the authorities I have mentioned that Baron Steuben, who had fought in the American army, had forwarded a letter written by Nathaniel Gorham to Prince Henry of Prussia guardedly suggesting that the prince might make a suitable king for the United States. That Gorham had not acted without consulting other politicians is certain. Gorham had once been President of Congress under the old Articles of Confederation and was a 100 per cent American patriot.

In order to make the negotiations as secret as possible the prince was requested to send a cipher so that correspondence could be conducted with as little chance of discovery as possible. The letter aston-

ished the prince and he wrote a very guarded reply in French. "I cannot send you a cipher," he wrote. "You understand that it would run the risks of all letters, and might find itself in the hands of the first person to seize it."

That the letter from Gorham had reference to an American monarchy is evident from the letter of the prince, who also wrote: "If the whole nation should be agreed on setting up another (government), and should choose for its model the Constitution of England, I must say that in my opinion that Constitution is the one that seems most nearly perfect."

For many years after the establishment of the American Government there had been rumors and suspicions that Gorham and others had been engaged in some such transaction, but their activities had been so concealed that no documentary evidence could be obtained. The matter remained shrouded in mystery until 1911 when, in the archives of the royal Prussian house at Charlottenburg, there was found "the autograph draft of a letter addressed by the prince to Gen. Steuben," excerpts of which I have quoted above.

All of which merely emphasizes that our ruling classes from the period of the Revolution to today have not been "a sweet company of frost-bitten angels, oppressed and a little warped out of their skyward tendencies."

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Editor JAMES ONEAL
Assistant Editor EDWARD LEVINSON
Manager U. SOLOMON

Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs Morris Hillquit
Victor L. Berger Algonson Lee
Abraham Cahan Norman Thomas
Harry W. Laidler Lena Morrow Lewis
Joseph E. Cohen Wm. M. Feigenbaum
Clement Wood G. A. Hoshin
John M. Work Cameron H. King
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Saturday, September 5, 1925

THE INCOME-TAX RETURNS

WHAT interests us in the income-tax returns is not whether this or that member of our dollar nobility has dodged some dues. This dodging is as old as the rule of his class, and as long as capitalism survives members of this class will continue to dodge the payment of taxes.

What the returns reveal are the enormous incomes that are filched out of the toil of the working masses. George Washington was considered the richest man of his time and his wealth was established at about \$500,000. Henry Ford's income-tax alone was more than five times what Washington had accumulated in a lifetime. Rockefeller, Jr., paid an income-tax twelve times the total fortune possessed by Washington. Other income-taxes paid are just as striking when making such comparisons.

By no process of logical reasoning can it be contended that these great incomes are earned by their owners. They are the price we pay for consenting to the ownership by a class of the powers of production, distribution and exchange. That ownership permits a few to gather in workless incomes. It also condemns millions of workers to a precarious and uncertain existence.

A Socialist democracy alone will end this contrast between work and wealth, mastery and subjection.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

IT APPEARS that the New York City campaign is to be a little more stupid than any we have faced. The rhyesters have coined some of the worst doggerel that has ever been inflicted on suffering humanity and the bulk of it has been offered as a tribute to the regular Tammany candidate. Hyman is being deserted by the lesser brokers day by day as it becomes apparent that the big bosses have prepared the skids for him. The Republican campaign is merely staging the usual joke.

Sometimes we are unable to understand what is in the minds of the thousands of voters who can get interested in the hokum that is being served to them. Walker, Hyman, Waterman, Lyons, and all the others are saying now what others of their type have said in every campaign for many generations. There are vicious attacks upon rivals; denials, charges, counter-charges, protests, and solemn promises.

It is all so dull, stupid and unconvincing, so insincere that normal human beings in possession of their senses would rise in disgust against the whole crew. Here, in the largest city in the new world, vulgar professionals are contesting for the chief office within the gift of its inhabitants. Back of each of them lurks some agent of some capitalist interest or interests. Back of one is Tammany with the foulest record of any political machine in the world.

An intelligent man or woman cares not two whoops in Hades which one of these professionals realizes his ambitions. One is as good and as bad as the other and there will be no marked change of policy no matter which one is successful.

The one sane and intelligent note sounded is by Norman Thomas, Socialist and Labor Fusion candidate. He is the only candidate that represents a program of service to the millions who fester in unsanitary tenements, who are jammed in the subways, forced to risk life in fire-trap dwellings, clubbed or injured when on strike, and forced to submit to the exaction of swarms of profiteers. To the extent that this program is supported in November will we have a measure of intelligent voting.

A BOOTLEG UNION

MINE OWNERS in western Pennsylvania have inspired the organization of a company union among non-union miners. The birth of the organization was announced by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which also stated that "no company officials were present."

Rather interesting, of course, but the company states that the men asked it to give "widest publicity" to this union. Therefore, the company gladly complies. But even the company admits that 164 of its miners had been on strike and of these 125 decided to return to work under the guise of this union.

Still, the company had nothing to do with it. No, nothing at all; but the company statement also affirms that "it is understood E. S. McCullough, industrial aid of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce," will be asked to "assist the men in drawing up a constitution and by-laws."

Well, it is all a mystery to the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Perhaps because bootlegging has become an essential industry some of the mighty men of capital have taken up the traffic in bootleg unionism. At any rate, it is interesting to observe an official of a chamber of commerce proceeding to write a set of by-laws for a union of miners while his wealthy cronies know nothing about this union.

SMITH TO MUSSOLINI

GOVERNOR SMITH appears to be an admirer of Mussolini. Through the Times we learn that Vincent C. Pepe, a real estate dealer, presented to the Fascist dictator a photograph of Smith, together with a letter of greeting from the Governor to Mussolini. In a letter to Smith Mussolini sends his "best regards."

An incident like this presents a good portrait of the "good man" in the politics of the old parties. The Governor is certainly aware of the character of Mussolini and what his castor oil braves represent. He must know something of the New York Fascists and their running amuck. If he does not know he is ignorant of

what every intelligent reader of newspapers knows.

But of all the public men abroad that Governor Smith chose to pay his respects to he picks Mussolini, the man who has nearly destroyed the trade unions of Italy, crippled cooperatives of workers, burnt their halls and public buildings, suppressed their publications, and did all this through armed and brutal mobs of his followers. He is even implicated in the murder of Matteotti, the Socialist Deputy.

Governor Smith is now engaged in a crusade to put over a Tammany candidate to represent the "people." Does he pay his respects to Mussolini because that worthy is also accepted as a representative of the Italian masses? Our answer is that his judgment is as good in one case as it is in the other, and that both are worthless.

IMPORTANT "NEWS"

DU E to the enterprise of the New York Commercial, the interior is kept informed of what's what. The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times Union picks up its statement of the "Socialist theory of the Government owning all property," and the Times Union adds to it a few frills of its own. The result is the queerest compound of nonsense and misinformation that has come to our attention for many months.

As rounded out by the Florida daily the situation is as follows: The Socialists would have the Government own "all property," but they are too clever to sail under their own colors. "They will enter the campaigns of 1926 and 1928 under the guise of Democrats and Republicans and endeavor to get seats in Congress." The death of La Follette and Ladd may cause "a change in the plan," but the Socialists will come "slipping in Congress" as Republicans and Democrats if the doors are not guarded by the faithful.

Well, it may be true, but we are also entitled to set afloat some news just as interesting. Here goes. Harry Daugherty is a Christian gentleman and the Florida Democrats never favored peonage. The

Commercial has an affection for trade unions and Alabama Democrats have outlawed the Ku Klux Klan. We have prosperity under Dr. Coolidge and Woodrow Wilson "kept us out of war." Capital and Labor are brothers even if they do have an occasional family quarrel. The Wall Street Journal is planning a campaign for the overthrow of capitalism and—

But we will reserve some "news" for another occasion.

A PUZZLE

TO VARY the interest in crossword puzzles we submit one of our own. A Mr. William H. Barr, noted for years for his anti-union and open-shop propaganda, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in a Federal court at Buffalo. His liabilities as reported by him far exceed his assets. He is a dismal failure.

Now one of the "eternal truths" emphasized by Mr. Barr in many a patriotic address is that all that is required for success in this country is brains, initiative, freedom, and a will to win. Trade unions, according to Barr, smother all these virtues. By inference he was to be regarded as a type of what all the above virtues would do for a man.

Now for the puzzle. Why is this noted enemy of trade unions a bankrupt? Certainly no trade unions interfered with his control of his business. He would not let them get a foothold. He wanted to save union men from the "slavery" and the "tyranny" of the unions. Incidentally, of course, Mr. Barr wanted more profits, but, modest man that he is, he never stressed this phase of the matter.

At any rate, he is a failure, a failure under the rules of an economic system which he was always ready to praise and which he always assured us made room for those who would practice the virtues he expounded. Was Barr right before he failed? If so, why did he fail at all? Or was he just peddling hokum and knew that it was hokum all the time?

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Strike of The Miners

The anthracite miners are out 100 per cent and it is now a struggle to the finish. There does not seem to have been any other course for the miners to take short of accepting the conditions of the mine owners. An interesting aspect of the strike is the charge of President Green of the A. F. of L. that the Interstate Commerce Commission reduced the freight rates for the West Virginia fields which will aid the anti-union operators. Such a reduction at this time can only be regarded as a Government strike-breaking measure. Now that the miners are out, for the first time there is talk of stressing their nationalization program. It is unfortunate that this comes as an after-thought. It appears to us that had it been urged during the period of negotiations the miners would have had the strategic advantage of having presented the only suggestion for bringing order into an industry that is mismanaged, that is chaotic, and that functions only spasmodically when it functions at all. The mine owners have no desire whatever to wipe out the anarchy of their miserable mastery of coal, while the miners have every reason to wipe it out and contribute something towards industrial democracy. But whatever mistakes may have been made by the miners in this matter they need and must receive the support of the whole organized working class.

Politicals Freed In Venezuela

Confirmation of newspaper reports from Caracas telling of the wholesale liberation of political prisoners by President Gomez on July 23 has been received by Santiago Iglesias, Spanish Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. It will be remembered that when the A. F. of L. convention of 1923 passed a resolution calling for the freeing of political prisoners in Venezuela, the Minister of that country at Washington flatly denied that there were any such prisoners and averred that freedom to agitate and organize politically and industrially existed in his home land. Persons familiar with the hounding of Labor organizers by President Gomez's tools naturally smiled at the denials, and time has vindicated their skepticism. The liberation of the prisoners, some of whom had been in jail for many years and one of whom is reported to have died from joy when released, was made the occasion of a two-day "Labor" celebration in honor of President Gomez. At one mass meeting Pedro M. Araya, Minister of the Interior, urged the workers not to follow the policy of workers in other countries, who are "organized to destroy civilization." Secretary Iglesias opines that the Venezuelan Government is trying to apply the American company union plan on a big scale.

"United Fronters" End Pow-wow

After a week of strenuous fighting the Workers' Party Convention in Chicago adjourned. As the two leading factions had to agree on reports of its sessions, each report in the daily organ was two days late. Ruthenberg, minority general, in the fight over seats, spoke of the "deep and dangerous crisis" and "danger of a split in the party," but that there could not be any compromise with the majority. Both factions united to expel Ludwig Lore

of the New Yorker Volkszeitung as representing a "dangerous tendency." The Finns were also ordered to depose Askell as editor of the Finnish daily organ. These actions mean that the German federation is out of the party. The Finns will either refuse to obey the convention, or if a majority of the Finns carry it out the Finns are certain to be split. As the Finns claim 8,000 members, or one-half the membership of the party, there will not be enough "United Fronters" left to wiggle if the Finns go out. The "immediate task" was to Bolshevikize the party. The majority faction claims to be Leninist, the minority asserts it is Leninist, Loreists dispute the claims of both, and a fourth faction claims that all the others do not know what "real Leninism" is. Bittelman, in a terribly long and dull report, smote the minority hip and thigh, ending it with a plea for unity. Ruthenberg, for the minority, said that if the majority had not met in secret caucus the day before "to exterminate us" he might consider the plea, but this faction intended to carry on the fight. So the "United Fronters" left Chicago, each to sharpen his dirk or meat axe and prepared to Bolshevikize erring "comrades" who do not "understand Leninism." It's a merry world!

Bank Strikers Firm In France

Encouraged by the support of the postal employees, who have refused to continue collecting checks and doing what practically amounted to strike-breaking for the French banks, the striking bank clerks are standing firm and the sixth week of the struggle saw it extended to nearly every city in France. Despite the inconvenience caused to the public, nearly everybody seems to be in sympathy with the strikers, many of whom are young girls whose appearance in demonstrations has lent a touch of picturesqueness to the battle generally associated with the strikes of the Paris midwives. Judging from reports of their conduct, the "dactyls," as the typewriter pounders are known, are just as good fighters as their sisters who wield scissors and needles. With the cost of living almost six times above the pre-war figure, nobody, not even the bank directors, disputes the justice of the clerks' demands, which include recognition of the unions (there are three unions in the strike—regular, Catholic and Communist), and a wage of 27 francs a day for workers under 21 years of age, rising to a yearly salary of 8,400 francs at 21 and then progressing at the rate of 300 francs a year until 12,000 is reached, when the rate of annual increase is to fall to 200 francs. A franc now equals about 4 1/2 cents. The Minister of Labor has tried to bring the banks to tune, but in vain, even though the strike is handicapping the efforts of Finance Minister Caillaux to put over his new "gold basis" bonds. Organized Labor is helping the clerks in every way, such as raising funds and going on 24-hour sympathy strikes in several cities.

Mexican Labor Goes Forward

From across our southern border comes the news that the Mexican workers are slowly winning elections for State Governors and Legislatures through their Labor party. The contested election in the State of Mexico has been awarded to the Labor party and a Labor majority is expected in Zaca-

tecas. A number of other states are almost certain to be carried by the Labor party, which also has the President of the Republic and three members of the Cabinet. Labor control of cities and towns is common. Nor is the Labor party resting content with mere control of offices. The party is planning extensive surveys while outlining a program that will serve the masses and make life more livable for them. It is across the border where court injunctions against strikers are unknown. The Labor movement less than two decades old has won a legal status. The mobilization of troops against strikes is unknown. The open shop is not an issue. Many of the reforms which the A. F. of L. has been fighting for for a generation are laws in Mexico. Union treasuries of the Mexican workers are not at the mercy of the employing class. And now, city by city and State by State are falling into the hands of the working class. With only partial political power the Mexican Labor party shows the folly of the political policy of the A. F. of L. It adds to the universal testimony of the Labor movement of the world that supporting "friends" for office on capitalist tickets belongs to the childhood stage of Labor history.

Mussolini Angling For Labor Support

While publicly posing at the erecting of memorial tablets at the house where he was born, voicing his praise of Julius Caesar, and carrying on all sorts of diplomatic negotiations, including the swapping of photos with Al Smith, the Fascist dictator of Italy evidently feels the ground slipping from beneath his feet. This seems to be the reason for the controversy now occupying much space in the Italian press regarding the advisability of the Opposition Deputies quitting the Aventine Hill and going back to the Chamber of Deputies to fight there, as best they can, for the liberties of the people. Among the proponents of this plan, according to Rome dispatches, is Ludovico D'Aragnone, President of the Confederation of Labor and a Unitarian Socialist Deputy. Gino Ballesi, another prominent Socialist leader, backs this view and says that even one sort of collaboration might be arranged between the regular Labor unions and the Fascista Labor organizations in the general interest of Labor. D'Aragnone is also quoted as supporting such collaboration and the eventual creation of a Labor party, embracing all shades of unions. Violent polemics broke out immediately following the publications of the interviews with Ballesi and D'Aragnone, the Orthodox Socialists declaring that no compromise with Fascism was possible, and the 100 per cent Fascists, led by Roberto Farinacci, General Secretary of their organization, vowing that no good Fascista would yield anything to the "subversive elements." On Aug. 31 the Rome Tribune was suppressed for having editorially attacked Farinacci's extremism, which had already resulted in the expulsion from the Fascista party of Former Minister of Justice Aldo Oviglio and the splitting of the Fascio in Bologna. The Maximalist Socialists are reported about to expel Deputy Corso Bovic for having attacked the inactive policy of the Aventine Opposition. It all looks like a move by Mussolini for a compromise with the Labor forces in the hope of thus prolonging his regime.

THE Chatter-Box

Autumn

These wide hills greatly lean against the sky,
Slowly kiss and slowly bend their trees...
I do not think they even care that I
Fall quietly upon remembering knees.
These grey-winged birds brush swiftly on the cliff,
Break into song and then are silent quite...
They care not what this fool would offer if
He might trail with them down a stretch of whiteness.

S. Bert Cooksley.

Our Platform

As candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, we deem it only fair to our electorate that they know now or never upon what principles and pretenses we base our undeniable right to be elected almost unanimously for that office next November.

1. We stand four-square, and that this is the best country in the world; our flag the grandest, our institutions the greatest, our Constitution the wisest, and our people—the salt of the earth.
2. We are always with the K. K. K. on eastern Long Island, with the K. of C. on Fordham road, with the Bnai Brith Abraham on Riverside Drive, and the I. W. W. on West street.
3. We think the five-cent fare a benefaction to the poor, and the ten-cent fare only right and proper for the Transit Company stockholders. We make this distinct promise—that we shall see to it that the five-cent fare is preserved and the ten-cent fare is established.
4. We believe the L. and the Subway cars should have more straps, more seats, more trains, more rush hours, less passengers—in fact on this question we stand ready to promise anything and everything.
5. We believe the Bronx is the fastest growing Borough above the Harlem River, and is therefore entitled to the wisest, ablest, and most intelligent administration—for which no one will deny we are the most fitted candidate.
6. The present incumbent, Mr. Bruckner, is in the soda water business, and has consequently given the Bronx an ideal soda water business administration. Those who are in the know will tell you how gaseous and artificially flavored the last four years have been.
7. We are in the mechanics' tool business, and we have an office and warehouse downtown that can adequately house the entire Borough business, without disturbing in the least the general routine of the other departments. At least our business is a solid one. So much for a business administration.
8. We believe that the Bronx has suffered long enough from the lack of a public laundry for the soiled wraps of irresponsible babies. We promise such a public laundry.
9. We think that baby carriages cost entirely too much, and so the birth rate has fallen some. We will encourage birth increase by offering a new baby carriage free with every baby born. Also public garage storing space for same at free rental.
10. We believe that Bronx wives suffered entirely too much from wandering husbands, who find Greenwich Village, the Tenderloin, and Broadway more attractive than their open-plumbing flats.
11. We promise to remedy this evil by inducing all the poets, artists, and tired business men of New York to remain in their Bronx neighborhoods through the establishment of a series of Da-da restaurants, Russian inns, and booklegging shops along Tremont and Fordham main streets—and turning Bathgate avenue into a real White Way, with cabarets, speak-easies, and dope-dens galore.
12. We have already opened up branch offices for suggestions from our citizens as to what improvements they believe most imperative in the Bronx. As each suggestion comes in, it will be our intention to immediately issue an iron-clad promise for its performance—if we are elected, of course.
13. In fact, we are willing to be anything, do anything, say anything the people want us to be, do or say, at any and all times, without reserve, whatso—and howsoever—ever.
14. We promise, moreover, that every promise we make here will never be kept; that we do mean a word that we say; that we are as fit, mentally, temperamentally, and physically, for the job of Borough President as Hyman is equipped to be editor of this Column; and we promise, moreover, that, if elected, all we will do is draw our salary regularly and whatever tips come our way.
15. With the above twelve tenets we deem our candidacy so irresistible to the electorate that nothing short of a Tammany Hall landslide can keep us out of office.
16. On to Victory, comrades! Communists will please take notice how closely we stick to strict Socialist tactics. The Daily Worker will please copy.

Between now and Labor Day we shall be with the masses in our thoughts of places to go to for the week-end. We earnestly wish we could go to Camp Tamiment and try to horn in on a semi-set of doubles or a five-minute spin in a canoe. We would like again to see the old comrades and the pretty ones—the ageless pretty ones, to hear the old songs sung and the new ones shimmied, to hear the crackle of logs in the fire-place at Mally Hall while Jacques Wolfe's ensemble of Folly Fays and M-r-lins weaves a witchery of dance and tune to the time of his tinkling fingers, while that queer concoction of Chollie Kaplan and George M. Cohan, Julius Goldmount (or berg), jigs and juggles everyone into giggles and general jocularity, and while over it all the calm graciousness of Bertha hangs like a summer heaven; and Lamplighter Jabl:owicz waves his pocket-light at the stars and bids them, too, to go to sleep. Heigh-ho! We haven't sighed like this since first she "got mad at us" twenty years ago.

S. A. DE WITT.