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# THE NEW LEADER

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A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement

Ten Pages

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## THOMAS FRAME-UP REVEALED!

### Judge Who Jailed Socialist in Jersey Drew Complaint; Strike Zone Sheriff Forced Police Officer to Sign It

#### Norman Thomas on Debs' Rights Illegal, Hillquit Investigation Finds

Attorney General Sargent Denies Department Justice Ever "Expressed an Opinion" on Status of Socialist's Citizenship

#### IMMEDIATE TOPICS

Norman Thomas

In Passaic, in the arguments of the respectable elements of the community, our old friend, the one who in his usual heroic manner of a clergyman with the most other afternoon in the most wept about who wanted to see the true seekers after liberty, the community by itself arrested in behalf of the strikers to meet in Garfield.

Everybody knows that I have been in violence in the labor movement. I have made some of my denunciations that gang-bangers has been the curse of so many and so many unions. The thing is that there has been that sort of business on the part of Passaic.

A little amusing to have been taken to a clergyman who is a patriot, a member of the legion, pleading the cause of the man. Why should we out of the man without a progress that labor has better conditions that even workers enjoy, all the heroism and intelligence who have learned how to work together. The man or at this moment in Passaic the success of his own children by going to work pitiful figure. He may be police protection against none. He may deserve the best on page 10)

#### Suit Brings Quick Retraction Security League Libel on Thomas

After wave of resentment by reactionary apologists textile corporations upon us for his defiance of the "not law" in the Jersey National Security League libel on Thomas.

Thomas further alleges that "the said National Security League, Inc., spreads propaganda through various officials in various forms, one method consisting of calling any persons who believe or act on the constitutional guarantees of free speech, press and assembly, revolutionists, Bolshevists, Communists and Socialists, ignorantly asserting there is no distinction, and in other ways slandering or libeling such persons, unless such persons express the views held by members of this organization and stated in its literature."

At the Lions' Club luncheon, says Thomas, Cashman "maliciously and ignorantly made statements to the effect that the strike now existing in Passaic and Garfield, N. J., originated in Communist headquarters in Chicago, and was planned by Communists as a lesson in revolution; that the plaintiff is at the head of a plot to corrupt the morals of college boys and girls and has taken City College students with him to New Jersey to instill in them the seeds of revolution."

#### SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION ON MAY 1

Delegates From All Parts of Nation Will Convene in Pittsburgh for Four Days

The outstanding May Day event in the United States will be the opening of the national convention of the Socialist party in Pittsburgh.

Acting National Secretary George R. Kirkpatrick has issued the following announcement concerning the four-day convention:

The regular even-year national convention of the Socialist party will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, opening May 1. The convention sessions will be held on the Roof Garden of the Hotel Chatham, 423 Penn. avenue, six blocks west of the Union (Pennsylvania) Station. The Roof Garden of the hotel will be convention meeting place. The room in which the National Executive Committee meetings will be held April 30 and the day following the convention may be learned on inquiry at the desk.

Morris Hillquit, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, has completed an exhaustive perusal of the law on the subject.

In a letter to Attorney General Sargent and another to Debs, Hillquit declared Debs is not "deprived of his citizenship" under the Federal laws. Under the laws of Indiana, Debs is barred only from holding State office.

"You are barred from holding office in Indiana," Hillquit wrote Debs. "This would in my opinion not apply to Federal office such as a member of the House of Representatives, U. S. Senator, President and Vice-President of the United States. This, then, is the whole extent of your political disabilities as I see it."

"The United States Attorney General has publicly announced that you will not be restored to citizenship unless you petition for pardon and take a new oath of allegiance. This attitude is without warrant in law and may be challenged with all the emphasis at our command."

In the face of Hillquit's presentation of the law in the case, Sargent has hauled in his sails. Replying to Hillquit's letter, he denied the Department of Justice has ever expressed an opinion on the subject.

Sargent's letter follows:

"Replying to your letter of March 11, 1926, you are informed that so far as I am advised this Department has not expressed an opinion on the subject of whether the conviction of Eugene V. Debs operated to deprive him of his rights of citizenship."

(The text of the correspondence on the Debs citizenship case will be found on page 3 of this issue.)

**NATIONAL CONVENTION PROGRAM**

**Saturday, May 1**

10 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Opening session of convention on Roof Garden. Address of welcome by John W. Slayton, Socialist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Recess for luncheon. Forum in Blue Room to be addressed by a well-known delegate.

2:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Second session of convention on Roof Garden. Recess for dinner.

8 p. m. to 12 p. m.—Reception and dance on Roof Garden tendered to delegates. Dancing, social, cards and entertainment. At this period the Italian and Finnish Federations will hold May Day celebrations in Kingsley House and Labor Lyceum.

**Sunday, May 2**

8:30 a. m.—Delegates' trip by auto and incline to Mt. Washington for panoramic view of Greater Pittsburgh district (weather and smoke permitting).

9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.—(a) Morning session of convention on Roof Garden. (b) Western Pennsylvania conference of Slovenian Federation in Blue Room. (c) Conference of Italian Federation in Red Room. Recess for luncheon. Forum in Blue Room; address by member of National Executive Committee.

2:15 p. m.—Mass meeting in Lyceum Academy Theatre, Penn. avenue and Sixth street, celebrating International Labor Day and the holding of national convention in Pittsburgh. Features: Celebration, speakers in various languages, address by Eugene V. Debs.

6:30 p. m.—Banquet in honor of Eugene V. Debs, the National Executive Committee and national delegates.

**Monday, May 3**

9 a. m.—Morning session of convention on Roof Garden.

11:45 a. m.—Recess. Delegates requested to attend Pittsburgh's famous Hungry Club in English Room, Fort Pitt Hotel, at 19th and Penn. avenue; Morris Hillquit, speaker; subject, "Our Changing Social Order."

2:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Session of convention.

8 p. m. to 11 p. m.—(a) Evening session of convention.

8:15 p. m. to 10 p. m.—(b) Address at public meeting in Blue Room by Dr. Marc Slonim of Russia; subject, "The Evolution of Bolshevism and the Future of Russia."

8 p. m.—A mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, Braddock, Pa., to be addressed by Eugene V. Debs.

**Tuesday, May 4**

9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Morning session of convention on Roof Garden.

1 p. m.—Recess for luncheon. Forum.

2:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Afternoon session of convention.

7:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Evening session of convention.

The Chatham Hotel management not only furnishes the Roof Garden as a place of unusual attractiveness for our convention, but also makes special hotel rates to delegates as follows: Without bath—Single, \$2.50; double, (Continued on page 2)

#### Protest Against the Passaic Terror!

Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays, James O'Neal, Judge Jacob Panken and Abraham I. Shiplacoff will speak Friday night, April 23, at a mass meeting in Webster Hall, Eleventh street near Fourth avenue, in protest against the attempt of the Passaic authorities to break the textile workers' strike.

The meeting has been called by the Socialist Party, the Civil Liberties Union and the International Pocketbook Workers' Union.

All workers are urged to attend and make known their protest against the high-handed and brutal methods invoked by the Passaic and Bergen County authorities.

#### THUGS BEAT UP BOX STRIKER

'Little Augie' and Other Gangsters Attempt to Renew Extortion from Union

THE New York District Attorney, who seems to be possessed of so great an amount of zeal in tracking down gangsters alleged to be employed by labor unions, might usefully expend a bit of his energy in another direction in the matter of gangsters.

Members of the "Little Augie" East Side gang dealt a severe beating to Morris Garfinkel, striker, near the premises of the Arrow Manufacturing Company, jewelry-case makers, at 77 Wooster Street, where a strike has been in progress for the past three weeks.

The strike is being conducted by the Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York, and the strikers are demanding recognition of the union, a 20 percent increase in wages and a reduction of hours from 48 to 46 per week. Due to the fact that this firm has paid the lowest wages in this line, these demands are far from being exorbitant. Nevertheless, the bosses, Bulova and Well, rather than consider them, are, on the contrary, quite willing to pay thousands of dollars, wrung from the toll of those now on strike, to crush the resistance of the workers.

(Continued on page 3)

#### OUR SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE

Order a Bundle

Our May Day Issue (May 1st) will contain a number of Special Articles on the Significance of Labor's International Holiday. It will be a splendid propaganda number, ideal for distribution at May Day and other meetings.

This Number will be off the Press Thursday Evening, April 29th, ready to be shipped in time for your meetings.

**Special Bundle Rates \$2.50 per Hundred Copies**

Get your Local or Branch to order a bundle. It will help the Cause and The New Leader at the same time.

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#### ARGENTINE LABOR FEDERATION STARTED

More Than 80,000 Workers Represented at Initial Conference in Buenos Aires

THE new Argentine Federation of Labor is a fact. On the last two days of February delegates from half a dozen national unions representing more than 80,000 members met in Buenos Aires and organized the Confederacion Obrera Argentina (C. O. A.) on the basis of common sense and practical waging of the class struggle in place of the more or less confused methods that in the past have handicapped the efforts of the workers of Argentina to improve their conditions.

Among the unions forming the new body are the Railroad Brotherhood, with nearly 75,000 members, the Tailors and Cutters, the Municipal workers, the Leather Workers, the Domestic Workers and a number of local organizations in different parts of the country. The new Federation starts with more members than the two old national organizations, which have been rent during recent years by Anarchists and Communist disputes, and it is expected that within a comparatively short time it will have practically all the real labor unions of the republic. The constituent convention adopted a resolution for the beginning of an intensive organization campaign.

Affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Pan-American Federation of Labor is expected to be completed in the near future. As was pointed out by Santiago Iglesias, Spanish Secretary of the Pan-American Federation in a letter of February 26 to Juan B. Justo, Socialist Senator of Argentina, such double affiliation is not at all contradictory and is taken as a matter of course. Senor Iglesias has recently sent a communication to the workers of the Latin-American countries drawing their attention to the coming convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and branding as lies the statements in both the reactionary and so-called radical press misrepresenting the Pan-American Federation as a mere tool of American capitalism and imperialism. Iglesias emphasizes the fact that one of the chief aims of the Pan-American Federation is to fight imperialism wherever found and especially to protect the workers of the Latin-American countries from the aggressions of foreign capitalism.

The resolutions passed by the convention included a caustic condemnation of the dictatorships in Italy and Spain and a demand for the ratification by the Argentine Parliament of the conventions protecting labor approved by the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. In laying down the program of the periodical to be issued by the C. O. A., it was decided to exclude advertisements boasting intoxicants or purchases on the installment plan.

The Executive Committee elected by the delegates consisted of Francisco Perez Leiros, Jose Marotta, Juan Brennan, Domingo Mastrolorenzo, Augustin S. Muzio, Pedro Contestabile, Teofilo Veron, Angel Lorenzo, Manuel Estevez, Francisco Iglesias, Jr., and Cipriano Barreiro.

#### Labor's Dividends

Peabody, Mass.—One man was killed when a 15,000 gallon water tank collapsed at a tannery. . . . Greenwich, Conn.—William Hackett was killed by injuries sustained when he fell from a scaffolding. . . . Lakewood, N. J.—Robert Fowler, electrician, was killed in a fall from a telephone pole. . . . New York—Albert Lange, machinist, was killed when a large iron weight fell in the shop of the Long Island railroad. . . . Lancaster, Pa.—A fireman, T. N. Van Horn, was killed in a Pennsylvania railroad wreck near the Gap. . . .

#### Strike-Breaking Officials Invent 'Riot Law' Fiction

Cop Who "Arrested" Textile Strike Defender Tells Court Speech "Didn't Entirely Satisfy" Him—Thought, Himself, It Was "Seditious"

By Edward Levinson

"PUT your John Hancock there, officer." Three men huddled together over a desk in the bill collection office of Justice of the Peace Louis N. Hargreaves shortly after dusk in Hackensack the other day. They watched a fourth, Mathew Donahue, Garfield policeman, trace his name at the bottom of a complaint charging Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, with "disorderly conduct."

"That's the stuff," said Hargreaves. The bill collector-Justice of the Peace then filled out a warrant and, waking a snoozing constable, gave it to him to serve on Thomas.

#### "Wised Up on the Law"

"You sure are getting wised up on the law," Sheriff Nimmo, of Bergen County, complimented Hargreaves. A representative of the County Prosecutor's office nodded his head in approval.

Justice Hargreaves, lifted suddenly from obscure Babbity into notoriety by his willingness to go the dirty work for the textile millowners, knows his marbles. Plugging away for years in a small town teaches a man to recognize his superiors and to know whence all good things flow.

"You gotta be a smart man hanging out with all you slick lawyers," he averred, rubbing his hands and lurching his shoulders as though he were a collie dog waiting to be patted.

In a few minutes, Thomas, held in \$10,000 bail by the same judge who had drawn the complaint, was in the Hackensack County jail for the night. The complaint against Thomas was not drawn and the warrant for his arrest served on him until almost four hours after he had been seized in Garfield while making a speech to a crowd of strikers in defiance of Sheriff Nimmo's arbitrary declaration of the latest legal wrinkle in police lore known as "riot law."

#### Wins Friendship of Policemen

Thomas was taken into custody about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The meeting dispersed, he was

taken by Policeman McPartland, who had told him he was "under arrest," into a waiting automobile. Telling reporters and friends of Thomas they were taking him to the Garfield Police station, the police drove their car by a circuitous route, losing all who attempted to follow, to Hargreaves' office in Hackensack.

It was not until after Thomas again had been "arrested," arraigned and held in \$10,000 bail, that he was taken to the jail where his lawyers once more learned his whereabouts.

Meanwhile, Thomas genially engaged his captors in conversation. Irish freedom always wins a sympathetic hearing with the cops, even with those who can't realize that freedom for the Irish and freedom for striking workmen are not such distinctly unrelated matters. In a few minutes the Socialist had disarmed the police of any personal animosity they might have had.

The police informed Thomas they wished "to wash their hands of the affair."

"We're going to take him to the Sheriff's office and then keep out of this," one informed another amid general approval.

#### Mayor Had Ordered Thomas Arrest

Thomas was informed that his arrest was Sheriff Nimmo's work, brought only the insistence of Mayor Burke of Garfield, an employee of the struck Botany mill.

"We want to stay out of this," they told Thomas. "We're going over to Hargreaves' office, find the sheriff and let him take care of you."

True to their announced intentions, Protestant churches here have stood by while methods were invoked against them such as prevailed in the Russia of the Czars.

"You may not think that there is much in this, but just remember that when a striker or one of his children in years to come goes past this very church, he will say to himself that while you talk of Christian idealism you did nothing."

"Now, in all solemnity, I want to tell you that this is a serious thing for our church to face."

He declared that the Riot act had been used illegally and that if there had been any violence whatever on the part of the strikers it had occurred in a human reaction in response to violence by the police. He urged that the Committee on Education of the Presbyterian Church investigate this.

Then he attacked the "marvelous financial maneuverings of the Botany Mills," charged that in the seven years' period ending in 1923 they had made 33 cents on the dollar, but that suddenly their number of shares had jumped from 34,000 to 479,000.

He contended that "there is not a single man here who will say that the wage paid by these mills is a living wage." He charged that the mill was

(Continued on page 2)

#### Jersey Ministers Turn Deaf Ear To Strikers' Plea for Square Deal

A PLEA for the striking textile workers, brought by Norman Thomas, proved an unwelcome intruder at a conference of the Presbytery of Hudson, Passaic and Bergen Counties, in the Passaic Presbyterian Church this week.

An account of the Thomas appeal, printed in the New York Times, says: Dr. Thomas, as a Presbyterian pastor himself, attended the meeting and tried to get a chance to discuss the relation of the Protestant Church to the strike. After a fiery debate in which several pastors were on the floor at once, a motion that he be heard was voted down. He was given to understand that if he so desired he might talk to anyone who cared to listen after adjournment of the meeting.

Before he was brought to a halt by persistent interruptions, Dr. Thomas said "There are a few things I should like to impress upon you gentlemen and have you bear in mind."

**Warns Them of Danger**

The 10,000 men and women who are on strike here may be successful, and they may be defeated. I am not going to argue whether they are in the wrong or in the right. If they are defeated they will always bear in mind that the

# Pictorial Record of Thomas' Arrest and the Jersey Reign of Terror



Norman Thomas being hustled into a waiting automobile by Garfield and Bergen County police a few minutes after he was placed under arrest for his speech testing out the right of the police to deprive the strikers of their constitutional right of peaceful assemblage.

A few minutes before the arrest. Thomas addressing the crowd of strikers, police and reporters in a vacant lot in Garfield hired for the occasion by the League for Industrial Democracy. Questioned in court as to whether the meeting raided by the police was held on private property, the police testified they "didn't care which it was."

"God Save the State of New Jersey" is the last line on this "Riot Act" notice being nailed to a tree in the Jersey strike

A section of the meeting being dispersed, showing the type of character the Jersey strike district authorities have given shot guns to in an attempt, thus far completely unsuccessful, to incite the strikers to violence.

the cops, all but one deserted Thomas after delivering him to the awaiting Justice of the Peace, McPartland, who had taken Thomas "in," left with them.

Only Donahue was left behind to attend to details. Donahue appeared greatly perplexed as to the nature of the complaint for which he was arresting Thomas. In fact, he could not proceed.

A lesser man might have been stumped. Not so Justice Hargreaves. He called up the Prosecutor's office. Soon Assistant Prosecutor McCarthy put in an appearance. He was followed a few minutes later by Sheriff Nimmo. Then the three men of Hackensack put their minds together. Leaving Thomas in an adjoining room, they planned his disposal.

"We got to teach them New Yorkers a lesson," Sheriff Nimmo opined. "Gotta keep him in jail over night, anyway."

**Plan Mapped Out**  
Finally the legal scholars of the "riot law" decided they had the matter all settled and the complaint ready for Donahue's signature.

The procedure was to be this: The Sheriff, a few days before the arrest, had read the riot act. The riot act, of course, is not martial law, but, as Hargreaves later put it, "It's the next best thing to martial law." Though the riot act had its regrettable limitations, still, it was good enough, once read, to make legal the breaking up of any meeting held within the "riot law" district until the riot act is "called off."

Therefore, Thomas had violated the act and was guilty of disorderly conduct.

Nimmo and Hargreaves exchanged gleams of satisfaction over their great and astute command off the law of the state.

"Put your John Hancock there," officer.

The thing was done. Now to hurry Thomas off to jail to "teach them New Yorkers a lesson."

"You can have a hearing now," Hargreaves told Thomas, "or you can have one later on with your lawyers present."

In either case, Thomas was scheduled for jail for the night. He asked for a postponement. Ball was fixed at \$10,000, at an hour when the Sheriff would no longer accept bail.

A short walk around the corner, and the cell door was closed on the Socialist who had dared to speak of Thomas Jefferson and American liberty in the Jersey strike district.

The hearing in Justice Hargreaves' insurance office the next day was attended by Mrs. Thomas, Robert Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, in addition to Thomas' counsel and a score of newspapermen and photographers.

John Larkin Hughes, a conservative in politics, but a staunch believer in civil liberties, represented Thomas. Hughes is one of the best known lawyers in New Jersey. The care with which Hargreaves chose his words and deliberated on his rulings in the Thomas hearing was a welcome contrast to the domineering way in which

he had on the previous Tuesday handled the cases of less prominent persons arrested in connection with the strike.

**Donahue Only Witness**  
Officer Donahue, of the Garfield police, was the only witness. He opened his testimony by repeating what he could remember of the eight-minute speech delivered by Thomas just prior to his arrest. According to Donahue, Thomas first spoke about Donahue, Jefferson and American liberties. "He urged the strikers not to commit violence," Donahue testified, "and said that if any violence was to come it would come from the police and not from the strikers. He then went on and congratulated Weisbord for having conducted a peaceful strike. Then he said the Weisbord ball was excessive and said something about it being a mockery of justice."

"I then decided that the meeting had come to a point where it couldn't be allowed to continue," Donahue said. "What time was the complaint made?" asked Hughes.

"About five-thirty or six o'clock," Donahue replied.

"What time was the arrest made?" "A few minutes after three."

**Meeting Was Peaceful**  
"Then more than two hours elapsed in between the arrest and the complaint?"

"Yes sir."

"Was the meeting a peaceful one?" "Up to the time the Sheriff blew the whistle it was peaceful."

"Did it become disorderly then, or did the crowd disperse quietly?" "The crowd moved on as it was told to do."

"Did you arrest Mr. Thomas of your own accord?"

"I made the arrest of my own volition."

"Why did you make the arrest?" Hughes continued.

"Personally, I wasn't pleased with the utterances," Donahue confided.

"Which of the utterances didn't you like?"

"I didn't like what he said about a mockery of justice."

"Anything else you didn't like?" Hughes persisted.

"I wasn't particularly pleased with his congratulating Weisbord, either."

**Sheriff Gave the Orders**  
"Why didn't you interfere when these remarks which sounded so objectionable to you were being made?"

"The sheriff said there was to be no interference with the meeting until he gave the signal."

Donahue then admitted that he had not made the arrest, as he had previously said, "on his own volition," but rather as part of a prearranged plan of procedure outlined by Under-Sheriff Donaldson.

"After Sheriff Donaldson blew the whistle, you arrested Thomas. Why did you do that?" Hughes demanded.

"I arrested him because of what he said about Weisbord."

"What crime was it?"

"I considered the utterances rather seditious."

"What was seditious?"

"In a Criminal Mood"

"What he said about Weisbord, and the 'mockery of justice' remark."

"Then you considered he had committed sedition?"

"That was one of the crimes," Donahue replied.

"He was in rather a criminal mood, wasn't he?" Hughes remarked, smiling. To this the police officer made no answer.

"Why didn't you arrest him for sedition?" Hughes demanded.

Donahue "refused to answer."

There followed some questions and answers on the size of Thomas' audience. Donahue said that under the "riot law" it was illegal for a crowd of 12 armed or 30 unarmed persons to gather in a meeting. It was not until after Thomas' arrest that he was in-

## Green Raps Jersey Bosses and Police In Defense of Striking Textile Workers

By William Green  
President, American Federation of Labor

**T**HE textile working people who are on strike at Passaic, N. J., are not members of the American Federation of Labor nor are the leaders who compose the so-called United Front Committee connected with the American Federation of Labor. Notwithstanding this fact, the American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the economic and industrial issues involved in the strike. We want to see the workers secure decent wages, enjoy humane conditions of employment and establish for themselves the American standard of living.

Aside from the question of wages and the composition of the local organization and its leaders, the American Federation of Labor is vitally concerned in certain developments which have grown out of the strike. The denial of the exercise of the right of free assembly and free speech strikes at the root of American constitutional guarantees.

The authorities of New Jersey are violating the fundamental law of the land when they interfere with peaceful assembly and free speech.

The brutal, un-American tactics employed by the police, the sheriff and his deputies are deserving of the bitter condemnation of all American citizens who believe in law and order.

Brutality and violence, by whomsoever practiced, are to be deplored, but they are reprehensible when practiced by the legally constituted officers of the law. The exorbitant bail, amounting in some instances to \$10,000, set by the New Jersey courts, in what amounts to misdemeanor cases, is indefensible. Such action is an abuse of judicial power. How can working people entertain respect for courts which show such discrimination and such judicial bias?

The injunction has made its appearance in the strike. It is the weapon usually resorted to by corporations when other means fail. A strike may be won or lost before the issues involved in injunction proceedings are finally determined. This is unfair to the workers, but it serves the purposes of employers.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to Communism and the Communist philosophy. We will have nothing to do with it. But, when an attack on Communism is used by the authorities of a State or municipality as a smoke-screen behind which they may attack and destroy those priceless blessings of free speech, free assembly, equality before the law, justice and liberty, the American Federation of Labor raises its voice in protest.

We demand that the Government of New Jersey shall be that of law and order and not a government of violence, brutality and discrimination.

The textile manufacturers are the beneficiaries of governmental favor through a high protective tariff.

There is no such thing as a "riot law" in the statutes of New Jersey.

Counsel for Thomas then proceeded to attack the idea that a riot act, once read, is like the declaration of martial law, continuously operative until "called off" by the authorities. If such were the case any assemblage for worship is illegal in Bergen County at this time, he held.

"If that riot act is continuous and still in effect this gathering is illegal," Hughes contended.

"It is well established in law that the riot act applies only for the specific occasion on which it is read and must be re-read at each gathering considered unlawful."

Hargreaves refused to discharge the complaint. He appeared somewhat confused as to the basis of the charge. He contended at the outset of his remarks that "riot law" is the "next thing to martial law" and therefore was continuously operative as long as the police desire it to be. Later he declared the Thomas meeting "was lawful until certain remarks were made."

**"Let the Jury Decide"**  
"I'll hold the defendant for the Grand Jury and let them decide his guilt or innocence," the insurance agent and bill collector, acting as a Hackensack Justice of the Peace, declared.

"But you have already declared him guilty by adopting such a course," Hughes reminded him.

The point was apparently too fine for Hargreaves.

Though \$10,000 bail on the disorderly

conduct charge had been put up but an hour and a half ago to obtain Thomas' release from prison, Hargreaves refused to accept the transfer of the bail so that his release might be continued pending Grand Jury action. He demanded new bail.

As a result of great pressure brought on the surety and bail bond companies by the textile manufacturers it had been exceedingly difficult to secure the

first \$10,000. An additional sum of that amount had not been prepared for.

It appeared obvious to all that Hargreaves was attempting to have Thomas recommitted to spend another night in jail. His object was defeated, however, when Hughes, with only ten minutes to arrange the affair, dashed off hatless to the Sheriff's office in the jail and secured the continuance of the bail previously put up.

**WEAF Cancels Broadcasting of Peace Talk**  
By Norman Thomas Because of His Arrest

**F**URTHER indication of the intention of the radio broadcasting stations, controlled as they are by large corporations, to suppress the expression of Socialist and progressive views, was given this week by the refusal of WEAF, in New York City, owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to broadcast an announced speech by Norman Thomas.

The manager of WEAF declared that Thomas' speech, which dealt with War and Peace, and was subsequently delivered before a large audience in Town Hall, dealt with a "controversial" subject and was therefore barred.

The New Leader has ascertained that this is a clear misstatement of the facts. Thomas' address, arranged for by the Parent-Teachers' Association, had been accepted by WEAF, though only after some protest, for broadcast last Saturday.

Then came Thomas' arrest for his refusal to recognize the illegal terror instituted by the Jersey strike police. It was only after this that Thomas was finally barred from making his radio talk.

At the conclusion of his address on "What Shall We Expect the Schools to Do for Peace?" before the Parents' Association at Town Hall, Thomas said that WEAF had arbitrarily canceled an arrangement for him to broadcast the substance of the address. Thomas' statement follows:

"I have been speaking of education in connection with the schools. Of course, they are by no means the only agency which is forming the minds of the younger generation. There is, for instance, the radio. A body of evidence is accumulating to show that the radio is controlled to the exclusion of proper discussion of such questions as we have before us. Let me recount an experience of my own.

"The Parents' Association, as you may know, has an arrangement with WEAF for broadcasting occasional speeches under its auspices. I was asked some weeks ago to give the substance of the address to which you have just listened over WEAF last Saturday night. On Friday of last week I was informed that this arrangement had been canceled by WEAF. You have heard the speech. Many of you may not agree with all or most that I have said, but I doubt if you think it improper or essentially unpatriotic. WEAF first took the position that it was not proper for me to broadcast the speech, a written copy of which its censor had read. I understand that it finally retreated from this position. However a few days later it happened that in the interest of the best American traditions and the possibility of peaceful rather than violent social progress, I tested the legality of the so-called Riot Law in Bergen County. What I did has met with widespread approval in this city. It did not meet the approval of WEAF, which promptly refused to let me speak at its station. I do not bring up this matter out of a sense of personal grievance. Least of all I wish to embarrass the Parents' Association in any future arrangements it may be contemplating with WEAF.

"Nevertheless, I submit that my experience is one bit of evidence to show how difficult it is to carry on education by discussion of important public questions. The influence of the powerful radio companies for war or peace, for the understanding or misunderstanding of social questions is immense. If it is to be exercised arbi-

trarily the radio may become a social curse, an added weapon in the arsenal of those who would regiment the minds of the people to unthinking support of the God of Things as They Are. At least, it is certain that the standards of judgment applied by WEAF would have ruled out most of the great addresses of history."

**Jersey Ministers Turn Deaf Ear To Strikers' Plea**  
(Continued from page 1)

disguising its capital in order to pose as being unable to pay fair wages.

**Demands Attention**  
His voice ringing with emotion, he cried, "Christian ethics demand that you pay attention to this!"

He spoke of Christ's providing food for the multitude, and asserted: "The Church must properly consider a Christian wage. You gentlemen are aware that I am a Socialist. Under some conditions it is easier to be a Socialist than a Christian."

Here the Rev. Francis Gerritsen, pastor of the Garfield Presbyterian Church, jumped to his feet and declared that children of strikers were organized by their parents to stone policemen. While Dr. Thomas begged Mr. Gerritsen to wait till he had finished, the latter strode down to the speaker's place, talking as he walked. Others persuaded him to desist.

"I'll leave right now if you want me to go," said Dr. Thomas. But when he resumed, to declare that "it is up to the law to exercise restraining," he was interrupted by another minister.

Finally he said that the attitude of the churches in "this crisis" only served to convince the laboring class that the terms Christian charity, fair play and constitutional rights were "nothing but bunk" and in this way workers were incited to Communism.

"It positively terrifies me," he concluded, "when I realize that so many good people don't see what this sort of violence means for the future."

Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation.—Thomas Muxley.

**Next Lecture of Course on Communism and Civilization**  
BY LEON SAMSON AT THE LABOR TEMPLE 244 East 14th St. SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 24th at 8:30 P. M. SUBJECT CIVILIZED PROPERTY—The Economics of Slave Society Questions and Discussions After Each Lecture ADMISSION 25 CENTS

**Are You Ambitious?**  
Most young men, through force of circumstances, start their careers in almost any line of business in which they are offered a job. Would it not be wise to consider where you are going? How you are to make possible the fulfillment of your ambitions, business-wise? Would you be interested to know about a business in which the rewards are great; in which your investment will be only in time and hard work, and which will surely give you a competence if you are moderately successful? We have an opportunity which fits the above picture to offer ten young men. The business requires salesmanship of a personal service order. Several young men in our service are earning upwards of \$5,000 yearly—and their prospects for growth in the future are alluring. For full details, call Saturday from 3 to 5 P. M. ALBERT FRANCO 200 West 111th Street

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Seeking Congenial Companionship? Worth While Friends? Intellectual and Social Intercourse? Join Culture Circle Weekly Meetings, Musicales, Dances Send stamped addressed envelope for information to 433 Lafayette St., New York

**Spring Song in Passaic**  
A strike is not a pleasant thing. And hunger is not kind in spring: And nothing makes the day more drab, That picketing a stupid scab.

Man's law is such a twisted thing. And clubs are made for bludgeoning: Their leaders are so glad to swing Their leaded batons in the spring.

And if there be a law or two, To guard the heads of me and you— It must remain quite dead and still Against the man who owns a mill.

A sheriff is a clumsy thing. Against the gracefulness of spring: And that is why the season wills No oaf to guard its lovely mills.

A loom is such an ugly thing. Especially in the spring: And that is why the daffodils On the bright looms of the sun.

A mill is not a dainty thing. Particularly in the spring. And that is why the daffodils And lilacs are not made in mills.

S. A. de Witt.

**The Bronx Free Fellowship**  
1301 Boston Road, near 169th St.  
SUNDAY, APRIL 25th  
8:30 P. M.  
Tribute to Christianity  
By Representatives of Other Faiths  
(Auspices of Fellowship of Faiths)  
MUSIC  
Admission Free

**THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE**  
AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and Astor Place) at 8 o'clock  
FRIDAY, APRIL 25th  
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
"The Meaning of a Liberal Education"  
SUNDAY, APRIL 25th  
DR. MINOT SIMONS  
"What America Owe to Thomas Paine"  
TUESDAY, APRIL 27th  
Senator BURTON K. WHEELER  
"Barbarism"  
Admission Free  
Open Forum Discussion  
AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL (Lexington Ave. and 23d St.) at 8 o'clock  
SATURDAY, APRIL 24th  
HOUSTON PETERSON  
"The Drama of Isaac"  
MONDAY, APRIL 26th  
MORTIMER J. ADLER  
(Instructor in the Psychological Laboratory of Columbia University)  
"The Methods of Psychology"  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th  
DR. HORACE M. KALLEN  
"Why Religion?"  
THURSDAY, APRIL 29th  
DR. E. G. SPAULDING  
"The Evolution of Ideas"  
Admission Twenty-five Cents

**THE COMMUNITY FORUM**  
Park Ave. and 34th St.  
SUNDAY, APRIL 25th  
2 P. M.  
"The Passaic Strike"  
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN  
McALISTER COLEMAN and  
TWO STRIKERS  
11 A. M.  
John Haynes Holmes  
"The Seven Deadly Sins of Militarism"  
(Daylight Saving Time)

# Debs Scores Victory on Citizenship

## Hillquit Finds Law Does Not Justify Discrimination Against Debs

MORRIS HILLQUIT has triumphantly called the Federal Government's shameful bluffing of the last half-dozen years on its persecution of Eugene V. Debs and hundreds of other American citizens who were jailed during the war for their radical activities.

Attorney-General Sargent is cornered. Debs will presently re-enter the United States unhindered by the Federal authorities, and hundreds of political prisoners will be vastly benefited by the enforced new attitude of our national government—a new attitude taken in consequence of Hillquit's splendid services, as revealed by the following correspondence:

March 11, 1926.

Hon. John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Mr. Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute, Indiana, a citizen by birth, was convicted under the Espionage Law and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. The term of imprisonment was subsequently commuted by President Harding, but no pardon was granted to Mr. Debs.

Mr. Debs informs me that the Department of Justice on one or two previous occasions expressed the opinion that his conviction has operated to deprive him of his rights of citizenship and that he can only be restored to such rights by a pardon issued by the President. In behalf of Mr. Debs I respectfully inquire whether your department still adheres to this position and, if so, on what authority in law it relies for support of the same.

Respectfully,  
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

19 West 44th Street,  
New York, March 15, 1926.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs,  
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Dear Gene: Prior to the receipt of your last note, I wrote a letter to Mr. Sargent, of which I enclose a copy. I am anxiously awaiting for his answer.

I expect to make a complete and final report to you within the next few days. I hope, however, that your interesting squabble with his Honor John G. Sargent will not interfere with your planned trip.

Faithfully yours,  
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

19 West 44th Street,  
New York, March 19, 1926.

Eugene V. Debs, Esq.,  
Terre Haute, Ind.

Dear Gene: Up to the date of this writing I have received no answer from the Attorney General. If his Honor will deign to write to me at all, I expect his reply will be non-committal and evasive, for the fact of the matter is that he finds himself in a rather difficult position to justify his public declaration with respect to your citizenship.

I have in the meantime completed my investigations of the subject. I have no reason to modify my opinion as expressed in my letter of March 1. To begin with, you have not forfeited your citizenship by reason of your conviction under the Espionage Law.

There is quite a well-defined distinction between citizenship and the right of franchise. One may be a citizen without having the right to vote. This applies, for instance, to residents in the District of Columbia and to residents of all States who have not resided in their States the requisite length of time before elections. On the other hand, States may grant the right of suffrage to non-citizens, mostly aliens who have obtained their "first papers."

Citizenship a Federal Matter  
The rights of citizenship include many things outside of the right to vote and among such things the right to go freely from and to the country. Citizenship is derived from the Federal authority and not from the States.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by Section 1 provides in part:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are

citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

and Section 3446 of the U. S. Compiled Statutes enacts that "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States."

Naturalized citizens can be deprived of their citizenship only through a judicial proceeding to set aside the order of their naturalization. It seems to me very doubtful whether Congress or the courts have the power under the Constitutional provision above quoted to deprive a person born in the United States of citizenship under any circumstances. At any

rate, Congress has never attempted to exercise such power or to confer such power upon the courts with the exception of one possible instance that I find on the statute books.

**Espionage Act Silent on Citizenship**  
In 1865, Congress passed a law reading as follows:

All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United

States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

In 1912 the provision was extended to all persons who may hereafter desert the military or naval service, but also expressly limited to desertions in time of war.

You will notice that even in this solitary act, Congress did not undertake in express terms to deprive deserters of citizenship but enacted that such persons "are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship."

The Espionage Law under which you were convicted contains no provision for forfeiture of citizenship and the judge who sentenced you did not assume to impose that penalty upon you. Nor is there any general statute depriving persons convicted of a felony or of any violation of law of the right of citizenship.

It is thus clear that you have not been deprived of your citizenship by any Federal law or act and the inquiry narrows itself down to the question whether your citizenship has been forfeited under the laws of the State of Indiana of which you are a resident.

**States Have No Powers**

The question must be answered emphatically in the negative. States have no power to invest aliens with the rights of U. S. citizenship or to deprive citizens of such rights. Oddly enough this doctrine has been most emphatically asserted in the infamous Dred Scott decision, but that doctrine has never been questioned or changed by constitutional amendment or subsequent judicial decisions. The State of Indiana furthermore has never attempted by statute or otherwise to deprive citizens residing within its bounds of the rights of U. S. citizenship. The State has limited by law certain political rights of its citizens. The constitution of the State of Indiana empowers the General Assembly to deprive of the right of suffrage and to render ineligible any person convicted of an infamous crime, and the General Assembly has exercised this power in several ways. In first, the penalties for various crimes, the laws of Indiana in numerous instances provide that the defendant upon conviction may be disfranchised and declared incapable of holding office. There is no general statute automatically such penalty is made mandatory. In fact, I believe that automatic disfranchisement and ineligibility for office apply only to the crime of robbery in its various forms. In practically all other cases the penalty of disenfranchisement and ineligibility is part of the sentence imposed by the Judge upon conviction and may be so imposed "for any determined period." There is no general statute automatically disfranchising any person upon conviction of a crime, but such disfranchisement can only take place upon conviction of a crime defined in the criminal laws of the State of Indiana, after trial in the State court and is part of the sentence pronounced by the Judge presiding at such court. Since you were never convicted under the criminal laws of the State of Indiana and no sentence of disfranchisement was imposed upon you, you have not forfeited the right to vote in the State of Indiana, and I feel confident that if any attempt is made by the local election authorities to prevent you from voting at public elections, you can successfully frustrate such attempts by an application to the courts for the protection of your rights.

Your only political disability relates to holding office. By the Act of 1881, a General Assembly of your State provided that an election may be contested on the ground, among other things, that the contestant prior to such election has been convicted of an "infamous crime." It might have been questioned whether that provision applied to your case, both because the statutory wartime offense under which you were convicted could be held not to be an infamous crime within the meaning and intent of that provision and because you were not convicted of any crime recognized as such on the statute books of your State.

It was probably that doubt that the General Assembly had in mind when in 1921 it enacted an additional law on the subject which seems to have been framed largely to cover your particular case and which reads as follows: "That it shall hereafter be deemed an indispensable qualification for persons to hold any office within the State of Indiana either by election or appointment, that such persons shall never have evaded or have been convicted of evading the selective service act of the United States or of any conspiracy or attempt to defraud the government of the United States, or of any seditious utterances in violation of any of the laws of the United States or of any other crime against the laws of the United States where the sentence imposed therefor exceeded six months."

**Thinks Law Constitutional**  
I am of the opinion that the law is a valid exercise of the constitutional powers of the Indiana Legislature, and that you are thus barred from holding office in the State of Indiana. This, however, would in my opinion not apply to Federal office such as member of the House of Representatives, U. S. Senator, President and Vice-President of the United States.

This, then, is the whole extent of your political disabilities as I see it. The United States Attorney General has publicly announced that you will not be restored to citizenship unless you petition for pardon and take a new oath of allegiance. This attitude is without warrant in law and may be challenged with all the emphasis at our command. With affectionate greetings,  
Sincerely yours,  
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

The belated and evasive reply from Attorney-General Sargent follows:  
Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.,  
March 26, 1926.

Mr. Morris Hillquit,  
19 West 44th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir: Replying to your letter of March 11, 1926, you are informed that so far as I am advised this Department has not expressed an opinion on the subject of whether the conviction of Eugene V. Debs operated to deprive him of his rights of citizenship.

Respectfully,  
JNO. G. SARGENT,  
Attorney General.

## The Field of Labor

### Antonini Re-Elected by Big Vote

In the elections held recently in the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Communists again were defeated all along the line. Luigi Antonini, manager of the local, and a vice-president of the international, ran for re-election as manager and was returned to office by the largest vote ever cast in any previous election.

This election was the liveliest election in the history of the union. About a thousand members participated, be-

ing the largest vote ever cast. The Communists put up a "revolutionary slate" for members of the executive board, and while they did not put up a candidate against Antonini, they carried on a vigorous campaign to defeat the present manager by a yes and no vote.

When the votes were counted Antonini had received 772 votes in his favor, and only 90 opposed. The entire list of the Communist slate went down in defeat, receiving a vote proportionate to that cast for the manager.

### Pittsfield Woolen Workers Restless Again

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Workers' representatives from the five wool textile mills of Pittsfield have again appealed to employers for restoration of wages prior to the 10 percent cut of last fall. In August the workers struck and the

United Textile Workers organizer came to help form a union. The workers were induced to submit their fight to arbitration but the board gave them a Christmas present of the employers making and sustaining the 10 percent reduction.

### Cigarmakers Strike Against Harry Blum

Three hundred and fifty cigarmakers employed at the Natural Bloom factory, 1300 First avenue, New York City, went on strike last week. For four years Harry Blum tried and succeeded in reducing the wages of his employees until it became impossible for the workers to make further con-

cessions and still be able to make a living. Furthermore he kept them working on part time for three months, at the end of which time he proceeded to open a scab factory in Passaic, N. J., for the purpose of disorganizing the workers of his New York factory and force them out on strike.

### Strike-Breakers Don't Break Strikers' Spirit

QUAKERTOWN, Pa.—Despite the importation of notorious strike breakers by the Chipman Bros. Hosiery Co., in an attempt to break the spirit of striking hosiery workers, the Amer-

ican Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers is paying regular strike pay of \$6 to \$16 a week. Strike benefits for unorganized women who came out with the men knitters have been increased \$2 per week.

### Machinists Move to Organize New York

NEW YORK.—Calling off the two-year strike at Hoe printing machinery manufacturing plant in Brooklyn does not mean the cessation of the machinists union efforts to organize this

firm's workers and other unorganized members of the trade. So says Alfred Peabody, representative of district 15, I. A. of M. A union membership meeting is to formulate plans for a general organization drive.

### Silk Plant Weaving Department Shut by Strike

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The entire weaving department of Edward Bloom Co., Inc., silk dress goods factory is closed by the strike of 160 weavers.

The strikers ask piece work rates paid before the 10 percent wage cut of six months ago plus a 10 percent increase on certain grades of goods. The firm has another plant in Putnam, Conn.

### Railroad Signalmen Leave Rail Board in Shade

CHICAGO.—About 65 percent of the railroad signalmen in the country are pocketing wages above the rate fixed by the United States Rail Labor Board.

The remaining 35 percent are now negotiating for similar wages. Secretary-treasurer T. A. Austin, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, reports.

### German Chauffeurs Win Agreement

THE recent organization of the Central Economic Association of German Motor Car Owners has resulted in signing of a national agreement between representatives of the new association and of the German Traffic Union laying down the conditions of work for chauffeurs. Motor car drivers are entitled to four days off per month, an annual vacation with pay, varying according to length of service, a wage of three marks a day when temporarily ill and insurance of 5,000 marks (worth 23.8 cents apiece) against death and disability. The minimum wage is to be 5 percent more than that paid by the Prussian State to its drivers and varies according to locality. In Halle, for instance, the weekly wage has been fixed at 52½ marks, while in Berlin and vicinity and Leipzig it is 72 marks. In normal localities there is a daily allowance to the chauffeur of 10 marks for traveling expenses and at the seashore and other resorts it is 15 marks. Thus far no working hours have been fixed.

In a recent referendum five-sixths of the members of the Swedish Motor Drivers' Union voted in favor of affiliation with the National Trade Union Federation. The membership of the union on December 31 was 1,716, of whom 1,100 were taxi-drivers, 270 bus-drivers and 58 lorry-drivers.

### Danish Socialists Meet All Attacks

DETAILS of the growth of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark in 1925 put out by the Zurich Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International show that Theodor Stauning, head of the Socialist Government, made no idle boast when, as reported in The New Leader of March 20, he told the reactionary opposition in the Folketing that its violent attacks were helping the work of Socialist organization.

Last year the Danish Socialists organized twenty-two new locals, with 3,293 members. The Party now counts 999 organizations, with a membership of 148,496, and is stronger than ever. Of the 999 organizations there are about 100 in the towns, the remainder being in the country. As the total number of country districts is close to 1,300, this proves that Socialist organization has penetrated into more than three-fourths of the country districts. The members consist of 100,356 men and 48,140 women. There are no special women's organizations in the Danish Party.

The decline in unemployment begun in February and due both to the Government's activities and the presumption of agricultural work, continued in March, so that only 71,000 were on the idle lists on April 1.

## N. Y. Bakers Send Truck Loads of Bread To Passaic Strikers

The locals of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union in New York have shown their trade union solidarity to the textile workers on strike in Passaic by sending them many truck loads of bread which they baked free of charge. The locals which participated are locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305. The Bakers Unions are prepared to continue sending this relief as long as the strike will go on. The flour and other materials are being donated by various employers, and union members volunteer their labor.

The Co-operative Bakery of Brownsville, with the labor of members of local 87, has sent 2,000 loaves of bread this week.

This work of the bakers is especially commendable in view of the fact that their own union is conducting a number of difficult strikes, especially with the Public Baking Company, of East Second Street, New York. Other workers should show their solidarity to the bakery workers by buying bread with the union label.

## SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION ON MAY 1

(Continued from page 1)

\$3.50; three in a room, \$4.50; four in a room, \$5. With bath—Single, \$3.50 and \$4; double, \$5.50, \$6 and \$7.

These rates are made for reservations on floors 7, 8, 9, most convenient to the Roof Garden, as per arrangements made by Dr. William J. Van Essen, Reymor Building, 237 Fifth avenue. Delegates should promptly send their reservations to the hotel making clear to the management whether they desire single or double arrangements. The management agrees to liberal rearrangements of reservations after the arrival of delegates who may wish to "double up" and thus hold down expenses. Such delegates should see Dr. Van Essen, chairman of arrangements committee. Delegates and visitors appreciative of the courtesies of the Chatham Hotel's generosity in furnishing the Roof Garden for the convention will naturally reciprocate the courtesy by patronizing the Chatham.

## THUGS THREATEN BOX MAKERS

(Continued from page 1)

ers by a brutal, murderous thug attack.

As a result of this cold-blooded conspiracy of Bulova, Weil, scabs and gangsters, pickets are visited at their homes and threatened with violence, and active members and officials of the union are warned. Despite the threats and warnings, the workers, many of whom are young girls, are reporting for picket duty as usual, and the union declares that it is determined to see them through their fight to the finish.

Fred Caiols, manager of the union, declared his men would not be cowed by the employers and the gangsters who appear to be doing their work into paying any tribute. "The Paper Box Makers' Union," he said, "will conduct nothing but legitimate and legal strikes. We will place our case in the hands of our just demands, backed up by a strong, determined union."

## Jewish Scholar to Speak on Christianity at Free Fellowship Sunday

Dr. Isidore Singer, editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, will be one of several speakers at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, Sunday, April 25, at 8:30 p. m., on the subject of "What Christianity Means to Other Faiths." This meeting is under the auspices of the Fellowship of Faiths. Solos by Genevieve Kaufman.

## Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

# EX-LAX

**The Sweet Chocolate Laxative**  
will, within a few hours, cleanse your system, evacuate your bowels, regulate your liver, and restore your ambition and vitality.  
Get a 10-cent box at once and be convinced.



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112 W. 116th St. bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.	2391 Seventh Ave. bet. 135th and 140th Sts.	98 Second Ave. Near Sixth St.
138 W. 14th St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves.		953 South Blvd. Near 163d St.

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For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

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Notice is hereby given to all the members that the assessment amounts to 10 cents for each hundred dollars of insurance. Assessments will be received at the following places:

**NEW YORK-MANHATTAN**  
In the Home Office of the Society, No. 227 East 84th Street  
From April 26th until May 29th

**JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN**  
In the Clubhouse, No. 256-258 Central Avenue, Jersey City  
From April 26th to 29th inclusive

**UNION CITY, N. J.**  
In Nepivodas Hall, No. 420 Bergenline Avenue  
From April 30th to May 7th

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**  
In Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
From May 8th to May 29th inclusive

**LONG ISLAND CITY AND VICINITY**  
In Klenks Hall, 413 Astoria Avenue  
From June 1st to 4th

**CORONA**  
In E. Floetz's Echo Cafe at Northern Boulevard and 102d Street  
June 5th to 7th inclusive

**BRONX, N. Y.**  
At 4215 Third Avenue, Northwest corner of 3rd Avenue and Tremont Avenue,  
Bronx, N. Y.  
From June 8th to 14th inclusive

The office hours for all places outside of Manhattan are from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Saturdays to 1 P. M.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**

# American Foundations of the Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

THE Socialist Party convention will be held in Pittsburgh on May Day, and among the matters of importance that will be considered is one proposing that the party arrange for publication of special studies of the evolution of American society. Since the writer is responsible for this part of the agenda an outline of what is intended will be worth while.

Socialism is not only a program for the liberation of the working class. It is also a social science which claims to interpret the evolution of capitalist society. There are certain general factors in the development of capitalism that apply to it whether we consider its history in Germany, England, the United States or any other country. But each country has its special phases of development. Each has its peculiar customs, habits, traditions and forms of government. These have their origin in the economic and social development of each nation. They are not general to all nations.

Now, if Socialism is a social science claiming to interpret the development of society, American Socialists have left one important job unfinished. In fact, we have hardly undertaken it. The general phases of the development of capitalism have been fairly presented by American writers, but its special phases have hardly been touched. The result is that this peculiar thing which we call "American civilization" is still largely a mystery to American Socialists. It will remain a mystery until we explore its special phases of development, and when we do that we will also adjust our Socialist movement to the psychology of the American workers.

## Work Done in Other Countries

Ours is the only Socialist movement in the world that has not seriously taken up this work. We have been sound in our presentation of the general theoretical principles of Socialism, but we have been too lazy to undertake the practical work of interpreting our economic, social and institutional development in terms of Socialism. The result is that we do not fully understand American capitalist development and we cannot, therefore, make others understand it. Those who do not understand us think that Socialism is a "foreign importation." Even if true, this belief should not injure us, but in fact it does. We are not dealing with unprejudiced masses, and the fact remains that they think Socialism is alien and it should be our task to frankly recognize this prejudice and remove it.

How shall we do it? If we had considered the special phases of American development long ago we would have beaten down this prejudice. How could we show that before Marx and Engels and Lassalle were born, an American writer, William Manning, had anticipated nearly everything that the fathers of the Socialist movement wrote. We could claim that instead of importing Socialist ideas we had exported them to other countries. We could go on to show that in the early 1840's, Orestes A. Brownson in his writings presented a masterly analysis of American capitalism in terms of Socialism. Brownson knew nothing of Marx and Engels.

## A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

For a competent plumber and a good Socialist who wishes to come to Florida, Communicate with Comrade W. L. Case, 229 South Tenth Street, Palatka, Florida, and further information will be given.

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## Indiana Town Honors Pioneer of Utopian Socialism

ONE HUNDRED years ago, in a little village in the extreme southwestern corner of the frontier territory of Indiana, the first purely communistic experiment in America, devoid of religious aspect, was launched. At the same time and in the same place, moreover, the first free school, the first coeducational school, was tried. And incidentally, with that short-lived adventure began Indiana's distinction in literature and the arts and sciences.

Robert Owen, the founder of English socialism and the man to whom the word socialist was first applied, came on the stage at a time when new mechanical appliances were making manufacturers richer, but were throwing men out of employment, especially in the textile mills; while those still able to find jobs worked at greatly reduced wages. An agricultural depression in the closing years of the eighteenth century drove other toilers to despair. Workmen crowded into squalid quarters and living on a few pence per week were little better than slaves. Owen had made good as superinten-

dent and manager of cotton mills in England, and had become known as a practical philanthropist. His mind had all along been busy with schemes for the general reorganization of society. He thought and wrote voluminously on the labor problem. He had become convinced that humanity ought to be organized in "philanthropies," or small communities of say, 1,600 persons.

About 1820 a way was opened for him to put his ideas into practice. A representative of the Rappite colony at "Harmonie" in Indiana arrived in England with a commission to sell the property, Owen, eager for a clean slate on which to write, bought it.

To enlarge his capital, Owen drew in William Maclure, a wealthy scientist of Philadelphia, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and, it is held, America's first real geologist.

In 1825 the "Preliminary Society of New Harmony" was formed and a constitution adopted.

The members were being attracted to the village from Europe and America. Many were highly talented. Alexander Campbell called New Har-

mony "the focus of enlightened atheism." Artisans were among the newcomers to the colony. Besides those administering to the daily wants of the citizens, there were spinners, dyers, weavers, tanners and bootmakers, soap and glue makers, hatters, ropemakers, watchmakers and experts in some twenty other trades.

In January, 1826, Owen himself, who had made a hurried trip back to Europe, returned to New Harmony with what came to be known as "the boat load of knowledge." With its coming New Harmony became temporarily one of the educational and scientific centers of the United States. Maclure, "the father of American geology"; Thomas Say, "the father of American zoology" and author of a great work on conchology; Charles Alexander Lesueur, artist and scientist, a first classifier of the fishes of the Great Lakes; Gerard Troost, a Dutch geologist, together with several Pestalozzian teachers and some artists and chemists, were among those who arrived in the Philanthropist.

Later came Constantine Rafinesque, botanist and ichthyologist; the sons

of Robert Owen, one of whom became a statesman, while two others were geologists, and other men and women of high attainments. These drew to New Harmony still others for visits more or less brief—Sir Charles Lyell, F. B. Meek, the paleontologist; Prince Maximilian of Neuwied and his group of scientists, J. J. Audubon, Bernhard Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Morris Birkbeck and many more.

Soon after the arrival of the famous ship a permanent organization was effected through the adoption of the constitution of the "New Harmony Community of Equality." Among its principles were community of property, equality in rights and duties, co-operative union in all business and amusements and freedom of speech and action.

The first schools of their kind in America were founded that winter. The community was put under a prohibition ordinance, the first of its kind in our history. A rain gauge was installed (it has just celebrated its hundredth birthday, being still in use) and meteorological reports were made to Washington. There was a woman's

social society organized, which some writers point to as the first woman's club in America.

A schism, however, caused largely by religion, arose at the very start. Some could not accept Owen's rationalistic views, and several families withdrew to found another colony a few miles off on the New Harmony land and in friendly connection with the parent colony. This infant town was christened Maclure. In March another slight difference gave birth to a second semi-detached colony, which was given the name of Feiba Pevell.

In the spring of 1827, after little more than a year of existence, disintegration began. In March, eighty persons left New Harmony and went to live near Cincinnati. Maclure quarreled fiercely with Owen. The founder's sons, Robert and William, in an editorial, admitted the failure of the project, but not of the principles involved. In May Robert Owen delivered his farewell address and went back to England. He continued to fight for his ideas until death, but did not attempt another colony.

Edwards, Timothy Dwight, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Fisher Ames, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Chancellor Kent, John C. Calhoun, George Fitzhugh, Chancellor Harper and others.

Development of American Labor Ideas. Another mine of material is available. This would include William Manning, 1798; Thomas Skidmore, 1829; Thomas Brothers, 1835; Orestes A. Brownson, 1840; Josiah Warren, 1850; Lewis Masquerier, 1875, and a few others.

Evolution of Capitalist Parties. That this study would be a necessary accompaniment of a booklet on the development of industry is obvious.

Evolution of Labor Parties. Considering that labor parties appeared as early as 1828, this booklet would be essential and serve as an interesting contrast to the preceding one.

Social Struggles in America. This would take many myths out of American traditions. It would include Bacon's Rebellion in 1776; Leisler's Rebellion in 1793; War of the Regulators in 1771; Shay's Rebellion in 1838; the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794; the Fries' Rebellion in 1799, and the Dorr Rebellion in 1842.

Evolution of American Trade Unions. There is no need of emphasizing the necessity of a booklet of this kind for Socialist propaganda.

Evolution of American Government. Another opportunity for smashing some traditions, myths and prejudices that bar the way to a powerful Socialist movement.

## The Revolutionary Struggle

Workers in the American Revolution. A struggle between the bourgeois classes and workers for control of the revolutionary movement, of which little can be obtained from the textbooks.

Evolution of American Slave Society. Essential for an understanding of the South of the past and the South of today.

The West in American History. This is absolutely essential to an understanding of some phases of American capitalism, for the West is the key to much of our history.

Economic Conflicts: Northern Capitalism and the Slave Regime. Two social systems organized on differing economic bases, each trying to function under one government, each expanding and coming into conflict with the other, offer an excellent field for Socialist study and Socialist propaganda.

It may be said that this program is a large one. The answer is that it is large because we have neglected this work in the past. If we had not neglected it, the work now to be done would be small. What is presented is essential to a Socialist movement. It is what has been done by British Socialists for England, by German Socialists for Germany, and so on. What the writer urges is not a swift accomplishment of this whole program, but an earnest attempt to do what will require a number of years. We will enrich our Socialist literature and propaganda, build a more stable movement rooted in the native soil, and be less disturbed by the scholastic wars that have cursed us from time to time.

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two I have mentioned, and yet all of them are practically strangers to American Socialists.

## The Farmers and the South

Then consider the question of agriculture. Farmers have been restless at various periods since the second decade following the Civil War, but how many Socialists understand the economic development of agriculture in America so that they can talk intelligently about it? Few of us, and yet there are large sections of farmers who ought to be with us and will be with us when we consider the history of agriculture and the special problems of rural life today.

Then there is the vast region of the southern states with a civilization of its own, with problems, customs, prej-

udices, historical backgrounds and racial conflicts that make this region differ largely with the north. The Socialist speaker of northern urban centers who goes south to speak is helpless. He cannot make himself understood. He does not know the life and the people of the south, and he has no business there. His efforts are wasted. However, we should know the south, for it is an important part of the United States.

When we consider the development of American capitalism and compare it with the development of capitalism in other countries we will find that there are at least four factors that apply to our history, and not to European capitalism. These may be enumerated as (1) the existence of free

lands for discontented workers to flee to almost down to the twentieth century; (2) the United States down to a very recent period has been one of vast immigration from the discontented regions of Europe; (3) chattel slavery survived in this country down to the middle of the nineteenth century, and it has had a marked impress upon our history, vestiges of which still survive; (4) capitalism here did not issue out of feudalism, as it did in Europe, if we except something like it which survived in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys of New York State almost to the Civil War.

## Some Suggested Lines of Study

The factors enumerated above have had considerable influence in shaping the history of American capitalism,

but the limits of this article do not permit me to consider how they have shaped it. What concerns me now is to point out some work which is important for us to do. I would have the party present a series of study outlines of Socialist interpretation of American history and society. They should be written in popular style and adapted for study classes and for sale as popular propaganda. Among the publications which occur to me as being important are the following:

A General Outline of American History. This would be introductory to the whole series and present only the more important phases of American development from colonial times down to a recent period.

The Evolution of American Industry.

Considering that American capitalism did not issue out of feudalism, this booklet would trace industrial development out of American origins in relation to free lands, slavery, household industry, etc.

The Evolution of Northern Agriculture. This is a field that has not been explored by many writers, but materials are available for a good popular exposition.

The Evolution of Southern Agriculture. Considering the part that slavery and large plantations have played in the history of the South, the necessity of this study is obvious.

The Evolution of Parties.

Development of American Bourgeois Ideas. A mine of material is available. This would include Jonathan

# A Socialist Remedy for the Prohibition Mess

By Alfred Baker Lewis

THE indications are plain that the liquor question is going to be the one issue that will engross the attention of the mass of people in the United States for the next few years. If we Socialists want to get a hearing, and want to have our meetings in any way decently attended, we will have to take some stand on the question that is certain to be the burning one from now until at least after 1928.

Luckily, Socialist principles point to such a stand. As Socialists we always recognized the evil political influence of the saloon. Saloon politics in the days before prohibition were often the backbone of the power of the local bosses of the Democratic and Republican parties. At the same time, we have always clearly realized that in order to be able to take over control and management of industry by the government, the working class would have to be entirely free from the stupefying effects of alcohol. To that extent we are clearly in agreement with the aims of the prohibitionists.

## Volstead Act a Failure

But the attempt to dry up the country by the drastic provisions of the Volstead Act has proved a complete fizzle in all the large cities and the mining and manufacturing towns where the anti-dry-law sentiment is overwhelming. The corruption introduced into the Government service in those places where wet sentiment is strong is appalling. The worst feature of it is that it is apparently increasing. No branch of the Government is safe. The magistrates, the aldermen, the police, the prohibition officers themselves are corrupted, and the belief in their corruptibility has undermined respect for the government and its officials among great groups of our population. The bootleggers, great and small, seem to own the government.

A great stream of bootleg liquor, fed partly by smuggled rum, but mostly by conversion of industrial alcohol to the bootleg trade, floods the country. Only those who do not drink can fail to realize how easy it is to obtain bootleg liquor.

Now, our Socialist principles offer a way out of this mess. We seek to get rid of private profit, and we rightly point to private profit as the source of graft and corruption both in public and private life. The evils of the liquor traffic in pre-Volstead days were largely due to the fact that the manufacturers and retailers of liquor could make greater profits just by stirring up a craving for liquor in the community and playing upon the pitiful weaknesses of habitual drunkards. It was of course impossible to enforce regulations, no matter how they were drawn, which were intended to forbid the sale of liquor to men visibly affected by the alcohol they had already consumed, when each additional sale meant added profit to the saloon-keeper.

## Government Made Alcohol

Today, the big source of supply for the bootleg trade is the conversion of alcohol into potable liquor by plants supposedly engaged in making alcohol for industrial and medical purposes only. This is the opinion of District Attorney Emory R. Buckner, who is an honest and fearless man confronted with what he himself admits is the impossible task of making New York City dry. This conversion of industrial

## Government Regulation of the Liquor Traffic Is Proposed

alcohol to the bootleg trade, of course, occurs and will continue to occur because there are enormous profits in it for the manufacturers of alcohol.

Why not adopt the simple Socialist solution of having the government take over the industry of manufacturing alcohol for industrial and medical purposes? Exclusive government ownership and operation of the industry of making alcohol, in other words, this is certainly the proper solution and is in strict accord with Socialist principles. It cuts the bootleg traffic at the source. No longer would there be any necessity for a large corps of government officers trying to inspect

the premises of distillers and other manufacturers of alcohol, and being often bribed by the private owners of those plants. With exclusive government manufacture of alcohol no one would get a profit out of making alcohol for the bootleg trade, and hence no one would undertake it. Having squeezed out private profit, the bootleg evil would largely disappear.

Then in communities where public sentiment was favorable, the sale of light wines and beer could be permitted by licensed drug stores. These drug stores should receive their wine and beer from the government and be charged the full retail price, so that

they would get no profit from the sale of liquor and the only motive in handling it would be the desire to please their customers by furnishing them with a gratuitous service. Only in those places where public sentiment was strongly in favor of permitting the use of alcohol to some extent would the drug stores ever handle it, for only in such communities would the drug stores which refused to sell wine and beer be in danger of losing any considerable number of customers to those stores which did furnish this gratuitous service of selling liquor on which they made no profit. Consequently, the enforcement of prohibi-

tion would be almost in exact proportion to the prohibition sentiment.

Drug stores would be under no temptation to sell any wine or beer to men already visibly under the influence of liquor, for they would get no profit out of the sales. If the drug stores tried to make a profit on the liquor they handled by selling illegally at a price higher than that for which they got their stuff from the government, the buyers of liquor themselves would naturally protest since they would suffer. As their protest would result in a heavy fine on the drug store owner, or even cause him to lose his license, the entire business of selling liquor would be kept a profitless undertaking. And with the profit absent from the industry, not only in the making, but in the selling end, the whole liquor evil would be a matter of entirely negligible importance. The problem would be solved by the simple application of the Socialist principle that private profit is the source of our modern social ills.

## Soft Coal Bosses Revel in Injunctions

By ART SHIELDS

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—Trade unionism in the mine fields of central Pennsylvania is partially outlawed by injunctions. Even peaceful picketing is forbidden in so many words by the permanent restraining order against the union in Adrian, one of the struck towns of the big Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. The Buffalo & Susquehanna interests in Armstrong county, the big Helsley Coal Co. at Nanty-Glo in Cambria county and a string of smaller concerns over the district have court orders in their favor against the miners' union.

The ban on peaceful picketing has just been argued on appeal before the State supreme court in Pittsburgh and a decision is pending. Miners gain some comfort by the enforced retirement to private life of the author of this amazing order that outdoes the worst efforts of "Injunction Bill" Taft. Charles Corbet, the millionaire jurist of Jefferson county, who pulled this stuff was a labor candidate originally, elected on the Democratic ticket in 1915 for a 10-year term by labor support. When his first real test came last year and the Rochester & Pittsburgh applied for a writ he went wrong. When he went into the primaries a few months later for another term labor gave him the knife. He tried his luck on every ticket, was beaten badly on the Democratic and Republican and by one vote in the Prohibition primary ballot.

Corbet wrote "peaceable picketing" into the permanent writ last August because an earlier temporary injunction against marching did not specify picketing and when the union members were cited for contempt they insisted that they had not violated the injunction. So Corbet changed the order. The marching had shut down the mines at Adrian and other Jefferson county towns when they attempted to reopen early in 1925 after several months of lockout.

Levi McConaughy, the huge district board member from that subdistrict, had led a host of coal diggers along the public road with an American flag in the van, through a board fence illegally stretched across the highway, and brushed past an amazed sheriff and his deputies. The strike-

## CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION DENIES ASPERSIONS ON HUNGARIAN RADICAL

In an open letter to the Hungarians of New York, Forrest Bailey, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, denied the report of the Workers Party Hungarian Daily that the Union had refused to send a speaker to the meeting held last Sunday in honor of Ferenc Gondor, Hungarian Socialist, representing the exiled liberals of his country, on the ground that he was an agent provocateur.

Gondor, who attacked the Horthy regime and pleaded for republican government in Hungary, was prevented from speaking and the meeting was broken up by Hungarian Communists, says a statement by the union. "The American Civil Liberties Union is not a political organization," said Bailey in his letter addressed to Joseph L. Sugar, Hungarian leader, "and as it is not interested in Gondor's political opinions or activities, there would be no point in our participating in a meeting called to do him honor as a political leader. In the absence of any attempt by civil authorities to prevent Gondor from speaking, there was no reason why we should be represented. We have no knowledge of any ground on which to join Gondor's political enemies in giving him the reputation of being an agent provocateur."

## Switzerland Has International Yipsels

A T last Switzerland has a national Yipsel organization. Following up the work of the conference at Aarburg last year, a convention was held in Lucerne on March 28 at which the Socialist Young People's Organization of Switzerland was formally founded.

Twenty-five delegates from all parts of the Confederation were present representing units with about 550 members. With the exception of five delegates of the independent groups of Zurich and Derendingen who abstained from voting, all those present voted for the constitution submitted by the acting central committee. The abstaining delegates expressed themselves as personally in favor of the statutes of the new national body, but wanted to report back to their organizations before taking a definite stand. Head-

## N. Y. ITALIANS TO GIVE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE TO AID TEXTILE STRIKE

Passaic strikers have the wholehearted support of Italian workers of the city. A special committee of Italian workers from Passaic has interested New York unions in a theatre benefit to be held Friday evening, April 23, at the Nation Theatre, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Two light operas in Italian will be given for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. They are "The Tears of a Mother," in one act, and "Bajadera," in three acts. Clement Giglio, famous Italian tenor, will play the leading roles in both operas. He will be supported by a large chorus and ballet. The civil liberty issue at Passaic will be discussed Monday evening, April 26, at 8 p. m. at a mass meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, Central Park West and Sixty-third street, under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union. Admission free.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Good Manners For the Police

IN "The Book of Etiquette," by Laura Alston Brown, Street and Smith Corp., publisher, price \$1, which is our ready guide and companion on all occasions where correct deportment is the order of the day, we came upon detailed instructions as to "Conduct in Public."

These we hasten to impart to the police of the textile towns of Garfield, Lodi and Passaic, New Jersey. We believe that an earnest study of this important subject cannot fail to be of benefit to Chief of Police Zober of Passaic, Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen County and particularly the young man with the riot gun who walked us out of Garfield last Friday, the day that Norman was pinched.

To him we recommend this passage from our favorite book: "To be straightforward and honest is commendable but to deliberately hurt people by saying exactly what we think is to show a lack of finer qualities which prompt one to remain silent rather than to intentionally make a cutting remark." So the next time the young man with the gun calls us "that ——— from New York" we are going to begin to suspect that he lacks the finer qualities which heretofore we had always thought were characteristic of deputy sheriffs.

Again we are informed that greetings exchanged in public "should always be made in a subdued voice." We greatly fear that some of the deputies forgot this when they exchanged greetings with visitors from New York who had come to town last week. Distressing as it may appear to lovers of good form, it was our distinct impression that the greetings extended by the police of Garfield to their out-of-town guests were made in voices far from subdued. We are writing to Miss Brown, the author of the Book of Etiquette to get her opinion as to the correctness of shouting "You guys get the Hell outa here" at the approach of visitors. It may have become the accepted form of salutation in certain parts of Jersey but we doubt if old-fashioned gentlemen like Gilbert Frankau would regard it as strictly au fait.

Once more we find the admonition, "Under no circumstance should a gentleman take a woman's arm." This time there is no doubt about it. We saw with our own eyes a Passaic policeman not only take a woman's arm but break it almost off with his riot club. It must have been that he was one of Chief Zober's latest recruits who had not had time to brush up on his etiquette. We do not like to say that in our opinion this policeman has forfeited his title to the term of "gentleman." We pride ourselves on our tolerance. "Tolerance is the mark of good breeding, one of the closest kept secrets of charm." And who dares say that we are not well bred and charming? How could it be otherwise when we have read every one of the 244 pages of The Book of Etiquette? But nevertheless we do want to go on record as saying that the policeman in question was a bit forgetful when he took the lady's arm, bent it nearly double, hit it with his club and then threw her down on the sidewalk and stamped on her face. We trust that we will not be held in contempt of court or in violation of the Riot Act for expressing the above opinion.

We realize that to Justice of the Peace Hargreaves this may seem like a rather severe criticism of a law officer and our respect for Justice of the Peace Hargreaves is as wide and deep as Greenwood Cemetery. He is the Justice of the Peace who held everybody in \$25,000 and \$30,000 bail for fear they might run around loose, overthrowing the government. Wasn't that a nice judge to eat up all the bail money? It would hurt us terribly to have Justice of the Peace Hargreaves think we were in contempt of him or his court. Let us assure him that contempt is not the word for what we feel about him.

We have been around officers of the law, law courts and lawyers so much lately that we find our thoughts taking on a strangely legal bent. In fact we are thinking of naming one of Isabel's new kittens (sure, she had two last Sunday just as we told you she would) habes corpus and the other its pendens. Then we could go around saying "have you seen our habes corpus lady?" and our neighbor could answer, "No, but your its pendens is out." Then we could say, "So's your old man," and with this and that many a lovely Spring afternoon might be whiled away.

A number of our devoted friends are ganging on us to take a regular job in an office, a nine to five haul. They figure that it would do us lots of good to go back to work and stop picking on the labor movement which seems on the whole singularly impervious to our attempts at reformation. Strange how it irks folks to see someone of their acquaintance who does not have to bust out of bed and run full tilt to an office, there to punch a time clock span in the face at nine every morning.

It is apparently a popular belief that those who do not engage in this amazing ceremony are unmanly wasters, sickly lie-abeds who live the life of the famous Mr. Riley (why do not some of our Lytton Strachey write a Life of Mr. Riley) and are somehow miraculously nourished by ravens or manna or what have you?

On the contrary, take it from one who knows, free-lancing is far more of a nerve-racking occupation than any of your nine to five jobs. Rising every morning even though it be at nine-thirty and trying to figure how to approach a wary magazine editor with the story of Emma Grunch who made \$235,000 net last year by running a home for prostrate woodchucks is no laughing matter.

But we are "in the fell clutch of circumstance" and by the time we appear again in this column we will undoubtedly be a regular go-getter with a desk to pound and everything.

Well, folks, as Sheriff Nimmo says, "God save the State of New Jersey."

McAlister Coleman.

## Paradise Lost and Regained

And did those feet in ancient time  
Walk upon England's mountain green?  
And was the holy Lamb of God  
On England's pleasant pastures seen?

And did the countenance divine  
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?  
And was Jerusalem builded there  
Among those dark Satanic mills?

Bring me my bow of burning gold!  
Bring me my arrows of desire!  
Bring me my spear: O clouds unfold!  
Bring me my chariot of fire!

I will not cease my mental fight,  
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,  
Till we have built Jerusalem  
In England's green and pleasant land.

WILLIAM BLAKE (1757-1827)



## WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

He Thinks The Passaic Workers  
Have Some Grievances, But That  
It's Undignified For Labor  
To Strike

## Ferdinand Lassalle HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

BORN in Breslau in 1825, son of a wealthy wholesale merchant, Ferdinand Lassalle specialized in philology and philosophy at the universities of Breslau and Berlin. His career at the university was exceptionally brilliant. Wilhelm von Humboldt, one of the great men of his time, called him "Das Wunderkind," "The Miraculous Child."

Lassalle's first book was "The Philosophy of Heraclitus, the Obscure." His second book, "The System of Acquired Rights" (published in 1861), was pronounced by the jurist, Savigny, the ablest legal book written since the sixteenth century.

His remarkable championship of the Countess von Hatzfeldt, the mistreated wife of a brutal husband, in a trial for separation and alimony, lasting from 1846 to 1854, and his victory over the Count after arguing the case before 35 tribunals made him a unique figure in public life. The trial was undoubtedly one of the most dramatic and picturesque episodes in modern legal history.

During these years he showed a keen interest in revolutionary movements. In 1848, he became acquainted with Marx, and contributed to a paper edited by him. The following year he was arrested, accused of urging the people to armed resistance to the autocratic Prussian state, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He devoted out of public life during the fifties, devoting himself to philosophic and literary studies, and, in the beginning of the fifties, to the trial of the Countess.

Lays Foundation for Labor Party.—When the Progressist party was organized, he joined it for awhile, but soon left, declaring that the party lacked both courage and enterprise.

In 1862, he was asked to address a Berlin Liberal Club. He accepted and chose as his subject "The Nature of Constitutions." He declared that con-

stitutions were based on power, and that if the Progressists wished to defeat the reactionary Prussian monarch and government with its medieval constitution, they must not rely merely on arguments setting forth the injustice of the present situation. They must act. The printed address was confiscated by the police, but no action was taken against its author.

This speech led to an invitation to address an artisans' association in Berlin, April 12, 1862, a date sometimes referred to as "the birthday of the German Social Democracy." The talk before this group, published afterwards as the "Workers' Program," had in it a number of elements found in the Communist Manifesto. The economic view of history, the presentation of the proletariat as the class that would dominate in the future, were pure Marxism.

However, Lassalle departed from Marx in his insistence that the true function of the state was "to help the development of the human race towards freedom." Such a state could be attained, he asserted, only through rule by the majority, based on universal and equal suffrage. The growth of the factory system had made the workers potentially the most powerful force in the state. The next necessary step was to make them legally the most powerful by instituting complete democracy. The next revolution is that which will place the proletariat in power. This will mean a victory for all mankind.

The publication of this address led to Lassalle's arrest for "exciting the non-possessing classes to hatred and contempt of the possessing classes."

The Leipzig Workingmen's Association, followers of Schultze-Selitzsch, formerly referred to, was the next group to invite Lassalle to appear before it. Lassalle accepted this invitation with eagerness; and with his reply on March 31, 1863, begins the

actual Socialist agitation leading to the formation of the Social Democratic party of Germany.

He declared that the kernel of the social problem was found in "iron economic law," established by Ricardo, namely, that "the average wages of labor always remain reduced to the necessary subsistence which is conformably with the prevailing standard of life of a nation, requisite to the propagation of existence and the propagation of the species."

Workers Must Organize as Producers.—The credit proposals of Schultze, he declared, would hardly be of much benefit to people who were scarcely able to live. Credit and raw material were of value to the small merchants, who were not without capital, but were a mockery to others. Similarly, co-operative societies were inadequate for workers who were suffering as producers and not as consumers. "As consumers," he declared, "we are in general all equal already. As before the goddesses, so also before the sellers, all men are equal—if they only pay."

There is only one solution. The laborer must be his own producer. The working classes must organize with productive organizations, so that they might secure the full value of their toil—and the state must provide the necessary capital.

The path to the organization of these productive societies is an easy one. "The working class must constitute themselves an independent political party and must make universal, equal and direct suffrage their watchword. The representation of the working classes in the legislative bodies of Germany—that alone can satisfy their legitimate interests in a political sense."

The majority of the committee of the workers' association adopted Lassalle's viewpoint. Others were shocked at this position, and the membership

was divided into two rival camps, one supporting Lassalle and one Schultze.

Workers' Associations Join Movement.—In May, he and Schultze were invited to state their respective positions before the workers' congress in Frankfurt-on-Main. Parliamentary duties prevented Schultze from attending. Lassalle, with his eloquence and fire, swept the great majority of his audience before him. Should his point of view be rejected, he told his audience in his final appeal, he would say to Herr Schultze, "You are right; these people are not yet advanced enough to be helped," and he would stretch himself out in the Gulf of Naples and let the soft breezes of the south blow over him. "I should spare myself a life full of torment, exertion, vexation and worry . . . but you would lose one of the best friends of your class."

After some of his opponents had left the meeting, the vote was taken and showed 400 to 1 in favor of Lassalle.

Universal Workingmen's Association Founded.—Lassalle found himself at the head of the democratic movement, and formed the Universal German Workingmen's Association. The statutes were adopted May 23, 1863. The first section of these statutes read:

"With the name Universal German Workingmen's Association the undersigned found for the German Federal States an association which, proceeding from the conviction that the adequate representation of the social interests of the German working classes and the real removal of class antagonism in society can alone be secured by universal, equal and direct suffrage, has as its purpose the acquisition of such suffrage by peaceable and legal means, and particularly by gaining over public opinion."

All German workingmen were eligible to join the association on nominal payments. Agents were appointed throughout Germany.

## GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

### CHAPTER VII.

(Continued)

THERE came a day, soon after, when Bricktop was gracious. Dan was inclined to be piqued when he recalled her apparent intimacy with Goodnite, but she stirred his senses. He was servile to her. Whenever he saw the gleam of her auburn hair in sunlight, or the quaint pallor of her cheeks beneath the rouge, or her lips softly parted, or discerned the contour of her bosom against the yielding blouse, he experienced a great flood of warmth breaking over and through his body. He felt friendly. A bond seemed to be laid between them. The bond extended to other persons and to things.

There were times, however, when he rebelled against his passion for Wilhelmina. In those moments, when he felt her as a trampling flood of ease and delight, he fought against her, and against all the life at the capitol. He longed to go back to the printing shop; more than that, to go back to a life of toil and self-denial. He thought of Hugh. He saw the moulder's garden, where the white-hot iron flowed. Hugh, sweat-stained, embittered, yet heroic.

Then he came back to her, to the faint sweet odor that hung about her like an unseen cloud. He was powerless. He came toward her smiling, the raw spaces of his being open toward her, where she might strike when he was most vulnerable.

"Billy," he urged, "you have got to go to The Tamborine with me. Tonight. Now."

To his surprise, she consented. . . . As he left his room that night, dressed with unusual care, he was excited and grave. He experienced a slight nausea and his face was flushed; he was like a runner about to start in an important race. His mind ran along hotly to a consideration of what they would do after the dance. It seemed to him—no, he knew that Bricktop's consent—to go to The Tamborine with him swept away barriers which had been dividing them. She was opening doors to him, and he knew it. The Tamborine! It flooded his mind with pleasure. The lit and swing of feet to the surge of drum and saxophone intoxicated his senses. The

flower-strewn river of syncopeation again—and her.

She came toward him; he thought, at first, shyly, but when he drew her close he saw that she had the clear resolution of a mature woman in her eyes. They whirled away on a rain-bow torrent of sound. How she danced, madly! He could feel her give herself without reservation now. He whispered:

"If that long, yellow-haired beau of yours comes tonight, sweetie, you won't go with him. Say no."

"A moon rose over a sea of waving grain—a tiny skiff fluttered on a black, thick pool—a wind-swept hilltop etched with poplars, eager yet imperturbable—a star-littered stretch of purple sky—night in a fragrant grove of pine trees—a bed of odorous pine boughs—these were the pictures that the music made for him.

And what for her? Her head bobbed just beneath his chin. The course, thick red locks were pulled back from the scalp in the middle to make the tight knots over the ears. What did she think? She was animate, warm, desirable. She didn't think. She was protoplasmic. She was incarnate jazz. She was a flood of ecstasy.

"We must go somewhere after this," he whispered.

Her eyes danced merrily. "I'm hungry now," she answered. "No, after the cats," he insisted. "Sure."

Between dances, as they rested, Billy pointed out to him a girl, a little figure with an oval face and great dark eyes, a face that attracted attention at once. It was the countenance of a creature without a soul. As Dan scrutinized her, her eyes sought his blankly and boldly, as if to say, "You are a man. I know you. I am a female child. You understand."

"Who is it?" he asked Bricktop. "Laura's child."

"Who's Laura?" he inquired. Bricktop began to laugh furiously. Her eyes were filled with a lascivious gleam.

"You don't know Laura?" she demanded, still laughing. "I thought all you men knew her."

Light began to dawn upon him. "No, I don't happen to have the pleasure of her acquaintance," he re-

plied, smiling now, too, knowingly. "Laura," queen of the underworld," she mused. "She comes here to chaparrone Nellie. Nellie's twelve years old and knows her way around."

She directed his attention to a figure in a far corner of the room. Dan saw a small woman in a dark gown, a black sailor hat shedding a black veil down over her face.

"That's Laura," she explained. "Laura's worth some money and Nellie's going to college." Bricktop's inner mirth was still reflected in her face. Dan marvelled at Billy's manner. Her attitude seemed to him nasty. In exploring the realm of his companion's mind this was the first time that he had come upon any foul corners. There was something—not superficial, but inherently—coarse about Wilhelmina Wentz, he saw.

They were dancing again. How this creature of his could dance. It seemed she found the music of Tango Stair's orchestra a habitat in which she was perfect. It was her world. At length even she sickened.

"Are you tired?" he asked. "No, I never get tired. But let's go." Her glance was a challenge.

Out into the night. A flock of stars showed in the trough of sky above the high buildings. There were the empty streets with a suggestion of the open

country about them. Bricktop was graver.

Dan suggested a restaurant. No, she would not have it.

"You can come up to my room," she told him.

In the back bedroom of a two-story "Can I, Billy? Thank you, dear," rooming-house they forgot the need of food. There were few preliminaries. Billy opened the closet door and, shielded by it, donned a kimono. Returning to him, she pushed him down into the one chair and, seating herself on his knees, she demanded: "Let's talk first."

He saw her eyes search for the clock, an alarm clock attached to a string above the pillow on the single bed. It was ten minutes of one. She talked excitedly while he toyed with her hair, and interrupted her with kisses.

As she chattered, Dan knew for the first time what in her fascinated him. It was energy. She was a stream of power. All female. There was no rebellion in her against a nature which had made her a woman.

"Men are poor fish," she reflected momentarily. "You want only one thing, and we soon find that out." She laughed.

He kissed her throat.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

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## Making Gold Cheap

NEWS comes from Germany that Professors Miethe and Stammreich are meeting with increased success in manufacturing gold from quicksilver. According to a recent dispatch to the American Chemical Society, their experiments are yielding ten thousand times as much gold as they did a year before. Electrical discharges are sent in between mercury electrodes. The gold is found in the path of the spark in the ratio of one part of gold to ten thousand of mercury. From one kilogram of mercury one-tenth of a grain of gold is obtained. Practically all of the quicksilver is used over and over again.

Well: "Am golde haengt, nach golde draengt doch alles," and so I might just as well make a few timely observations on that precious (?) metal.

To start with, what makes gold so dear and valuable is its scarcity. About all the blooming thing is fit for is jewelry and as soon as a still more expensive metal is discovered, such as platinum, for instance, gold takes a back seat. Now jewelry is one-tenth ornament and nine-tenths ostentation. When we put on jewelry we put on dog. If ornamentation was the object there are lots of substances that are much more beautiful than gold and much cheaper. Among them flowers. Therefore by utilizing gold in the so-called arts we simply cater to the cussed instinct of putting it over our poorer neighbors. The display of gold on persons arouses envy in the beholder and pride in the wearer, two vices that should be tabooed.

Primitive people also used gold as currency. Gold is of great value in condensed form. A belt full of golden shekels in the olden times could be exchanged for whole herds of such bulky objects as oxen, asses, goats and women. Nowadays we facilitate exchange by paper tokens such as checks and paper money. But the primitive habit of looking on gold as a medium of exchange still prevails. So we dig gold out of one hole and put it into another hole and then issue yellow slips of paper on which we solemnly inform the world that a certain amount of gold has been taken out of one hole and put into another hole.

At the present time all civilized nations, our own included, are on a gold basis, which is proven by the fact that there is no gold in circulation.

The reason why people dig gold out of the earth is on account of its value. The value comes from the digging. If it cost as much to dig a ton of gold as it does to dig a ton of iron, gold would be as cheap as iron and if it cost as much to dig a peck of gold as it does to dig a peck of diamonds, gold would be as valuable (?) as diamonds, which are only good for cutting glass and diamonds. This comes from the fact that all commodities derive their value from the amount of labor, that is the quality and quantity of beans, bacon, shoes, school books and overalls that are expended in their production.

Gold, therefore, is labor and the reason why labor has so precious little of this precious substance is because it produces the stuff. Children of shoemakers go bare-footed for the same reason and this also explains why dairy farmers sell cream and buy oleomargarine.

An increase in the supply of gold is followed by a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of gold. What is gained by the gold diggers is lost by the gold owners. So nothing is lost in the digging of more gold but the labor expended thereon.

All authorities agree that when the losses of unlucky gold diggers are deducted from the gains of fortunate ones, gold costs more than its utility face and fetish value. It is therefore the only commodity, which loses value by producing it.

However, if those two German professors succeed in making gold out of quicksilver, it will greatly enhance the value of gold by reducing its value to a little above that of quicksilver. In that event we may have gold plated looking glasses, and while the latter may not come up to the old mercury mirrors, they sure would make the poor devils envious who could only afford the quicksilver kind.

On the other hand, if those two scientists could make gold out of such valueless material as cinders, discarded tin cans, campaign posters and political platforms they would render a distinct and lasting service to blustering humanity. In the first place, they could pay the war debt in such a manner as to hurt nobody's feelings save those other alchemists who made money out of blood. In the second place, gold would be cheap enough then to make it available for the gold plating of barbed wire, frying pans, milk cans and railroad spikes. As it is, these extremely valuable if not downright indispensable utilities are subject to rust and corrosion. Gold plating would make them practically indestructible. Go ahead, fellows. Make gold. Make it so blooming cheap that it will become actually valuable.

## "Payment by Results"

Sir Ronald Ross, a distinguished British scientist, comes forward with the startling idea that in addition to having the State grant a subsidy for research into medical science there should be a properly administered system of "payment by results." If some laboratory worker digs up something especially beneficial to humanity he should be recompensed by his government in proportion to the estimated good done.

Sir Ronald's proposal is all right with me and I would even go him one better. Let the doctors also be paid by results. I have always been strong for a sliding-scale for the reimbursement of medicine men.

Just as there are too many mines and too many miners, so there are too many patients and too many physicians. I can think of nothing that would tend to relieve medicine of its surplus practitioners faster than a national system of payment by results. And think of the wonderful effect it would have on our health! Think of all the dear ladies and lousy gents who are told by their doctors that they are suffering from fancy diseases. If said docs didn't collect unless cures were made, how miraculous would be their speedy and successful cures!

## Strike Out-Lawed

Wuxtra! Wuxtra! Bucharest Lawyers Declare General Strike to protest against a bill now before Parliament putting a heavy stamp tax on legal documents. The lawyers assert that this and other features of the bill would, if the latter became a law, ruin their business by making lawsuits a luxury that only the very rich would be able to indulge in.

Bully for the lawyers. Down with the tyrants who would deprive the poor of "the luxury of lawsuits."

Adam Coldigger.

# High Tribute to Marx

By Arthur W. Calhoun

RARELY has a higher tribute been paid to Karl Marx as a man, as a scholar, as a revolutionist, than is rendered in this extraordinary little book (Karl Marx's Capital, An Introductory Essay by A. D. Lindsay, New York, Oxford University Press, 1925, 128 pp. \$1.00), by the Master of Balliol. One cannot read the essay without a revival of Marxian enthusiasm or without the experience of high respect for the distinguished scholarship and warm sympathetic insight of the author. We might well pray that Marx may be delivered from some of his professional disciples, and left to the good offices of a man like Lindsay. That is not to say that the Marxian student will regard the present treatise as adequate. It is naturally not exhaustive, and there are points that require dissent, but it is the most persuasive and the most reasonable appeal on behalf of Marxism that has come to the notice of the present reviewer. Moreover, the ground covered is broader than the title indicates. A very fine chapter on Marx and Hegel is followed by one (not so good) on Economic Determinism, and the book closes with a suggestive comparison of the work and influence of Marx and of Rousseau. To the person unacquainted with Marx, a reading of Lindsay would amount to pretty nearly a liberal education, and to the ingrained Marxian it would give many hours of stimulating mental exercise by way of looking at the old gospel from new angles and pondering on fresh interpretations and expositions.

**The Increasing Misery Theory**  
In the first chapter, after showing the relation between Marx and his master Hegel, and the service rendered by Marx in providing a tangible explanation for the process of social evolution left rather mystical by Hegel, the author makes the point that much of the current misunderstanding of Marx is due to failure to observe when he was isolating a factor for special study rather than undertaking to show its complete place, in the scheme of things. Thus in respect to Marx's exposition of increasing misery under capitalism:

Defenders of Marx often feel themselves bound to contend that the misery has increased, as if they would be denying Marx if they admitted that any improvement in conditions had taken place. Really, the whole controversy is beside the point. . . . When Marx talked of increasing misery, he was talking of what would be the outcome of unmodified capitalism. Capitalism has never existed by itself, and whether Marx's account of the logical effect of a hypothetical capitalism on wages is exact or not, it cannot be confirmed or refuted by any appeal to unanalyzed historical facts.

That is, Marx saw, and made allowance for, the influence of trade unions and of social legislation as modifying the pure tendencies of unmitigated capitalism.

**The Class Conflict**  
In the chapter on Economic Determinism, undue attention is given to the metaphysical problem of determinism and the actual Marxian doctrine is not sufficiently expounded and analyzed. Lindsay also, on account of the somewhat superficial treatment of economic determinism, attributes too great a degree of relativity to the doctrine, making it almost a transient reflection of the modern economic era. Marx would hardly be willing to accept the balance

## Marxian Enthusiasm Revived

of emphasis implied in the statement that—

He sets in sharp contrast two stages of social development, one in which the economic conditions control the political, the other, the society of the future, where the political factors, in the form of social control, will master economic conditions. . . . Economic determinism, then, according to Marx, is not represented as the last word about the whole of man's nature, but as a fact to be recognized and to be overcome.

In respect to the doctrine of class conflict, Lindsay does a valuable service in bringing out the fact that a class is something else than "a name for a number of individuals whose individual economic interests happen to make them act together."

In reading Marx "class" in phrases like "class struggle" and "class conscious" should be regarded as a species of community held together by some kind of group loyalty, by its members being prepared to sacrifice their individual interests to the interests of the community. . . . The conception of class struggle is then fundamentally an insistence that men's powers of working together are based not on vague feelings of universal benevolence, but on a real sharing of common hopes and fears, common ways of life and understanding.

**The Theory of Value**  
In the chapter on the Labor Theory of Value, the relation of Marx to the orthodox economists from whom he derived the notion is exhibited, and in the following chapter on Surplus Value and the Collective Laborer it is made clear that the real purport of the Marxian doctrine is not as a meticulous, detailed, exhaustive and final analysis of the literal workings of the capitalist system, but as a rejoinder to the individualist economists who sought to use the labor theory of value as a justification for the system of competitive capitalism. Marx fixes attention on those aspects of the problem that are significant for his purposes and shews conclusively on the basis of essential human interests and values that the human claim of equality must ultimately prevail if society is to be saved.

His main lesson is not that justice will be attained when we learn in some skillful fashion to disentangle the contributions of every separate individual to social production but, when we frankly recognize that production is social and see

that the society engaged in it is rightly constituted. . . . Marx's teaching superseded the labor theory of value with its individualistic assumptions (but) the theory is nevertheless essential to Marx's teaching. For . . . it is only the drive of the demand for justice to the individual which the theory embodies which enabled him to get behind the assumptions of the existing economic structure and see what an economic structure of society might be.

In the final chapter, some attention is given to the complexity of the problem of realizing the Marxian goal. Here the practicality of the Englishman comes in, but due recognition is given to the value of the ideal drive implicit in Marxism. The author is very likely a Liberal, but he has allowed surprisingly little of the virus of liberalism to manifest itself in this work.

**THESE** essays (Selected Essays by Karl Marx, translated by H. J. Stenning, New York: International Publishers, 1926, pp. 208; \$1.75) would have made a better impression if they had been rendered into English by some one with a mastery of English style and punctuation and if the proof-reader had done a more thorough job. As it is, one can not be very sure whether the more or less elusive character of the thought in places is attributable to the author or not. It is fairly certain, however, that Marx wrote in a more wordy and roundabout fashion than he would if he were alive today and aiming at the American mind.

The current value of the essays, which range from Hegelian Philosophy and French Materialism through Proudhon, the Jewish Question, and Social Reform to a Critique of Guizot's English Revolution, consists in the application of the economic interpretation to specific episodes and activities. The job is not always exhaustively and completely done, for the essays belong to Marx's young manhood, but the suggestion is always there and can readily be amplified by the student of history who is familiar with the completed development of the economic interpretation.

The book is not of the "popular" order and is not likely to be of great benefit to the everyday reader. It is very interesting, however, to the student of Marx, or indeed to anyone interested in the interpretation of thought and affairs in terms of social experience.

## New Books In Brief

Whitman's Best

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY'S Introduction to "Two Prefaces," by Walt Whitman (Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1), says:

"In that great book (Leaves of Grass) not the least important thing was the densely typed Preface, which unaccountably disappeared from so many printings and is at last restored. . . . in Professor Emory Holloway's inclusive Edition of the Leaves. Surely that magnificent outburst, essential to any reasonable notion of what Walt was about, is one of the most precious documents in American ink."

The 1855 Preface, so long smuggled away (perhaps because it damaged the theory of the untutored child of Adam) remains the real miracle. If it existed in manuscript, I'd hope for it as the most exciting sheet of handwriting this country has penned. . . .

Having just read these Prefaces (the second a preface to "November Boughs") for the first time myself, I can humbly endorse what Morley writes, and could add little else here as a review except endless quotations from them. The whole first preface is itself a glorious poem in Whitman's richest phraseology. It is thrilling. Such a rejuvenator of decrepit words! No one has "read Whitman" unless he also has conched these Prefaces—here they are published now in a handy little volume worth its weight in hard coal. As in the famous Prefaces which Shaw is always attaching to his published plays, almost the very best of this universally translated and homespun poetry lies in these two forewords.

How strikingly Whitman was impressed and inspired—as is Waldo Frank—by that spiritual thing, America. But Whitman wrote while yet America was a pioneer's land, and while there was a frontier. Frank claims to see a vision of a spiritual America today—if any one else has had such a vision recently let him by all means about it from the top of St. Woolworth's Cathedral! Such a one may possibly be a reincarnated Whitman—let such not escape us! Meanwhile, how would you like to hear Gary "Gene Debs discuss spiritual America with good Gray Walt."

Raymond Fuller.

## A Splendid Scenario

A QUIET charm and freshness places Idwal Jones' first novel (The Splendid Shilling, Garden City: Doubleday, Page, \$2) far above the ordinary adventure tale and excites an eagerness for his future works. His style is terse and vigorous. His language is concise and vivid.

With Guy Punccheon, a lovable, though somewhat Quixotic gypsy, Jones takes us through the wild Welsh country. And from there across the sea in pursuit of his childhood sweetheart—to California. Here Punccheon finds a country rich in gold and danger. Life is high-pitched and gay, with death, startling in its frequency, stalking among the half-mad gold hunters. After wandering down the length of the Gold State, always cherishing the "splendid shilling" which Danzel had given him in parting, he finds that she loves a brilliant coxcomb.

Guy's love for Danzel, Jones depicts with a poignant tenderness. But he is most skillful when describing the awesome and grotesque.

"Gelionryd is a black tarn, of fabulous depths and devoid of life. A prodigality of great round boulders, higher than a man, edges the lake. A moor clothed with gorse comes down to the water on the opposite side. . . . Punccheon crouched in the lee of a boulder, for the wind was roaring over their heads, lighted his pipe and gave himself up to absorption in the landscape."

And on the sea, "Vultures, with swollen paunches, bald and moulting, croaked on the parapets. They hooded their obscene eyes, croaked as they swayed or waltzed grotesquely, with flaps of their dusty wings that creaked like dilapidated shutters. . . . "Raucous clamor rent the air and with a flurry of feathers and smiting of wings, the vultures danced and fought as they tore a snake to morsels."

Jones paints his pictures with the deftness and lucidity of an artist. Whether they be rugged, tranquil, or even disgusting, they are always beautiful. We can imagine no more charming and picturesque a film than "The Splendid Shilling" would make.

Polly Markowitz.

## Mexico in Panorama

AFTER we finished the book (The Plumed Serpent, by D. H. Lawrence, Alfred A. Knopf, \$3) we could understand why Mr. Lawrence is living on top of a mountain near San Cristobal, Mexico. His view is panoramic, and it is not difficult to accept his clear, vivid well defined descriptions of Mexico and her people. But, the story of the Plumed Serpent moves from the reality of life into the earthiness of Maya mysticism. We wondered at times whether the Mexican torridness affected the flow of ink in his pen or whether it was his sitting on a case of spiritual tea.

The tale is simple. An Irish woman hired for the writing of epitaphs: EPIGRAPH FOR A CYNIC  
Birth is a crime  
All men commit:  
Life gives us time  
To atone for it:  
Death ends the rhyme  
As the price for it.

# Myers Takes a Ride

By James Fuchs

MOST books with a social and historical perspective are, in a sense, fragmentary autobiographies of their authors, though few are intended and fewer still are recognized as such. That observation has particular force when applied to Gustavus Myers' latest volume (Gustavus Myers: The History of American Idealism, New York: Boni & Livermore, \$3), nor is it misapplied in an effort to illumine certain defects of his earlier and infinitely more meritorious volumes. Both they and his present performance—which is anything but a credible one—will be understood all the better in the light of the author's record. In 1905-1906, when the glimmer of the Republican sham-radicalism, an incipient bull market for an American literature of exposure, and the alluring example of some of our best people converted many earnest young writers to Socialism, the Citizen Myers was one of the converted.

To do him justice, he was rather a more valuable acquisition than most of his brothers of the pen who "joined" around that time and now keep him company in the Malebolge of the quitters and renegades. This much, at any rate, may truly be said in his favor: After joining the Socialists he never dropped into the ignoble routine of a

## Climbs on the Wagon of 100 Per Centers

party functionary drawing light, but absolutely safe pay for light work done any old how, on the strength of his prestige of a known writer condescending to join.

In any reference to his record, however brief, it should likewise be mentioned in his favor that, during his Socialist career, he was never one of those gifted lads who quit work after joining, to make a lazy, attenuated living by lecturing on some such congenial topics as "Dostojewsky, the Mystic," or "Did Nietzsche Eat Goulash, and if Not, Why Not?" That wasn't the way of Gustavus Myers during the ten years or so of his Socialist career. He had the decent instincts of a gifted, hard-working publicist, who feels himself under an obligation to use the new key of economic determinism in laborious efforts to unriddle historical problems of prime importance to American woggers. By his immense diligence in collecting and sifting evidential material he showed himself worthy of a comradeship-in-arms with all enlightened craftsmen of hand or brain. He never was a Socialist scholar of profound analytic in-

sight—in applying his newly found key of economic determinism to the History of Tammany Hall, the History of the Great American Fortunes, the History of the Supreme Court, his unskilled hand frequently shook and he missed the lock—or to speak without metaphor, his three great works are valuable as fascicles of priceless anti-capitalist evidence rather than as well-reasoned and structurally sound digests of it. Still, as a Socialist he was on the right road to roughly right conclusions, even if he sometimes strayed in reaching them.

When he ceased to be a Socialist he altogether lost the key to all human history and with it the ability to write historical works worth the trouble of reading. Having repented of the social indictment contained in his three valuable publications, he now makes public profession of his repentance in a worthless volume. What does the term "American Idealism," as used by the author, mean? The blurb on the jacket explains: It means a distinct national tendency running counter to the erroneous notion that Americans are a severely practical people, concerned with material ambitions only.

What fool was ever foolish enough to ascribe severe practicality and exclusively material ambitions to all Americans? And what fool will believe Mr. Myers disclaiming that they are the main lineaments of most Americans—and of most other people besides? What possible good can it do to describe the outstanding phenomena of American life and history as manifestations of a disinterested benevolence indigenous to God's country? Yet such, according to Mr. Myers, they are, with the memory of Tammany Hall, of an iniquitous Supreme Court, and of the maldororous accumulation of Great Fortunes thrust out of sight.

Not Mr. Hearst—as witness a certain celebrated telegram—but the moral sense of the country supplied the Spanish-American War; not the current of economics, as Mr. Wilson once averred, but our nobility of soul drew us into the World War; not high finance in search of opportunities for investments, but our unquenchable desire to secure "Liberty for Other Countries" (Chapter XV) accounts for our doings in China, Colombia, Porto Rico, Mexico, and so forth.

Of 349 pages of such drivel, perhaps the most outrageous is contained in the chapter dealing with the initial history of the American Constitution. Compare James O'neal's chapter, dealing with the same topic, in "The Workers in American History," with the absurdities of the repentant and eulogistic Mr. Myers, and you will be able to weigh the respective merits of Socialism and Sympathy as explanatory principles.

As an introductory gift, thrown into the bargain, the reader gets the following quotation, printed in extra heavy lettering on the jacket: "The chief ideal of the American people is idealism." That is almost as good, in its way, as the profound dictum of the medical candidate in Moliere's comedy, "Quare est opium dormitivum? Quid inest ei vis quaedam dormitiva?" (Why is opium sleep-inducing? Because it has a certain power of inducing sleep.)

Need I tell the readers of The New Leader that this pearl was dropped by Calvin Coolidge?

## Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

Until the appearance of the work of V. F. Calverton intelligent literary criticism in America was the isolated exception.

In bewildering succession, Sinclair Lewis, Charles Norris, Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson and others have given America a great and new literature.

The orthodox critics have been at a loss to explain this deep-seated departure from the accustomed traditions of American writers. In most cases, literary criticism has been but the expression of pale personal reactions of middle-class-minded critics, sometimes called "liberal," at other times "conservative."

It remained for Calverton to place in its true historical and social perspective the amazing ferment that has been going on in American literature.

"Critical Cruisings" will be criticism with a meaning and a purpose. As Calverton has stated the keynote of his forthcoming contributions:

"We ought to choose books that should arouse comment and, as often as possible, controversy. The aesthetes ought to be attacked, the Menckeniens, the Wiggams, etc."

Among the books to be discussed in the first four columns will be Floyd Dell's "Intellectual Vagabondage," Charles Norris' "Pig Iron," Stuart Sherman's "Critical Woodcuts" and H. L. Menckens' "Americana."

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What makes this assertion all the more extraordinary is the fact that Countee, whose first volume, "Color," has just been issued by Harpers, is not yet twenty-one. Here, indeed, must be a youth of astonishing powers in the expansive field of poetry, and what is more, Countee is that youth in the flesh.

One of Oscar Wilde's many epigrams is to the effect that to be popular is to be mediocrity. In the case of Countee Cullen, the observation falls flat. And there are reasons. One of them is, very fortunately, by the way, that Countee chooses themes incidentally appealing to the lover of poetry. Moreover, he possesses that rare gift of exquisite expression that stamps him the genuine singer of words. To be sure, Countee is occasionally off the track; even the best of us fall out of form; but Countee's aberrations are so very few as to be negligible.

Sincerity is the soul of writ. Surely it cannot be said of Countee Cullen that he lacks earnestness. He is a soul that longs for beauty and for understanding. His eyes are magic crystals. They glimpse the fleet, elusive threads that feebly bind this fragile web these poets call beauty. And let it be said in Countee's favor that he never attempts to wander off into ports of pedantry. A study of some of the modern poets will convince the skeptical that the fashion today is, apparently, to inaugurate as many pretentious and unfamiliar terms into a poem as the poet is capable of. Not so with Countee Cullen. His is invariably The Right Word.

Examples are always in order. Here you have one of Countee's poems that has not appeared in a magazine, but in a program issued by the Salem Methodist Church on Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, New York, of which Countee's father, Frederick Cullen, is reverend.

**TO MY FATHER**  
The many sow, but only the chosen reap;  
Happy the wretched few if Day be brief,  
That with the cool oblivion of sleep  
A dawning Night may smoothe the smart of grief.

If from the soil our sweat enriches  
apout  
One meagre blossom for our  
hands to bloom,  
Accustomed indigence provokes a  
shout  
Of praise that life becomes so  
bountiful.

But ushered regally into your own,  
Look where you will, as far as  
eye can see,  
Your little seeds are to a fullness  
grown,  
And golden fruit is ripe on every  
tree.

Yours is no fairy gift; no heritage  
Without travail, to which weak  
wills aspire;  
This is a merited and grief-earned  
wage  
From One who holds His ser-  
vants worth their hire.

So has the shyest of your dreams  
come true,  
Built not of sand, but of the  
Solid Rock,  
Impregnable to all that may ac-  
cruce  
Of elemental rage, storm, stress,  
and shock.

It seems that Countee Cullen has acted on behalf of innumerable Negro youths in penning so significant a poem. How many of us would invoke the gods for, not inspiration, but words. The Muse has not been keenly to Countee. He has wooed her ardently, earnestly, beautifully; and he has made her his.

An epidemic of epitaphs evidently is sweeping the country of poets today. Even this writer has been guilty of having had a batch of epitaphs published. But few of these epitaphs will survive. Among the foremost who will live, in all probability, will be the ebony form of Countee Cullen. For scarcely one of our American poets is so happily possessed of the enviable gift of creating such whimsical epitaphs as is Countee Cullen. Harper's Magazine has been carrying them for the last several issues; and it is no wonder. Surely, one who can say anything as tersely as this deserves to be

## Max Pine Honored on Birthday

Sixty-Two Years Old, the Veteran Labor Leader Is Still in the Forefront of the Workers' Movement.

Max Pine, the veteran of the Jewish Movement, approaches his sixtieth birthday. He is now as he was at the beginning of his eventful career, full of youthful spirit and confidence in mankind.

His life was a stormy one, but rich in experience. The sufferings and cries of the toiling masses gave him no rest. He responded wholeheartedly, plunging into the great and noble work of forging the ranks of oppressed labor into an organized body. Unions were formed and the fight against exploitation and slavery became acute and effective. Max Pine was then recognized and acclaimed as the leader of the workers, the exponent of their ideals, their spokesman.

Pine was nineteen when he came to America. Not finding work in his own trade, which was printing, he adopted the knee-pants trade as a new means of livelihood. He joined the Knee-pants makers union and immediately became one of its most active members. A short while after he was elected secretary of that organization and led the workers in a general strike. The strike was won and Pine came to the fore as a forceful leader. His popularity has grown immensely and his advice and assistance was looked for by workers of other trades. There is no organization in which immigrant workers predominate, to which Max Pine has not given his help and the best that is in him.

The historical strike of the tailors in 1912 was of tremendous significance in Max Pine's career as a Labor Leader. The big masses of tailors worked under the most deplorable conditions. The sweating system was then at its height. The trade was unorganized, the tailors enslaved and downhearted. In 1911 he had undertaken the task of organizing the tailors

and with the help of the labor movement he succeeded, in a period of one year, to call out thirty thousand tailors on strike. Under his leadership the strike was won. As a result of this victory, all other unions in the needle industries strengthened their positions and secured decent conditions for their members.

Max Pine was and still is a powerful speaker and possesses an almost limitless energy. His wit is sparkling. He is profound and earnest. With great devotion and love he serves the labor movement and staunchly believes in its just cause and rights.

He was Secretary-Treasurer of the United Hebrew Trades, until recently. He held this post, with some interruption, almost the entire time of its existence. In fact he was its pioneer and helped to establish this competent, economic organization which embraces the entire Jewish Labor Movement. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Daily Forward and is still a co-worker. At one time he was its Editor. As a member of the Socialist Party, he is ever a conscientious and loyal worker. For years he advocated its doctrines and ideals.

Max Pine is sixty years old. Sixty years of life is but a usual occurrence. In this case, however, it is a life full of wonderful events; it is one long unabated, uninterrupted forward march to enlightenment and the emancipation of the working class.

In recognition of Max Pine's devotion to the cause and in appreciation of his sterling qualities as a man and comrade, the Labor and Progressive movement is tendering him a banquet on Friday, April 30th, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, New York. This will be a truly representative gathering and a joyous manifestation of love and respect to a worthy comrade.

## French Leaders Protest Rivera Terror

THE recent revival of official terrorism in Spain by Primo de Rivera, as evidenced by dispatches telling of the wholesale arrests of alleged Catalan rebels, Communists, unionists and other persons not in agreement with the dictatorship so enthusiastically lauded by Alexander P. Moore, former American Ambassador in Madrid, and similar "unbiased observers," has drawn a sharp protest from a representative group of French intellectual workers and Deputies. As printed in the Paris Humanite of March 30, the protest reads:

"The military reaction is weighing heavily upon unhappy Spain.

"Far from diminishing, the violence of the dictatorship is increasing. The prisons are filled, but nevertheless, fresh trials are arranged for and new persecutions are being prepared.

"Coincidentally with the spring offensive planned in Morocco, an offensive is beginning in Spain against the workers and all those who do not wish to bend their heads to the despotism of General Primo de Rivera.

"The minions of the reaction (the somatenes) commit murder openly by day in the streets of Barcelona and the police are arresting hundreds of

citizens suspected of 'Catalonianism,' 'Syndicalism' or 'Communism.'

"The big trial of those accused of Catalanism is soon to begin, as is that of the ex-Central Committee of the Communist party in Barcelona, whose members, Joaquin Maurin, Oscar Perez Solis, Victor Colome and Felix Fresno, have already been in prison two years awaiting trial.

In Valencia, Cesario Cervera and Jose Pla will soon appear before the judges and be tried for their lives. These two men are accused of having defended themselves against premeditated attacks by the Fascist syndicates upon the workers' organizations.

"In every city of Spain, large or small, there is a prison, and every Spanish prison is filled with political prisoners.

"This horrible situation is about to be aggravated still more, as the Dictator wishes to have his hands free for his year in Morocco, into which he is now drawing the French Government, upon which he is counting for the reconquest of the Rifian territory.

"French public opinion, as in the days of the execution of Francisco Ferrer, should raise its voice in behalf of the hatefully oppressed Spanish workers. It should resolutely come to the aid of the victims of unbridled repression. It should demand the end of the military dictatorship in Spain, the re-establishment of the liberties destroyed by the will of a reactionary adventurer, the liberation of all the political prisoners and general amnesty.

"(SIGNED)  
"JEAN LONGUET, HENRI BARBUSSE, ROMAIN ROLLAND, J. SEVERINE, HENRY TORRES, JEAN ZYROMSKI, VICTOR MARGUERITE, COMPERE MOREL, ERNEST LAFONT, HENRY MARZ, PAUL-LOUIS."

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# A muse ments

## DRAMA

## THEATRES

LYNN FONTANNE



Heads the cast of the new Theatre Guild production, "At Mrs. Beam's," which opens Monday night at the Guild Theatre.

### 'Bride of the Lamb' Engrossing Drama

Alice Brady Does Splendid Work in Wm. Hurlbut's Play of Religious Emotionalism

"BRIDE OF THE LAMB," William Hurlbut's new play at the Greenwich Village Theatre, in which Alice Brady is starring, is one of the most remarkable plays of this season, and Miss Brady's performance is one of the most striking. The third of the plays of the current season using as their theme religious mania expressing themselves as sex aberrations, "Bride of the Lamb" is infinitely superior in every way to "Devils" and "The Virgin." Mr. Hurlbut's play strikes straight at religious emotionalism—at the very heart of religion itself—and shows that it is merely an expression of abnormal sex psychology. And to those even slightly familiar with the symbolism of psycho-analysis, "Bride of the Lamb" is the most outspoken play New York has ever seen.

Alice Brady acts the part of Mrs. Ina Bowman, colorless wife of the humdrum village dentist of a small mid-Western town, typical wife of a typical colorless gentleman, religious in a lackadaisical way and more interested in the way the movie serials work out than in almost anything else. Into the town comes the "Reverend" Albaugh, a traveling evangelist of the Billy Sunday type, a breezy, vulgar, ignorant, loud, and noisy "Getter for the Lord," as he reverently describes himself. He finds lodgings for the week in the Bowman home, just at a time when Ina is particularly disgusted with her husband because of one of his vast tirades.

Albaugh represents romance, virility, adventure, to Ina. His intimately personal preaching of The Lamb and God and Jesus and Fountain of Love are in perfectly understandable sex symbols—that is, to those who know a little about Freudianism and long before the week is up Ina is passionately, insanely in love with him. She robs her husband and her child's bank to buy him a present; she starves her family to give him the daintiest of foods. And when the week's revival campaign is over she begs him to take her with him. When he refuses, she grovels on the floor and begs Jesus to take her.

Albaugh returns and takes her into his arms; but the next morning comes, and she is again faced with separation from him. Her husband is an insuperable obstacle, but by now she is quite mad and she poisons him, and begs Albaugh again to take her with him. Just at this juncture, Albaugh's long-neglected wife, abandoned 18 years before, comes to claim him, and Ina breaks into wild and hysterical laughter, realizing that her crazy deed had been in vain.

At the end she is taken away by the sheriff, after she had decked herself in marriage veil and garlands, asking

### Vienna Burgtheatre Celebrates Its 150th Year

APRIL 8 was 150 years since the "Burgtheater" started its existence. Quite a number of festive productions are to be given this month to celebrate the occasion. The Burgtheater was opened in 1776 under the auspices of the Emperor Joseph II, a liberal-minded Hapsburg ruler, who effected many reforms.

Gradually the theatre produced Lessing, Schiller, Goethe, Hebbel, and other German classics, and of earlier Austrian dramatists Raimund and Grillparzer. In particular its Shakespeare performances made it famous. In the course of many years a unique company was gathered, and the Burgtheater became the leading German stage. Under the management of Franz von Dingelstedt (1870 to 1881) a new era was opened with the production of Shakespeare's historical plays, which up to that time had been practically unknown in Germany. Their success was so great that from that period onward the historical plays have been done in Germany times out of number, and still form part of many repertoires there.

Even today old men and women who witnessed the productions at the old Burgtheater speak with the greatest enthusiasm of those great generations of actors and their admirable ensemble playing. Sonnenthal, Baumeister, Hartmann, Krastel, Gabillon, Lewinsky, Mitterwurzer, Kalnz, Amalia Halzinger, Charlotte Wolter are only a few of the artists who marked the climax of the German classical stage. Up to this day the Burgtheater has remained the theatre of the German and Austrian classics par excellence. In modern drama it has presented Hauptmann, Sudermann, Unruh, Schnitzler, Schopenhauer, Bahr, and many others.

In autumn, 1888, the beautiful, modern building of the new Burgtheater, on the Franzensring, was opened. It is a gorgeous theatre, in red and gold, but too large for more intimate effects. While, according to unanimous reports, the acoustics of the old Burgtheater were ideal and the actors could converse on the stage almost as if in a drawing room, the big new house proved disappointing in that direction, and the players on its large stage have to speak rather loudly to be understood at all.

Director Franz Herterich has been

good enough to give me an interview, writes the correspondent of the London "Observer," and to speak on the special connection of the Burgtheater with Shakespeare and modern English dramatists. On the eve of the festival "Hamlet" was given, and "Macbeth" and "Coriolanus" will shortly follow. Later on it is intended to produce new mise-en-scenes of "As You Like It" and "Othello."

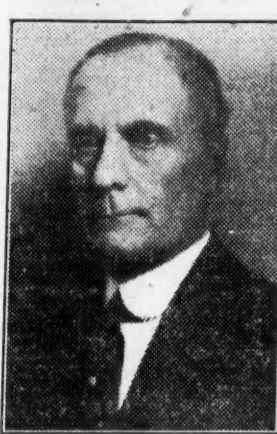
As for modern British authors, Sir James Barrie's "Quality Street" was a great success in Vienna, but it is Bernard Shaw in particular, without whom the repertoire of the Burgtheater seems almost impossible. For the last fourteen years "Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Pygmalion" have been in the repertoire. During the past season "The Philanderer," which is not done much in Germany, had a good reception here, and in the current season "Major Barbara" has been brought out and "Candida" revived. For the next season "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" has been acquired.

In March of last year Mr. John Galsworthy's "Windows" was given in Vienna for the first time. It has remained in the repertoire, and on April 10 a special production of it with the Burgtheater ensemble was broadcasted by the Radio Company, at the opening of which Herr Herterich delivered a short speech on the author. In the course of this month the first German performance of Mr. Maurice Baring's play, "June and After," is to be given by the Burgtheater.

Lessing's comedy, "Minna von Barnhelm," was given. This play was the first classical production of the old Burgtheater in 1776.

Probably several distinctions will be conferred on the most prominent members of the ensemble; one of them, Frau Wildbrandt-Baudius, finishes the sixty-fifth year of her connection with the theatre, and still appears on the stage to the delight of audiences. In consequence of the ravages caused by the war and its aftermath, the Burgtheater of today is no longer what it was during its grand period, but after a great history it still maintains a great tradition. It still forms one of the most valuable assets of Austria, and apart from the Reinhardt theatres, and possibly a few other stages in Germany, holds one of the most important positions in the German stage world.

ERNEST LAWFORD



Plays the role of the Lord Chancellor in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," which opened at the Plymouth Theatre last Monday.

### Annual Equity Show This Sunday Night at Metropolitan

One of the elaborate numbers in the Equity annual show, which will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House this Sunday evening, will introduce the Flapper Stars of Equity and the leading men who play opposite them. It is called "Sweethearts of Equity," by George Le Guere; lyrics by Clifford Gray; music by Raymond Hubbell. Those who will participate are Ethel Shutta and Leo Henning, Phyllis Cleveland and Jack Barker, Queenie Smith and Donald MacDonald, Dorothy Appleby and Russell Maek, Dorothy Mackaye and Ray Raymond.

### The Cellar Players Win Intersettlement Play Contest

The Cellar Players of the Hudson Guild received this week a silver cup as first prize in the Inter-settlement play contest of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, the finals of which were held Saturday night. The winning play in which members of the Cellar Players appeared was "Release," The Cellar Players have entered "Release" in the Little Theatre tournament later in the spring. Four houses took part—the Hudson Guild; Madison House, presenting "Boots"; the Recreation Rooms, "Jubilee"; and the School Settlement, "A Desert Dream."

### "H. M. S. Pinafore" Scores

The Shuberts Outdo Themselves in the Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's Delightful Operetta

"H. M. S. PINAFORE; or, The Lass That Loved a Sailor," now current at the Century Theatre, really deserves recapitulation in the critical reviews of the season besides what has previously been written about it.

The book of this comic opera is by W. S. Gilbert; music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was first produced at the Opera Comique in London on May 28, 1878, and received its first American performance in New York in 1878; this production was unauthorized and was followed by the first important production at the Boston Museum in November, 1878. Recent successful revivals of the opera occurred in New York in 1911 and again in 1912.

The production marked the temporary retirement of opera bouffe in America. Its dainty music and sparkling wit of its dialogue was grateful to a public which was becoming satiated by the productions of German and French composers. Gilbert's satire was keen, but the wit was always delicate, without a single touch of the coarseness which frequently marred the opera bouffe.

"Pinafore" has an inexhaustible fund of this Gilbertian wit and never fails to please an audience. It is curious to note, however, that when it was first presented in London so little interest was shown that the management decided to withdraw the offering, but eventually its success was quite phenomenal.

The story of "Pinafore" is so generally known that it is too much like repeating an old, familiar tale to outline the plot.

In the production at the Century the Shuberts have spent money and care on lavish scenic equipment and a cast that at least, if it is not perfect, possibly comes nearer to reaching that mark than any recent production in the memory of the writer.

Possibly the best singing of the evening is provided by Marion Green as the Captain, with the personal hit of the performance going to dear, round Fay Templeton as Little Buttercup, the comedy bit going to William Danforth as Dick Deadeye. Marguerite Namara, the prima donna of the cast, sings the role of Josephine. John E. mopolitan.

Hazzard plays the First Lord of the Admiralty with bumptious unction and a command of the Gilbert and Sullivan style that is equalled by Dauforth in this artist's classical conception of these roles. Tom Burke, also recruited from the concert field, like Namara, sings the hero, Ralph Rackstraw. Charles E. Gallagher is Bill Bobstay, and minor roles are taken satisfactorily by Chester Bright, Master Durkin, Emmet Douglas and Nydia d'Arnell.

The entire production has been staged by Milton Aborn, whose work giving an opera in English at the same theatre not so long ago contributed to the advancement of music for the general public in this city.

To sum up, "Pinafore" is another feather in the cap of the Messrs. Shubert, and one that theatregoers in New York that enjoy good music in contrast to the modern jazz comic opera should not miss.

Al Jolson, who concludes his special "Artists and Models" engagement at the Winter Garden next Saturday night, has arranged to visit Los Angeles and Hollywood during the brief vacation he has planned before resuming with "Big Boy."

WILTON LACKAYE



A leading member of the all-star cast in the revival of "The Two Orphans," which begins its final week at the Cosmopolitan.

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RAINBOW ROSE

### "Kosher Kitty Kelly" at The Bronx Opera House

"Kosher Kitty Kelly" will be presented at the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday.

The play, which is in three acts, is from the pen of Leon De Costa. In the cast are Sam Crichterson, Robert Leonard, Kathleen Mulqueen, Jennie Moscovitz, Dorothy Walters, Beatrice Allen, Wall Spence, Earl Mayo and others. "The Gorilla" will be the following attraction.

### Broadway Briefs

Lee Shubert will present "The Dybbuk" at the Great Northern Theatre in Chicago, beginning next Monday. David Vavil and Eva Vavil, who staged "The Dybbuk" at the Neighborhood Playhouse, have acted in a similar capacity for the production. The version being used is the adaptation by Henry G. Alsberg. Previous to the Chicago presentation, "The Dybbuk" will be seen at the Broad Street Theatre, Newark, for four performances this week-end.

"Bride of the Lamb," current at the Greenwich Village Theatre, will move to Henry Miller's Theatre Monday. William Hurlbut's play will soon be published in book form by Boni & Live-right.

The Moscow Art Theatre Musical Studio will be seen again, beginning May 3, at the Cosmopolitan Theatre. "Carmenita and the Soldier" will be played during the two week's engagement.

Edna Lawrence replaces Lois Hardy in "The Marriage Proposal," by Tchekoff, which the Triangle Theatre is now presenting on its program of one-act plays.

The all-star revival of "The Two Orphans," now being presented at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, will close with the performance of Saturday evening, May 1st.

The same cast will begin a tour in Boston at the Boston Opera House on Monday evening, May 2nd. The engagement there will be limited, as in

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Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

The vaudeville to be presented next week at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre will include Chic York and Rose King, in a comedy, "The Old Family Tin Type"; Modena's Fantastic Revue, featuring Countess Modena, violinist, and Bishop and Lynn; Joe Rome and Lou Gant; Marshall Montgomery, ventriloquist, supported by Lucille De Haven; Harry Smith and Jack Strong, and the Four Aces and a Queen.

The screen will have the first showing of Tom Mix in "Tony Runs Wild."

PALACE

Eva Tanguay; Helen Ware and company in "A Lady of the Law," a one-act drama by William E. Morris and J. W. Sayre; Dave Apollon and company in "An Apollonian Kaleidoscope," with Emily Fitzgerald and Marjorie Lane; and His Manila Orchestra; Ethel Davis with Earle Davis, with Earle Browne at the piano; Ed Healey and Allan Cross; Naughton and Gold, London comedians; Paul Remos and his Wonder Midgets; Leo Bill and company; Edwin George in "A Comedy of Errors"; Anderson and Pony.

HIPPODROME

Anna Case, lyric soprano, in a recital of song; Vera Fokina and the Michel Fokine Ballet, including Vera Ricker and Karen Marie Jensen; Joe Morris and Winnie Baldwin; Toto; Dare and Wahl; the Albertina Rasch Girls; Stan Kavanagh; Tom Davies Trio; Howard's Ponies; Minstrel Dance Revue, and Theda Bara in her new film comedy, "Mystery."

Pat and Terry Kendall, stars of the London Pavilion productions, "On With the Dance," "Still Dancing," and "Midnight Follies," will make their debut in the new Shubert revue, "The Great Temptations," which is now in rehearsal for its premiere early in May.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"AT MRS. BEAM'S," a new play by C. K. Munro, is the final production of the Theatre Guild's subscription season, and will open Monday night at the Guild Theatre. In the cast are Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Jean Cadell, Helen Westley, Henry Travers, Helen Strickland, Phyllis Connard, Dorothy Fletcher, Daisy Belmore, Leslie Barrie and Paul Nappes.

"BEAU STARS," by C. K. Munro, the English dramatist, will open at the Massfield Theatre Monday night under the management of Garth Productions, Inc., a new organization. The cast includes Estelle Winwood, Joan Maclean, Lionel Watts, Margaret St. John and Stafford Dickens.

"A FRIEND INDEED," a play of newspaper life, by Clayton Hamilton and Bernard Volke, will open at the Central Park Theatre Monday evening. The cast will include Ruth Easton, Constance Cameron, Jacquelin Souther, Ashley Cooper, Theodore St. Johns, Albert H. Allen, Ralph Hogue, J. G. Cooke and Gertrude Maurin. Mary Forrest is making the production.

"SEX," a comedy by Jane Mast, is scheduled to open at Daly's Theatre Monday night. Mae West is featured. Barry O'Neal, Warren Sterling and Ann Reader are in the cast.

### TUESDAY

"HEAD HABITS OF 1926," an intimate revue, will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre, Tuesday night. The cast includes Hume Dorr, Anne Schmidt, Edna King Hamill, Florence Selwyn, Elsie Bonwit, Marton Wolfson, Edna Hamill, John Mahin, Bob Montgomery, Willard Tobias and Larry Starbuck.

### WEDNESDAY

"ORPHEUS," will be presented by the Provincetown Players at their Playhouse on Maudslayi Street Wednesday night. Richard Hale will sing the title role.

## THEATRES



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The Funniest Show On Earth

## MUSIC

ROBERT LEONARD



One of the principals in "Kosher Kitty Kelly," which returns to the Bronx Opera House for a week beginning Monday.

## New Operas and Revivals Next Season at the Metropolitan

GENERAL Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza announces that the novelties and revivals for the next Metropolitan Opera season will include among the novelties: "The King's Henchman," opera in three acts, libretto by Edna St. Vincent Millay, music by Deems Taylor, in English; "Turandot," opera in three acts, by Renata Simoni and Giuseppe Adami, music by Giacomo Puccini, in Italian; "La Gioconda," Choralographic Comedy in one act, libretto by Luigi Pirandello, music by Alfredo Casella.

The revivals will consist of: "Die Zauberflöte," by Wolfgang A. Mozart, in German; "Fidelio," by Beethoven, in German; "Mignon," by Ambroise Thomas, in French.

The following works also will be returned to the repertoire: "L'Amore del Tre Re," by Montemezz, in Italian; "Rosenkavalier," by Richard Strauss, in German; "Le Coq d'Or," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, in French; "La Forza del Destino," by Verdi, in Italian.

## Music Notes

The Opera Players opened their third week Tuesday in "The Immortal Hour" at the Grove Street Theatre. Ruth Melville made her first appearance with the organization singing the role of Malve, the peasant woman, in whose home Etain and the King have their first meeting.

Blanche Smith-Eckles, soprano, and John H. P. McKles, tenor, will give a joint recital of classic songs and Negro spirituals at Town Hall this Friday evening.

Tom Burke, noted tenor, now appearing in "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Century Theatre, will shortly be heard in a song recital, the exact date of which will be announced presently.

Harold Bauer and Ossip Gribelovitch will give a recital this Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. The program: Concerto, C minor, Bach-Bauer; Sonata, D major, Mozart; Haydn variations, Brahms; Improvisation on Schumann's "Manfred," Reinecke; Romance, Valse, Arensky; Impromptu Rocco, Schuetz.

David Robinson and Michael Zacharevitch will give their joint violin recital Monday evening at Town Hall.

Reinhold Wehrenath, baritone, will be soloist with the People's Chorus in its tenth anniversary concert, which will be held in Carnegie Hall Tuesday night. He will give a group of seventeenth century classics. The chorus will follow, with two new songs by Mr. Camilleri, founder and conductor. Other numbers by the chorus will include choral works of Bach, Beethoven and Handel; Swedish and Yugoslav lullabies.

## BRONX YIPSELS

Bronx Yipsels

Circle 1, Seniors, held an interesting meeting on Sunday, April 18. The meeting was opened with singing of the "International." Announcement was made that the League dance will be held April 24 at the Rand School. A seven-piece band will furnish music. Every yipsel is requested to be there and help the League. A May Day program was arranged with Hoffman, Diamond and Kaufman as a committee. An essay contest will also be open to all good standing members. The topics are "Free Speech" and "What is the Purpose of the Y. P. S. L.?" No meeting on Sunday, May 9, since all members will attend the League hike. A debating team will represent us in the League tournament, to be started shortly. Members are H. Silverberg and A. E. Miller. A speaker of note will lecture on April 25 at 1167 Boston Road. All are invited to attend. The lecture will begin at 4 p. m.

## League Hike

On Sunday, May 9, the hiking season of the "League" will begin. This hike will be directed by Joshua Lieberman, of the Pioneer Youth of America. A real good time is in store for you. Bring plenty of spuds and smiles. The rest will be furnished. The place where we will hike to is not yet arranged. Leave that day open.

## HERBERT CLARK



Makes a charming "to in" "The Patsy." Barry Connors' amusing comedy now in its fifth month at the Booth Theatre.

replication, in "Iolanthe" he rewrote six lines of dialogue, added four, and omitted seven, and altered four words in the songs.

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## National

As May Day approaches, the day of the opening session of the Socialist Party national convention in Pittsburgh, evidence of increasing party activity accumulates. Emil Herman of Seattle is filling a list of dates en route to the convention. Lena Morrow Lewis of San Francisco is also speaking at a number of meetings on her way to Pittsburgh.

From Newark, Ohio comes a request for material to organize a Local. Emil Herman speaks there on April 30. From Canton, Ill., comes the news that the Local is reorganized and Comrade Lemay of Joliet writes that a Local can be organized there and asks for an organizer. Newcastle, Pa., wants a meeting for Emil Herman; Comrade Llewellyn of that city writing that every party member should try to get a new member by May Day. R. V. Johns of the same state writes that he and another member are having success in building the Local.

War mania and Ku Kluxism utterly destroyed organized Socialism in Oklahoma where the Socialist Party once had six members of the State Legislature, but Socialists there are also becoming active. S. C. Thompson of that state writes of circulating Debs citizenship petitions, getting subs for the American Appeal, and of reviving organization soon. Socialists in this state should write the National Office, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

James D. Graham of Montana writes that he plans effective work in building the party in that state this summer. Montana Socialists expect to nominate a state ticket which will help in the work of organization.

Cook County (Chicago) Socialists have engaged a County Organizer, W. R. Snow, for half time. Snow reports increased interest and activity down state. The state convention of Illinois will be held Sunday, May 23, in Douglas Park Auditorium, Chicago. The convention will nominate a state ticket and work out plans for further organization of the party in the state.

From Florida comes a letter from Charles A. Byrd, who writes of the illusion of following some "great man," citing the example of the late Tom Watson. One a radical Populist, who stirred the poor whites against southern oligarchy, Watson finally led his following into a variety of freak crusades that accomplished nothing for the southern workers. When Watson died his following disappeared. The Socialist Party must now get a foothold in the south.

## Wisconsin

Socialists showed their usual strength in the recent Milwaukee County local elections. Joseph A. Padway and Carl R. Hampel were elected to minor judicial positions. Both were elected by good majorities over their opponents. In the town of Milwaukee three Socialists were elected and two others lost by narrow margins. John F. Kleist was returned to the office of supervisor; John A. Krause was re-elected clerk; Edward Eschrich was elected treasurer. Hugo Eschrich, for town supervisor, lost by three votes. In the race for town assessor, Walter Richter lost to his opponent by 97 votes. In West Allis the two Socialist aldermen—Frank H. Oakley, Second Ward, and Vern Rogers, Fourth Ward—were re-elected.

## New England

The New England district held its annual convention Sunday, April 11, at the party's headquarters, 21 Essex street, Boston. The convention was opened at 10:45 a. m. by District Secretary Levenberg. There were about sixty delegates present representing locals and branches throughout New England. Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield was elected chairman, and Joseph Bearak of Boston, vice-chairman of the day.

Committees were elected on resolutions, constitution and organization, finance and American appeal. The committee on organization, finance and American appeal was Levenberg, Boston; Reivo, Pittsburgh; Moro, Everett; Committee on resolutions, Parker, Laakso, Fitchburg; Marcus, Rower, Boston; Lahdemaki, Worcester. Committee on constitution, Bearak, Boston; Hutchins, Greenfield; Kuku, Maynard.

Resolutions were passed requesting the New England district of the Vermand to act in closer co-operation with the Socialist party of New England; urging restoration of citizenship to all conscientious objectors; state control and ownership of all public service corporations; condemning activities and propaganda carried on by American capitalists in Mexico and pledging our support in eradicating such prejudice as is being created and extending fraternal greetings to the workers in Mexico; pledging support to the A. F. of L. in its membership drive and urging unaffiliated members to join the union of their trade; protesting against the inhuman abuses carried on by the mill owners and the local police in Passaic, N. J., extending our sympathy to the strikers, and offering our moral and financial support; denouncing the bill on alien registration recently presented to Congress and conveying our protest to the committee before which the bill is pending; urging that party locals co-operate with the young people in organizing Y. P. S. L. circles. The new General District Committee

## New Jersey

May Day will be fittingly celebrated in a number of New Jersey localities. In Hudson County (excepting Bayonne) the English, Jewish and Italian branches of the party, in conjunction with the Hudson County branches of the Workers' Circle, will hold a mass meeting Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, at Party Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City. The principal speakers at this meeting will be Frederick Kraft and Max Pine. Comrade Kraft has been prominent in the movement in Jersey City for many years, has been candidate for Governor, and during the war was sentenced to five years in Atlanta under the infamous Espionage act. Comrade Pine, who will speak in Jewish, was for years secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and is at present connected with the Jewish Daily Forward.

In Bayonne the Socialists have arranged for a May Day celebration of their own at the Bayonne Labor Lyceum. An interesting program has been prepared.

In Passaic the May Day celebration which the Socialists of that city had intended to hold has been merged with the mass meeting and concert being held at Kenter's Hall, Passaic, on Saturday evening, May 1, for the benefit of the Passaic strikers.

In Elizabeth the Jewish branch of the party has joined with the Workers' Circle in arranging for a celebration on Saturday evening, May 1, at the Workers' Circle Building.

Atlantic City  
One of the first results in New Jersey of the present National Organization Campaign is the organization of a new local in Atlantic City with a charter membership of ten. The new local has made arrangements for a May Day celebration on Sunday evening, May 2, at 31 South New York avenue. It is expected that Leo M. Harkins, member from New Jersey of the N. E. C., will address the gathering and present the charter and membership cards to the new local and its members.

## New York City

A mass meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh street, Friday evening, April 23, to voice the protest of the Socialists, Trade Unionists and Liberals of New York City against the outrages upon civil liberties and the brutality against the strikers in New Jersey. The speakers are Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays, Judge Jacob Panken, Abraham I. Shipiloff and James O'Neal. The meeting is arranged under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party, City Committee; the Civil Liberties Union, the International Pocketbook Workers' Union and the International Jewelry Workers' Union. Admission is free.

Arrangements for the many meetings, concerts and celebrations on May Day are in progress and a complete schedule of meetings, speakers, etc., will appear in next week's New Leader. The United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Party of Greater New York, the Jewish Socialist League and the Young People's Socialist League are co-operating in these demonstrations. The larger and important gatherings are at the Forward Hall (afternoon), Brownsville Labor Lyceum (afternoon and evening), Amalgamated Temple (evening), Harlem Socialist Educational Center (afternoon and evening) and Local Bronx at Branch 7 headquarters, 4215 Third Avenue.

Socialists of Greater New York will be pleased to know that Rennie Smith, M. P., one of the most brilliant and eloquent of our British Socialists, will be with us again the first week in May. Those who have heard him before will want to hear him again. Those who haven't heard him will be given an other chance. He will speak on Monday evening, May 3, at Kingsway Mansions, 1602 Avenue P, Brooklyn; on Tuesday evening, May 4, at Branch 7, Socialist Party, Bronx County, in their hall, 4215 Third Avenue (corner Tremont avenue); on Wednesday evening, May 5, in Washington Heights. (See next week's New Leader for hall, etc.)

The Socialists of Greater New York are rendering able assistance to the strikers of Passaic, N. J., and the soft coal miners of Pennsylvania. Money and clothing are being received at the office of the City Committee, Room 401, 7 East Fifth street, and promptly forwarded to the strikers' relief agencies. A donation of \$10 was received from the United Progressive Women of Coney Island and was forwarded to the Passaic strikers.

## WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers! Always Look For This LABEL WAITERS & Waitresses' Union LOCAL 1

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## Harlem Drive for Members

Harlem Socialists are responding to the call of the National Office for a drive for new party members. Harlem branches have arranged a light supper, dance and entertainment for the evening of May Day at the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 East 106th street. A special welcome is being prepared for new members and prospects, who are given a hearty invitation to attend. Sam Schwartz will provide the jazz band and Comrade Zulekoff has promised to take care of the hungry. Many tickets have been mailed to prospects and sympathizers. Active members in charge assert that those who miss this affair will regret it, for it will be a May Day celebration long to be remembered.

## BROOKLYN

## Central Committee

The Central Committee will meet Saturday, April 24, at the county office, 167 Tompkins avenue. Delegates are urged to attend without fail at 8:30.

## Coney Island

A branch of the Jewish Socialist Verband has been formed in Coney Island and all comrades living in that section are urged to join. For information apply to the Secretary, J. Likofsky, 2574 West Twenty-seventh street, or to County Secretary I. M. Chatouff.

## 5th A. D.

The Branch will meet Sunday, April 25, at 329 Stuyvesant avenue, at 3:30 p. m., and after a short business session, reading and discussion of Otto Bauer's articles on Russia will take place. All members are urged to attend these discussion meetings, which are growing more and more interesting.

## Bronx

May Day demonstrations will start 4 p. m. A strong committee, supported by a Y. P. S. L. committee, will man each open-air meeting. A sufficient number of New Leaders will be provided to cover these meetings.

The local get-together and entertainment to be held at the headquarters of Branch 7 will start at 8:30 p. m. All Bronx members and their friends are urged to be present. Admission free. The women comrades have promised to prepare refreshments. Nuf sed! The Executive Committee on April 19 approved ways and means to canvass delinquent members as well as resident Socialists who are not taking active part in the work of the party. A general membership meeting will be held Friday, May 7.

The Executive Secretary reported a great increase in the sale of dues stamps. For the past two months the sale has more than trebled. The sale of State assessment stamps for the State Convention was more than encouraging. The election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention was referred to the general membership meeting, and the agenda will be debated at said meeting.

Samuel Orr was elected to represent Bronx County on the State Committee at the executive session held March 31. The Bronx vote on National Convention delegates has shown more than the usual interest. Returns have been prompt. This indicates a healthy interest. Bronx members will vote for referendum on one local for the greater city at their respective branch meetings and also at the general party meeting, May 7, at local headquarters.

## Queens

At a joint meeting of Branches Jamaica and Ridgewood held at 57 Beaufort avenue, Jamaica, April 18, Ernest Welch and Harry T. Smith were elected delegates to the State Convention, with Israel Goldin and James O'Neal as alternates. Barnett Wolf was re-elected to the State Committee. The members voted on the amalgamated referendum and showed much interest in the prospects for renewed activities in the line of organization. A committee was chosen to try to arrange for a series of meetings to be addressed by August Claessens and other able speakers. Eleven dollars was raised for the National Convention Fund.

## Yipseldom

On Saturday evening, April 24, Circle Seven, at 8 Attorney street, will conclude its winter season of educational work with a debate. Comrade Hockberg, Educational Director of the Circle, has taken great pains in the arrangement of the program. The debate will be on the subject: "Public

policy requires the abolition of the Eighteenth Amendment by the U. S. Congress." Comrade Samuel Ulinoff will uphold the affirmative, while Comrade Jacob Yager will present the negative. All those wishing to spend an enjoyable evening are invited to this gathering at 8 Attorney street, New York City. After the debate the Circle will adjourn to the Yipsel dance at the Rand School Auditorium.

## Harlem Yipsels

On May Day the Y. P. S. L. circles of Harlem, both young and seniors, will conduct annual meetings in conjunction with the Socialist Party of Harlem. Literature will be distributed, such as the "Debs Circular." The New Leader and the American Appeal Names will be taken for prospective members.

The Executive Committee will take care of the business of the circle, and our Friday night meetings will be devoted only to educational work. On Friday we will have a lecturer and one educational program of our own.

Leonard C. Kane will talk on Friday, April 23, at 3 p. m., on "Tricks of American and Foreign Politics." On Sunday mornings we are to have hikes and athletic games and some Sunday afternoon sing-alongs, to which outsiders are invited.

We have a debating team which will compete with other circles and outside organizations.

## Junior Yipsels

Dr. Globus will speak to Circle 1 at 218 Van Slen avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 p. m. Friday evening, April 23. All comrades are invited to attend.

A speaker will address Circle 2 this Saturday, April 24, at 4 p. m. at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. All comrades invited to attend.

Circle 10 of 1465 St. Marks avenue, will meet hereafter with Circle 11 at Circle 11 Headquarters, 1338 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday evenings at 7:45 p. m.

Circle 8 of Boro Park will hold their regular meetings every Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd street, near 14th avenue. All comrades invited to attend. Sara Bloom is organizer.

## Brooklyn Yipsels

Circle 1 attention! A lecture is coming to this circle Friday night at 8:30 sharp. The subject announced by Dr. J. Globus is "What Part Do Ideals Play in the Realization of Socialism?" Admission free to all. Attend at 218 Van Slen avenue, Workmans Circle Headquarters.

## CITY LECTURES

Friday, April 23

MASS MEETING—Protest against lawlessness and brutality of New Jersey police and courts. Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, New York. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays, Judge Jacob Panken, James O'Neal and Abraham I. Shipiloff.

JOSEPH M. OSMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn; 8:30 p. m.: "The Social Mind in the Making."

Saturday, April 24

LEON SAMSON, Labor Temple, 244 East 14th Street; 8:30 p. m.: "Civilized Property."

Sunday, April 25

ADELE KEAN ZAMETKIN, East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway, Manhattan; 8:30 p. m.: "The Food Abuses of Our Civilization."

SYMPOSIUM—Bronx Free Fellowship, 1391 Boston Road; 8:30 p. m.: "Tributes to Christianity by Representatives of Other Faiths."

WILL DURANT, Labor Temple, 244 East 14th Street; 8:30 p. m.: "Edgar Allan Poe."

HARRY F. WARD, Labor Temple, 244 East 14th Street; 8:30 p. m.: "Liberalism and Labor in Japan."

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, The Community Church, 34th Street and Park Avenue; 11 a. m.: "The Seven Deadly Sins of Milligram."

MELISTER COLEMAN and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, The Community Forum, 34th Street and Park Avenue; 8 p. m.: "The Passaic Strike."

Monday, April 26

J. L. EFROS, 23rd A. D. Kings, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn; 8:30 p. m.: "Socialism and Morality."

DR. HARRY FINKEL, Labor Temple, 12th Street and Second Avenue; 8:15 p. m.: "Health, Happiness and Life."

Thursday, April 29

AUGUST CLAESSENS, 13th-19th A. D. Kings, 41 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn; 8:30 p. m.: "The Measure of Progress."

Friday, April 30

JOSEPH M. OSMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn; 8:30 p. m.: "Mental Mechanisms: How We Fool Ourselves."

Ignorance is the channel through which fear attacks human life.—Sir George Gray.

## WORKMEN'S SICK &amp; DEATH BENEFIT FUND

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED 1886

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346 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York

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Death Benefit.....\$3,181,370.89

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# THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1926

## GREEN DEFENDS STRIKE

TO President Green of the American Federation of Labor is due the warmest praise for his excellent statement of the issues involved in the Passaic strike. Merely because these strikers are not in the A. F. of L. is no reason why any labor organization should stand by without protest against the shameful prostitution of the public powers to a handful of mill owners. Experience has shown that such naked class rule finally returns home to any organization that remains silent.

The statement is especially fine in its consideration of the Communist smoke screen which the mill owners and their servile tools have raised. If every striker was a member of the A. F. of L. it is certain that the measureless greed of the corporation oligarchs would induce them to fight the demands of the strikers just the same. It is this aspect of the struggle which Green stresses. Behind this screen the owners and authorities attempt to justify their Cossack rule in the suppression of all civil rights of the strikers.

Experience has shown that the masters of American industry have often resorted to the mailed fist against strikers even in the case of A. F. of L. organizations. The brutal massacre of men, women and children of striking miners in the tent colony of Ludlow nearly fifteen years ago and the frightful brutalities frequently committed by the armed mercenaries of mine owners in West Virginia will be recalled in this connection. Our industrial junkies really do not care two whoops in hell about the political beliefs of their revolting serfs. They do not ask whether the striker who is to be clubbed, jailed or injunctioned is a Democrat, a Republican, a Socialist or a Communist. All workers are treated alike. President Green's statement measures up to the best traditions of labor solidarity and it deserves special commendation.

## THE PULLMAN SMOKER

ONE of the peculiar contradictions of some of our intellectuals who revolt against the Babbitt type of mind is their complaints regarding the Pullman smoker since the enactment of the Volstead Act. They assert that the smoker has become a drab and uninteresting place. Conversation and repartee have departed. Gloom, broods over men who congregate there, and conversation lacks the sparkle, wit and fervor of the pre-Volstead age.

We disagree. It may be true that the Pullman smoker is not what it used to be. Brisk conversation may be no more, but we do not know that this is a loss. Our recollection is that before Volstead and after him the smoker was and is now a retreat for Babbitts. It was never a place for the exchange of ideas. It has always been a clearing house for shop talk. Lawyers without ideas outside their trade, soap and pill agents asking you "What is your line?" bullneck politicians with a vacuum above the ears, young upstarts who never learned to think, and all discussing the markets, the baseball score, Calvin Coolidge's latest drive and the murder case that happens to be the most conspicuous in the headlines.

If Volstead has cast gloom over these birds and has contributed to closing their mouths he is a great benefactor. But he has done nothing of the kind. Babbitt still occupies the smoker, and the mention of Einstein, Shaw, Tolstoy, Buckle or Darwin evokes only a glassy stare. He is bored. As a he-man and go-getter he wants to talk shop, for outside "his line" he is completely lost.

No, the Pullman smoker is now what it was in the age of Woodrow and Roosevelt, an intellectual vacuum, and the repeal of the Volstead Act will not change it.

## CONTROL OF AIR

EXCLUSION of Norman Thomas from Station WEAJ after he had been illegally arrested for speaking in behalf of the Passaic strikers again presents the issue of censorship of the air. Thomas had been engaged to broadcast an address which was cancelled after the arrest. The address was later delivered at the Town Hall, and it proved to be a plea in favor of making the great men in literature, science and art the heroes of children rather than the "swashbucklers and politicians."

Every radio station in the United States has broadcast the type of "heroes" that Thomas condemns, and the radio has become a special channel of propaganda for militarism and bogus nationalism. A subtle censorship has grown up. It is not allowed. In fact, the responsible agents of these stations would deny that there is any censorship; but the facts are against them. It is not necessary to embody censorship in a statute. It may be rooted deeply in custom, prejudice and material interests, and be enforced just as effectively as though soldiers barred "undesirable" speakers.

The expense of constructing and maintaining a radio station in the first place involves the investment of a large sum of capital. This automatically makes the invention an instrument of the capital-owning class. That class has its ideas of what it wants broadcast and what it would exclude from the air. Like the newspaper, its first consideration is not a free forum or the dissemination of information, but its management as a business concern.

The radio has become a capitalist institution. The trade unions of Chicago expect to maintain a radio which will involve a large expenditure of money. We have already observed a protest from some Junker in the West against any trade union obtaining access to the air. The assumption is that the air belongs to the capitalist class, and any invasion of it by others is an invasion of capitalist property. That view is back of the exclusion of Thomas, disguise it as apologists may.

## SOLJAHS INSULTED!

THAT our militarist fops feel as pompous as any of their breed elsewhere was demonstrated at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. last Sunday. Speaking on "Disarmament and World Peace," Dr. Cadman expressed his opposition to turning schools and colleges into military barracks for making soldiers. Announcement of the subject was sufficient to attract a group of army officers, who gathered in the rear of the hall.

It is the custom at the Bedford Forum to permit written questions at the end of each lecture, but these birds consider themselves of superior breed to ordinary human beings. No written questions for them; they must speak. Here was potential cattle for slaughter in war presuming to disagree with the fops. Written questions may do for cattle, but officers of the army must speak at any meeting where sentiments are expressed that should be "corrected."

A lieutenant proceeded to speak. The audience refused to listen to him and he persisted. Sensation! With the aid of police the ushers escorted the little band of militarists to the sidewalk. Yes, soljahs treated as though they were just ordinary human beings! Just think of it! Right out on the sidewalk, and nobody willing to accord them the respect which military insolence usually exacts from civilian cattle!

Of course, the empty-heads are sore. It isn't often that a civilian audience has the courage to resent the impudence of these uniformed Babbitts, and the resentment came from an unexpected quarter last Sunday. It is a very encouraging incident, another sign that our professional goosesteppers are not going to have their own way in making us all conscripts to serve their reactionary views.

## THE PRICE WE PAY

A SIGNIFICANT admission is made by a writer in a letter to Black Diamond, a leading journal of the coal industry. He establishes an intimate relation between deaths of men killed in the mines and the itch for profits. Writing from personal knowledge, he traces the relation of cause and effect from the owners down through the hierarchy until it reaches the dying or the dead miner. "The stockholders are on the back of the president of the company for dividends," he says. "In turn the president goes after the general manager for lower operating costs; the general manager goes after the superintendent for lower costs, and when it gets down to this point the superintendent is generally told that if he cannot produce coal cheaper he will have to get out." The pressure reaches the foreman, who economizes on supplies and safety factors. Dead miners constitute the by-product.

The trouble lies in the fact that mines are not owned and operated to produce coal. They are sources of producing dividends for owners. Profit is the product that is desired, not coal. The latter is mined because it is profitable, not because it is useful. If another profit could be made by placing the coal back in the mines this would be done. It is only incidental that the coal is finally put to some useful purpose. As a matter of fact, if the coal supply of each mine was purchased and not put to some useful service—if it was dumped into the sea, for example—the owners would sell it for the dividends to be obtained.

What is true of mining is true of all capitalist-owned industry. Human beings are also a secondary consideration, as the writer shows by the excerpt we quote above. Railroads are owned to produce dividends, not to transport passengers and freight. When we become civilized we will begin to produce things for the purpose of enjoying them and save human life at the same time. A Socialist world will give first consideration to human beings instead of to the enrichment of useless owners.

For permission to print "What is a Gentleman?" by Yaffie, in The New Leader of April 10, we are indebted to Labor Age, which owns the American copyright to Yaffie's writings.

## The Supreme Tragedy

Listen, my masters! I speak naught but truth.  
From dawn to dawn they drifted on and on,  
Not knowing whither nor to what dark end.  
Now the North froze them, now the hot South scorched.  
Some called to God, and found great comfort so;  
Some gnashed their teeth with curses, and some  
laughed  
An empty laughter, seeing they yet lived,  
So sweet was breath between their foolish lips.  
Day after day the same relentless sun,  
Night after night the same unyielding stars.  
At intervals fierce lightnings tore the clouds,  
Showing vast hollow spaces, and the sleet  
Hissed, and the torrents of the sky were loosed.  
From time to time a hand released its grip,  
And some pale wretch slid down into the dark  
With stifled moan, and transient horror seized  
The rest who waited, knowing what must be.  
At every turn strange shapes reached up and clutched  
The whirling wreck, held on awhile, and then  
Slipped back into that blackness whence they came.  
Ah! hapless folk, to be so tost and torn,  
So racked by hunger, fever, fire and wave,  
And swept at last into the nameless void,  
Frail girls, strong men, and mothers with their babes!

And were none saved?  
My masters, not a soul!

Oh, shipman, woful, woful is thy fate!  
Our hearts are heavy and our eyes are dimmed,  
What ship is this that suffered such ill fate?

What ship, my masters? Know ye not?—The World!  
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836-1907).

# The News of the Week

## Farmer-Labor in Minnesota

Johnson as its candidate for Governor, and it is proposed to make a vigorous campaign. Johnson is to speak at many picnics and thus come into close contact with the farmers. The primary is a mere formality, and it is certain that upon Johnson will fall the duty of leading the campaign. In St. Paul a city ticket has also been nominated. Influential men in the movement assert that there is reason for expecting the party to poll the largest vote in its history. The growth of the party since 1918 has been rapid. In November, 1918, David H. Evans, the Farmer-Labor candidate for Governor, polled approximately 112,000 votes. This was before women obtained the ballot. Since that year the strength of the party has risen to more than 380,000, the vote given Johnson in 1924. We hope that the active members of the movement will realize their expectations of a still larger vote, but from this distance it appears that the tendency of the movement is to try to please all classes. A recent issue of the "Union Advocate" of St. Paul carries a front-page editorial which represents the implication that the party represents any special interests. "The only advantage that labor seeks," says the editorial regarding the St. Paul campaign, "is a clean and honest administration which will safeguard the interests of the public. Organized labor will get its fullest reward in satisfaction when the general interests are served and special privileges will not be granted to a few to the disadvantage of the general public." This statement lacks the fighting spirit of the old days. It is apologetic in tone. No enduring movement can be built up that does not make a more inspiring fight than these words imply, and we shall be surprised if an increased vote is reaped by them.

## Milk Grafters in Two States

Milk graft and milk adulteration in New York and New Jersey bob up in the news this week and the investigation promises a peep into the benevolent aspects of capitalism in the industry. Health Commissioner Harris is said to have presented evidence showing that bicarbonate of soda, lime and bootleg whiskey have been found in certain samples of milk that have been analyzed. Over in Jersey City Mayor Hague has suspended four officials alleged to be connected with the graft and adulteration while in New York City former Mayor Hylan has been on the grill. Hylan's memory on many matters while he was in office was very hazy and yet enough is known to warrant belief that during his administration "Honest John" had no desire for a milk scandal while he was bleeding for the "peepul." Graft in the distribution of milk is bad enough but its adulteration is a social crime. When it is remembered that large numbers of babies of the work-class are consumers of milk and that the adulterated milk endangers the health and lives of these infants, words fail us in expressing our contempt for those who are responsible for

it. The milk is certainly not adulterated to improve its quality. Only one motive can account for it and that is the itch for excessive profits on the part of officials whose duty it is to see that adulterated stuff shall not be sold. The capitalist motive of dividends and graft is thus pitted against the life and health of children and the workers supply the largest number of sacrifices to this motive. New York Socialists have over and over emphasized the need of milk distribution as a social function and this revolting situation now comes to enforce the need of a Socialist program in the industry.

## Absent Voters Worry Calvin

Our gracious Lord Calvin addressed the Daughters of the American Revolution this week and was much concerned with the increasing percentage of voters who refuse to go to the polls on election day. This decline has continued since 1880 until in the last two presidential elections barely 50 percent of the voters went to the polls. Coolidge presented a rehash of the figures which have become familiar to those who have followed the discussion in recent years and he offered nothing new to the discussion. He notes with something akin to chagrin that after a big drive by various organizations in 1924 he was elected with only about 50 percent of the voters participating in the election and asked whether the vote would not have been still smaller were it not for this drive. Whatever may be said about this great percentage of absentee voters, and this percentage is much greater than in any nation across the Atlantic, it certainly does not indicate any affection for the professional politicians of the capitalist parties. From our point of view this is hopeful. The first requirement of any worthwhile changes in this country is a refusal of an increasing number of voters to take any interest in the drive of the professional politicians. The second requirement is to educate these pessimistic voters to a knowledge of how they may make their votes count for a program of social reconstruction. One thing is sure. Capitalist politics is a failure so far as the absentee voters are concerned and when the intellectual support of capitalism becomes evident it is a forecast of changes for the better, although these changes may be long in materializing.

## Malvy Cleared By Messimy

French politics at times presents some astounding phases of malice. We recall the notorious Dreyfus affair that dragged its dirty way through years of intrigue and low ambitions, making Dreyfus himself a living sacrifice for the glory of certain scoundrels. Now comes the amazing revelation that exonerates M. Malvy from accusations that have dogged him since the outbreak of the war in 1917. This took the form of charges that Malvy had been in the confidence of Mata Hari, a fascinating woman who was executed as a spy in October, 1917. Certain correspondence passed between Madame Hari and a war-

time minister whose name began with M and ended with Y. A high court convicted Malvy of having communicated with the enemy and exiled him to Spain. Only a few weeks ago Malvy faintly in the tribune of the French Parliament while again facing the accusation, but thanks to Madame Severing, a noted Socialist writer, the real author of the letters to Madame Hari has made a public statement of his authorship. The author proves to be Adolph Messimy, former Minister of War, and Malvy stands completely exonerated. It appears from this public statement that Messimy was fascinated by the beautiful Hari who had used "all the means of seduction which she knew how to employ in incomparable fashion" to obtain his confidence. Aside from this sidelight on French politics, we should not miss its significance in imperialist politics. This bit of history suggests the question "How many capitalist nations employ alluring women to wrest secrets from politicians and diplomats of other nations?" We may be sure that if one foreign office resorts to this method others are likely to follow the example.

## Say King Fears For Mussolini

Despite cheerful tales cabled from Italy by more or less credulous American visitors and the wave of apparent enthusiasm that welcomed the return of Il Duce from his North African trip, things are far from quiet on the peninsula. A report in Impero, a Rome Fascist organ, to the effect that the puppet King was worrying about the safety of Mussolini and wanted him guarded more closely, may indicate a fresh burst of terrorism intended to stamp out the indignation caused by the death of Giovanni Amendola, the Republican leader, and the whitewashing of the murderers of Giacomo Matteotti. Reports reaching Switzerland tell of a violent clash in Genoa between a gang of Fascists who had invaded a meeting of the Young Catholics' Association and the members of the association which resulted in the invaders being worsted. In Milan eight Socialists who had been acquitted on a charge of putting up seditious posters were badly beaten by black shirts after they left the courtroom. According to a Rome report from Castelbaldo, five men were killed there while secretly making bombs "for fishing." In Reggio Calabria Professor Augusto Fabria, a teacher in the industrial school, was arrested for having used "offensive words" about Mussolini. An attempt to fool the public into believing that Deputy Amendola had left a statement absolving the Fascists from responsibility for his death in a French hospital as the result of a beating received last July was foiled when Amendola's son announced in the Paris and Rome papers that his father had made no such declaration. The Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung has been barred from circulation in any part of Italy, following a ban placed upon it in the Trent district some months ago. In New York the fund being raised for a Matteotti memorial building by Il Nuovo Mondo is nearing \$5,000.

# TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

plity of those who understand the reasons for his lack of loyalty. He is entitled to no admiration. And some of our militant patriots might reflect how much better the scab fares at the hand of labor than the man who goes over to the enemy would fare at their hands in time of war. The comparison is not perfect, but it is close enough to provoke thought.

President Green of the A. F. of L. is to be congratulated for his outspoken and stirring statement with regard to conditions in the Passaic strike. I do not recall any such ringing declaration in behalf of any body of workers not associated with the A. F. of L. I hope President Green's words fore-shadow an intelligent campaign to organize the textile workers everywhere under A. F. of L. auspices. I hope the relations of the Passaic strikers to the United Textile Workers may be adjusted to the honor and advantage of all concerned. That would in itself be a great victory. While I am in the business of hoping, may I express the further wish that President Green's personal intervention in the furriers' strike will end a sort of factional strife in that union which does nobody any good? Labor is doomed unless labor can thrash out its own differences of opinion without division in the face of the bosses.

One place where the workers and their friends must stand together regardless of differences of philosophy is in defense of the rights menaced by the little clans of Passaic and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. If the present New Jersey notion of riot law and the present Jersey police tactics are upheld it will not be Weisbord and a few other individuals who will be the chief victims, but the whole labor movement and the whole cause of justice and freedom.

The Dawes plan won't work indefinitely. This year's reparation may be paid in cash and kind but soon thereafter the amounts will be too great to be paid. American investments in Germany may be hurt by reparation demands.

Don't shoot boys. We didn't say those things. It was the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. These experts may be right or they may be wrong as to their precise estimates. On the main issue they merely confirm what every sensible school boy ought to have known. The Dawes plan provides for enslaving a nation. Its only merit was that it imposed a milder, more ordered slavery than existed under the occupation of the Ruhr and that it contained within itself some possibility of its own revision. None of the Dawes experts has ever proved that Germany would or could pay in money or kind, over any long stretch of years, the amount imposed. Neither has any one proved that other nations could accept indefinitely payments made by systematically exploiting the brains and brawn of Germany in competition with their own workers.

The economic weakness of the Dawes plan is great; its moral weakness is greater. Its only moral basis is the doctrine of the sole guilt of Germany in the war. And that doctrine is entirely exploded. That leaves the Dawes plan without foundation. It will work only so long as the German leaders fear that France may be able to impose something worse or so long as they see in the plan an instrument to keep their own workers in docile obedience. And that won't be forever.

But when the Germans fail to meet the paper reparations in the Dawes plan their beneficiaries in turn will have new reasons not to pay their debts. Why not face facts? Regardless of legalistic arguments we shall not have peace and prosperity without an all around settlement of German reparations and inter allied debts. This is the basic fact on which whatever declarations are adopted at Pittsburgh should be built. The precise form of our declaration may depend upon what the Senate does or does not do in the matter of the Italian debt settlement. As I have already said, I am opposed to that settlement, not because I think the Italians ought to pay more, but because each individual settlement makes a general settlement more difficult. There is, moreover, a still weightier argument. If this debt settlement is rejected, automatically further private loans to Mussolini will be stopped. It is a crying shame that our investors should be financing this vulgar dictator.

I had it in mind to say some more about Mussolini but I have decided I would rather use the few lines that are left me to speak about our American Mussolini over in New Jersey. Literally I can't find words strong enough to express the shame and horror all Americans ought to feel at the prostitution of the law for the deliberate purpose of breaking the strike of the textile workers in and about Passaic. If labor has any influence, economic or political, in New Jersey, now is the time to use it. The success of the tactics of the authorities of Passaic and Bergen Counties will mean that New Jersey is a slave state.

The greatest heresy in the world is the heresy of the closed mind. This is the "unpardonable sin," to shut your eyes against the light lest you see and be convinced. If the truth makes us free, then whatever hinders us from seeing truth and saying truth makes slaves of us.—Robert Whitaker.

# THE CHATTER BOX

## May Song

Because I know that somewhere  
The lilacs drug the day,  
And blossoms fringe the orchard  
And earth is glad of May—

These streets grow grey and grievous  
These roofs defile the sky,  
And if they hold me longer—  
Then I shall want to die.

William Hays, Doctor of Naturopathy, has just published a book entitled "Health Educator and Guide." Its contents should prove interesting to those seekers after health via the diet and nature method. Being oneself endowed with no disposition toward physical ill, we are in no case related to fair judgment on the broad claims of the author for his treatment. We were more than passingly taken up with his chapter on nuts and their naturopathic value. We have always believed that nuts contained the abracadabra of mental and physical welfare. The book is charmingly written, and for those who are merely dilettante in matters of health it will afford a literary pleasure at least. We exceedingly regret our own lack of opportunity to allow Mr. Hays to experiment his philosophy upon himself. We shall be most happy to learn of his success with such exploit his beliefs.

## Permanent Frailty

Lily-like, she trod life's road  
And left no footprints there;  
She left no footprints in the mud,  
But fragrance in the air.

Lily-like, she never sought  
To counteract the tide;  
She was so frail she never could  
Be but a poet's bride.

How could they know, who said of her,  
"Too frail for permanence"  
What strength was hid in that slim stem  
Too strong for cognizance?

GOLDIE BECKER.

## Loneliness

Once I was so lonely,  
For not a friend had I  
Save a timid little star  
That trembled in the sky.

Now 'tis all quite different  
And friends come when I will;  
But my timid star has fled  
And I am lonely still.

KATE HERMAN.

Mooned a voice over the radio the other night—  
"Voe unto America, whose citizens are showing less  
and less respect for the laws of the nation as the  
years go on." All this and more apropos of the

recent crime wave and prohibition mess. Seems to us that it might be because the makers of laws in this country are so little deserving of respect. For a complete category of crap-shooters, booze swigglers, and all-around street corner jiggers, a composite list of all the senators, assemblymen, congressmen, and the like of all the states would be of positive assistance. Trow's Directory, please take note. The fruit of such fathers cannot but help be less eugenic in the eyes and consciences of simple people. And we speak with great authority on this subject, having been an Assemblyman for fully fifteen minutes during the famous 1920 New York Legislature.

A nation that can get all het-up over the incongruity of a 51-year-old millionaire actually marrying a 16-year-old poor girl, instead of doing the ordinary thing—i.e., keeping her in sin unsanctified by nuptial vows—deserves to be leached by Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Go Thou and Sin Some More Social Clubs, and the rest of the morality movements that are so religiously concerned with our sex escapades—and never give a hoot about our economic health. A factory once took hold of us—some twenty-four years ago, true, but the S. P. C. C. was in full bloom then. At ten years we stripped tobacco in a cellar on Pearl Street, wage two dollars per week. We dare say, in spite of child labor laws, thousands of kids work at miserable tasks, right here in this city, in this prosperous age—before school and after—because the parents simply cannot make enough to support themselves, let alone their offspring. Blacking boots, peddling newspapers, selling candy and gum and the like may be a bit more genteel than stripping tobacco or pulling bittings in a factory, but if we were the S. P. C. C.—well, what's the use of it if we were—ing. A nation that eats the offal of sex perversions that is daily plattered by the pornographic journals deserves being disappointed in its search for secret sex excitement, by being told how an old millionaire really married his baby doll. Small kick in that.

No one is more pleased than poor we, us, and ourself, at hearing about Dr. Wise's splendid work in recent days at Passaic in behalf of the strikers. Nor do we flatter ourselves that our recent writing about him was instrumental in awakening his social consciousness. He has always been, no doubt, beyond the weakly-driven shafts of our archery. We are only glad to see him there, alongside of Dr. Thomas, Weisbord, Gurley Flynn, and the rest.

Which brings us again to our own task in hand, that of the POETRY PRIZE CONTEST which ends May 15. Poems are arriving from all sections of the land, and among the contestants we recognize many familiar big timers on the Wheel of Verse. Every mail brings a flock of Parnassian warblers. Keep sending them in. We want this to be the most popular and the most democratically conducted contest ever held. Remember, every poem submitted will be read by every judge. Neither rank, nor station, nor blood, shall determine the value of the work itself.

S. A. de Witt.