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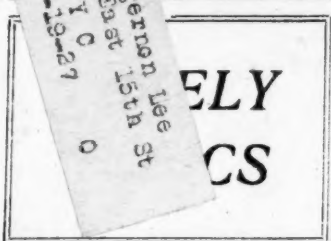
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926

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Sacco and Vanzetti Near Execution

N. Y. Schoolboys Face Military Training Revival



By Norman Thomas

DISARMAMENT, it would appear from discussions at Geneva and elsewhere, is something which is very good for other people. President Coolidge gives Europe some excellent advice on the necessity for disarmament. The game day the Presbyterian General Assembly—which is supposed, mind you, to represent a Christian church—not only tables a resolution condemning compulsory military training in colleges but endorses the summer military training camps. Two days later a Massachusetts committee releases a report showing that 19,000 high school boys are receiving military instruction—a thing which did not happen in Germany under the Kaiser.

Now the good persons and others who endorse our military training camps and believe in teaching school boys the beauties of bayonet drill would doubtless claim that they are thinking only of the collateral benefit of such training in the way of health, etc. But don't they realize that these collateral benefits also exist—if they exist at all—in Europe, which we exhort to disarm? Only most Europeans are too good realists to claim that they give military training as the best way to build up health and character and they don't for a minute believe that we are so simple minded that we drill our school boys in order to make them intelligent, peace-loving citizens. So long as our churches endorse military camps and our schools teach youngsters of fourteen the theory and practice of militarism, our advice to Europe will sound like the grossest sort of hypocrisy. And the fact that most Americans from the President to the preachers don't know that we are hypocrites won't alter the matter.

The struggles of the nations at Geneva to find a formula for the reduction of armament would be the world's greatest farce if it were not also a tragedy. The sober, phlegmatic Dutchmen have given the audience its biggest laugh by arguing that the number of cows and other live stock possessed by a nation should be considered in estimating its military resources. As the Germans have pointed out, it only remains for some nation to propose that psychological tests be given to find out what country possesses a potential Napoleon or Bismarck in order that he too may be included in the military assets of the nation. Now there is a certain sort of logic in the notion that under modern conditions all a country's resources have potential military value. But it is the logic of Bedlam. It makes progress impossible. Actually, if the nations are to get anywhere the problem of limitation of armaments must be considered in terms of arms and men trained to be soldiers. The first step ought to be the abolition of universal military training and service. It is absurd for France or for Holland to argue that a small nation should make up for its comparative lack of economic resources and population by keeping more men under arms. There is no way of equalizing the strength of great nations and small. Our only hope lies in abolishing the war system.

To abolish the war system, however, is not a matter primarily of the limitation of armaments or even of complete disarmament. It is certainly not a matter of adopting solemn resolutions against poison gas—resolutions which any nation with chemical industries can and will violate in time of danger. It is quite true that the race in armaments is a contributory cause of war. It is not the principal cause and the world will not get very far in disarmament until the nations are spiritually disarmed, until they strip themselves of their present hates and fears. But it is nonsense to imagine that any nation can strip itself of hate and fear so long as nationalism and capitalism are rampant. Out of the union of these two forces is born the imperialism of the stronger powers and the hate and fear complex of the weaker. Herein lies the chief root of war. We can never rid the world of this tree of evil until we begin to attack its root instead of merely lopping off its branches.

I notice that the Joint Board of the (Continued on page 9)

HIGH SCHOOL TO FORCE DRILL FOR WAR

Department Head Directs Spying on Rebellious Students—Coercion Is Planned.

WHILE military training for students is being repudiated in schools and colleges all over the country, the militarists in the public school system of New York City are attempting to foist drilling for war upon the high school students.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps is to make its appearance first in the New Utrecht High School, Brooklyn, one of the largest schools in the city. It is to be accompanied by undisguised coercion of the students into taking the course under pain of penalty to their scholastic standing.

Here is the announcement sent to all the teachers in the school's boy classes by Principal H. A. Potter:

May 27, 1926.
To all Prefects of Boys' Classes:
R.O.T.C. IN NEW UTRICHT HIGH SCHOOL

By permission of the Superintendent the R.O.T.C., in September, will acquire a new status in this school. Boys will enroll for the R.O.T.C. under Mr. Fried's direction, knowing that by so doing they will take two periods of physical training per week with their class and have two periods per week of R.O.T.C. drill during school periods, not after school. This R.O.T.C. will then become compulsory as any other elected

(Continued on page 2)

Jersey Gets Polite

Stolberg Arrested for Damning Company Unions Before Textile Strikers

The company union is sacred in New Jersey.

Benjamin Stolberg, well-known journalist, was delivering a talk to a mass meeting of striking textile workers in Passaic the other day. "Company unionism is an instrument by which selfish employers hope to dupe their workers away from organizing in real unions. Damn all company unions!" Stolberg declared.

A cop forced his way to the platform. "Here you! You're under arrest. You can't pull that language here, damn it!" Stolberg was arrested for disorderly conduct. Out on bail, he is now awaiting a hearing.

400 RESTAURANTS SIGN PACT WITH UNION

Four hundred owners of restaurants have already signed up with the Waiters' Union Local 1, granting the demands of the union. About a hundred others filled applications for settlements and only 50 others are still resisting the worker's demands.

The union demanded an 8 hour day, whereas the old one called for 9 hours. An increase of \$2.50 was also secured for the night waiters.

The above mentioned employers are the independent owners, and their agreement expired June 1.

The association restaurant owners will hold a conference with the union on June 8 to arrange for an agreement. The public is urged to patronize only union restaurants.

LABOR MEETS TO AID PASSAIC STRIKERS

Great Demonstration of Support Takes Place—Endurance Fight Is On

By Louis Silverstein

THE next stage in the Passaic textile strike has begun. The mill owners have lost the women's wear season and they will now try to hold out until the fall. The workers on the other hand, are entrenching themselves for the long siege during the hot summer months—until business picks up again. The struggle thus resolves itself into an endurance test, less spectacular, less dramatic than the events of recent occurrence but just as vital to success, nevertheless.

Hence, the importance of the "Support the Passaic Strike Conference" held in Passaic, N. J., Saturday, May 29, 1926. It is astounding how but a week's preparation could call forth the response of so magnificent a gathering as met at Kanter Hall, the largest meeting place in town. Two hundred delegates representing about as many labor organizations were present. All in all half a million workers were represented.

Since the delegates came from all parts of the country, at least as far South as Baltimore, Maryland, and as far West as Detroit, Michigan, most of them had not had the opportunity to observe the Passaic strike in action. They were given the chance to see the whole show. Buses were provided and the delegates toured the strike zone.

(Continued on page 2)

Will Labor Let Them Die?



Voters Repudiate Baldwin For Stand During Strike

London. How much longer can Premier Baldwin delay a general election?

This question is to the fore again with the smashing defeat administered to a Baldwin candidate in the Hammersmith by-election when a Labor candidate matched his program against the Conservative's defense of the government's course in the general strike and in the coal strike.

The result was unmistakable and has caused consternation in the Tory camp, who entertained not even the slightest doubt that the election would be won by them. The Hammersmith by-election means but one thing. Coming as it does on the heels of three other stinging Conservative defeats by Labor, it means that Baldwin has been repudiated by the voters.

The New York Herald-Tribune, outright Conservative organ, carries the following dispatch on the Hammersmith by-election:

"The Labor party won a smashing victory in the North Hammersmith Parliamentary by-election when its candidate, James Patrick Gardner, carried the seat with 13,095 votes, to 9,484 for Samuel Gluckstein, Conservative, and a mere 1,974 for G. P. Murrell, Liberal."

"This by-election is regarded as the most important since the general election a year and a half ago, for it is the first time a popular verdict has been registered at the polls on the government's handling of and responsibility for the general strike."

"Consequently, the government's loss of this West London seat, which was held previously by a (Continued on page 2)

STATE ASKS FOR IMMEDIATE SENTENCE

Defense Hopes to Stay Radicals' Execution By Sensational New Evidence

By Art Shields

THE names of Sacco and Vanzetti are again stretched across the 9-column width of Boston newspapers in a violent campaign of abuse that is obscuring the case with lurid hues of prejudice as the last court moves to save the lives of the defendants are being made. The excuse for this propaganda of hysteria is an explosion that wrecked the house of a man named Samuel Johnson in West Bridgewater, an hour's ride from Boston.

State and local police told newspapers that they ascribed the explosion to agitators for Sacco and Vanzetti. Not a shred of evidence was offered save the thin stuff that Samuel Johnson, whose home was wrecked, is a brother-in-law of a Mrs. Simon Johnson, who figured in the Sacco and Vanzetti trial as a minor witness.

This remote and fantastic connection was bolstered up as much as possible. Mrs. Simon Johnson was described as a star witness and it was suggested that the explosives must have been intended for her home, which is several miles away, and that a mistake must have been made.

As newspapers fanned the flame District Attorney Wilbur of Norfolk County seized the opportunity to announce that he was pressing for an immediate pronouncement of the death sentence.

"I believe," the Boston American quotes Wilbur, "that the sooner the death penalty is exacted in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the sooner the agitation we have seen will be abandoned. If the electrocution took place before, as it should have, we could have escaped such outrages as this West Bridgewater occurrence."

But this move is forestalled for the moment by a new trial motion pending before Judge Thayer based on newly discovered evidence shortly to be made public.

Police are using the hue and cry that they themselves started. They are now seeking to intimidate all constitutional agitation for the defense. It was declared that speakers at a coming protest meeting in Brockton, the men's shoe capital, might be arrested. It was said that last Sunday's mass meeting in Lawrence would be investigated on the theory that the agitation there and the explosion in West Bridgewater might be linked together. The speakers there were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Albert Weissbord, Stanley Clark and Joseph Salerno, who sketched the evidence in the case and urged continued support by organized labor.

Mrs. Simon Johnson, the sister-in-law of the man whose house was injured, was with her husband, a garage keeper. Early in May, 1926, an Italian named Michael Boda kept an Overland car there. Newspapers are utterly at variance with the court record in saying the death car used in the South Braintree car was kept there for the prosecution admitted that the death car was a Buick and the Boda car was an Overland. The prosecution had argued that Boda was a South Braintree murder suspect and that Sacco had been seen by Mrs. Johnson at the garage May 5, in company with Boda. The police had told her she said to telephone them when Boda arrived and later that night Sacco, with Vanzetti, were arrested on the carline into Brockton. Boda was not seen any more that night.

This attempt to link Sacco and Vanzetti to the case through Boda was one of the flimsiest strands in the prosecution's hemp. The case against Boda was so weak that he had been released when arrested some time in the interval between the South Braintree murder on May 5 and the arrests of Sacco and Vanzetti May 8. But Boda was considered a radical and it appears that all radicals and Italians assumed a new importance as suspects in the eyes of the authorities at about the time that the workers' agitation arose against the murder of Andreas Salzedo by the department of justice May 2.

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EXECUTION NEAR, VANZETTI UNAFRAID

**Framed Italian Radical
Maintains His Interest
in Labor at High Pitch**

By Esther Lowell

FOR all the walls of Charlestown Prison, Bartholomew Vanzetti—mentally—is very much outside, however much his body is held. Even with the sinister shadow of Massachusetts punishment that is creeping up on him, Vanzetti is brightly, eagerly interested in the outside world, especially the world of labor.

Some of the freshest green of spring on the few trees outside can be seen through the barred visiting room windows. But the unconcerned nest-building of two trilling sparrows just above the bars can only be seen by the outsider before he comes in. In a semicircle facing a large table at which a guard keeps track of time and movements, prisoners and their visitors sit. The jangle of keys and of doors opening and closing noisily intrudes on the earnest murmur of those from the outside with those from the inside.

Spends Nights Studying
Vanzetti smiles and gives a hearty handshake.

He tells how he studies two nights a week; algebra now, and he likes it! For two years it was English. He is glad to hear what workers are doing everywhere. He wants the world to know the facts of the frame-up and of himself and Nicola Sacco because of their interest in labor's cause.

Hostile editorials in the Boston Transcript, Herald, Traveler, New York Sun and other capitalist papers after the State Supreme Court refusal of a new trial fire him with a desire to answer with the truth. He knows, though, that it will be the labor papers already defending him who will print his story and not the press which tells the man in the street car and the woman at home what its backers want it to, regardless of facts.

Workers at Plymouth Cordage Mill made \$9 a week in 1915, Vanzetti tells. His friend Brian, who still works in the mill, says the average pay is \$20 a week now. Although the 1915 strike in which Vanzetti was a leader, failed to bring the cordage workers a lasting organization, indirectly it did bring the 44-hour week and higher pay. Hundreds of strikers left Plymouth after the fight against the 54-hour week for 40 and the company, to attract new workers, had to raise wages little by little up to the modest \$18 demanded by the strikers.

Coolidge's Proud State
Vanzetti was blacklisted and watched after the strike. He is sure that Plymouth Cordage Mill Manager Brown knows of Vanzetti's innocence. But Vanzetti knows better than to expect the mill owner's agent to say anything to state authorities but "Keep him," when a leader of the cordage strike is caught.

Massachusetts is a funny state. In the town that guards the Pilgrim's rock, Vanzetti was railroaded to prison. Whatever freedom of opinion the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, Mass., to establish, failed to last to Vanzetti's day, if it ever was. Calvin Coolidge, by grace of Massachusetts and devious political tricks, climbed to the presidency on the false reputation of quelling the Boston police strike. Anthony Jimba found blasphemy against God still possibly a crime and blasphemy against the present government certainly was in Massachusetts shoe centers. And now three young Portuguese cotton mill workers are threatened with deportation because they dared tell some of the indecencies of past and present ruling powers, clerical and otherwise.

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange and the social organization following from it form the basis upon which it built up and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of the epoch.—Engels.

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WILLIAM HAYES, N. D.,
SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY

CAP MAKERS PREPARE FOR GENERAL STRIKE; \$300 GIVEN TO FURRIERS

With the present outlook in the Cap Makers' Union it appears that a strike will be unavoidable. This Saturday another conference will take place between representatives of the union and of the employers, which is called by Dr. Abelson, impartial arbitrator of the industry.

At the last conference the employers presented a number of counter demands to those that the union made for increases in wages—a 40-hour week, and that the jobbers assume responsibility for their contractors. The employers in turn demanded a 20 per cent. reduction in wages, the elimination of unemployment insurance, as well as of the labor bureau.

The union firmly refused the employers' demands, and if their own are not granted at the coming conference, a strike will surely result.

In the meantime, the union is preparing all its machinery for a general strike. All strike committees have already been organized, with Jacob Roberts as chairman of the general strike committee, and I. M. Budish as secretary.

The joint council, at its last meeting, also voted \$300 for the furriers' strike, although the cap makers themselves face a strike of their own.

FUR STRIKERS TURN DOWN A COMPROMISE

**Bosses' False Offer of a
Forty-Hour Week Re-
jected by Workers.**

EVIDENTLY believing that the fur strikers' demand for a 40-hour week is a mere slogan instead of the basic point for any settlement of the strike, the fur manufacturers, thru the fur dealers, tried this past week to offer the 40-hour week with one hand and take it away with the other. They proposed to give the 40-hour week if—the fur workers gave up six of their ten legal holidays, if they would work on Saturdays during September, October, November and December with pay at the regular rate (not overtime rate); if they relinquished the demand for no overtime and no contracting, and for an increase in the minimum of the wage scale.

This offer was promptly rejected by the Conference Committee of the strikers, and their action was approved by the General Strike Committee and heartily endorsed by the strikers themselves at two splendid, enthusiastic mass meetings which crowded Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum on Friday, May 28.

Ben Gold, in behalf of the Strike Committee, said "we declare emphatically that the workers will not relinquish any of the conditions conceded by the manufacturers in former years. The workers are prepared to strike until the manufacturers concede the just demands of the Union and the fur workers are assured of a minimum of decent living conditions." And these sentiments were loudly applauded by the thousands of strikers, who cried out from the floor urging their leaders to keep up the fight until the 40-hour week is won unconditionally—and with it is granted an increase of 10 per cent. in the minimum wage, no overtime and no contracting.

The fur workers' attitude toward the manufacturers' proposals for a compromise settlement was given further expression by the launching, at the May 28th meetings, of a Forty-Hour-Liberty Loan to be subscribed by the furriers themselves.

A committee of twelve strikers took charge of the loan, to which one worker after another voluntarily made contributions, and within twenty-four hours the total had reached \$18,000. Yesterday, June 1, when the committee met again, the total was \$22,000 and it was decided to issue bonds to the extent of \$100,000, to be known as Forty-Hour-Liberty Bonds, to be sold only to the workers, in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The sale will be administered by the Loan Committee, and the money from these sales will be loaned to the General Strike Committee to continue the fight until the fur workers' demands are won.

In addition to this loan, the furriers have been receiving thousands of dollars in gifts during the past week, donations from other unionists who want to help in the fur strikers' great struggle. From the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America came a gift of \$25,000 as an advance on the larger amount which the Executive Board expects in response to the appeal made to its members. From the United Hebrew Trades has come \$8,000; from Locals 2 and 9, of the I. L. G. W. U., \$5,000 each; from the office workers of the furriers Joint Board, \$300, and large sums from other unions and branches of the Workmen's Circle.

With such splendid financial support both within and without the Furriers' Union, and the spirit of the strikers at the same high pitch of enthusiasm it has been for so many weeks, the strike continues with unwavering determination and the fur strikers are convinced that victory for the 40-hour week in their trade is not very far away.

LABOR MEETS TO AID PASSAIC STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)

Those who had been accustomed to disdain automobile sightseeing were converted by this new experience. The sombre mills passed before them in quick procession. There were the Botany where the first workers had walked out, the Forstman-Huffman, the Gera, the United Piece Dye, the New Jersey Worsted. A picket leader acted as guide. Here was the bridge of Lodi where the first clash with the police had occurred. There on that quiet corner near the deserted saloon the officers of the law had just yesterday made one of their ill-fated beastly offensives against the strikers. At one of the mills the whole crew of scabs was sitting on the lawn turpently nibbling lunch at a safe distance from the iron railing. There were seven of them. At another some boys and girls stopped their playing to cheer us as we passed. They knew their friends. Before a third mill a policeman leaped upon the running board of our bus—no, not to beat us up—but to get a free ride. Our picket-guide informed him this was a special bus. He told her: "That's all right! I'm on special duty."

We sped through the countryside. More than ever did the mills, even if ivy-covered, seem an abomination to the landscape. We could realize what the pickets had to encounter daily and especially during the winter months as they trudged from headquarters four miles or more through the snow to reach their furthest outposts. Even to us in the bus the ride was a long one.

We stopped at one of the children's relief kitchens. There are two of them. The place was the classroom of a Ukrainian school, which occupies the rear of a store known as the Hungarian Club. Sixty kiddies were seated close to each other on tiny classroom benches. With paper napkins as tablecloths, they were having a relishing meal of veal goulash in big white bowls with applause for desert to follow. The cooking was done on the premises. Second portions were gladly furnished. If a public school teacher had to handle a similar situation, she would have thrown herself into her principal's arms in despair. Yet here there was a perfect order. Thus three hundred were accommodated daily, on week days for the evening meal, on Saturdays at noon also. The other kitchen handled three hundred children additional.

The relief stores were a real treat. Managed entirely by the strikers, they did a thriving business. Bags of flour, soap, milk, sugar, oil, lots of spaghetti and everything else that a grocery carried—except coffee—could be found. It was these four stations, where the strikers came with their relief cards, that were the mainstay of the strike.

The delegates were now in a fit mood for the conference itself as well as for lunch, to which they were not treated. When they convened, they found that every available place in the rear of the hall and the gallery was occupied by strikers, men and women, radiant-faced, proud of their consciousness of power, appreciative of the help that these formerly strangers were bringing to them. The meeting was not like the mass gatherings to which they were accustomed. The delegates were sophisticated, you see. Yet, when any of the speakers used any slogan-like phrases, the vigorous applause of the strikers thrilled the audience.

It was in such an electrified atmosphere that the "Support the Passaic Strike Conference" took place. Alfred Wagenknecht, secretary of relief, was elected chairman. The picturesque mother Ella Reeves Bloor of the United Fronted Committee of Lawrence, Mass., and R. S. King of the Machinists' Union of New Haven, were vice-chairmen. Jacob C. Robinson of the Pressmen's Union of Detroit and chairman of the local International Workers' Aid was elected Secretary. At the suggestion of Wagenknecht a representative resolutions committee was chosen by the conference as follows:

Charles W. Erwin, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; R. S. King, Machinists Union, New Haven, Conn.; Mercer Greene Johnston, Baltimore Committee for Passaic Strikers Relief; Rebecca Grecht, Workers' Party; Abraham Binn, Federated Textile Operatives of New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wise, Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Union, I. L. G. W. U., of New York, and Louis A. Baum of the Photographic Workers' Union of New York.

Addresses were delivered by Albert Weisbord, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Robert Dunn and Alfred Wagenknecht and appropriate resolutions were passed. Then the meeting was thrown open to the delegates for heart-to-heart talks. Weisbord voiced what many believe is the increasing significance of the Passaic textile strike. One could not fail to be impressed by the growing emphasis that has been placed upon the union as such. A few weeks ago this demand was in the background. Observers wondered whether any permanent organization would arise from the strike. This is now certain. Not only do the workers call for a union but more than that they will have nothing to do with company unions, which they call—and wisely so—the bosses' unions. Now, Weisbord pointed out that all this indicated that the unorganized workers were organized. The echoes of the Passaic strike were being heard in other centers. The textile workers of New England were straining at the leash waiting to fall in line. Other organized workers have noticed the example set them. To fight for the Passaic strikers, therefore, is to lead the



WORKERS VOTE ON GARMENT REPORT

**Garment Union's Joint
Board Rejects Smith
Proposals—Sends It
Out to Referendum**

THE report of the Governor's Commission on the New York Ladies' Garment Industry is now in the hands of the 60,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Rejection of the report's provisions would probably mean a strike. On the other hand, acceptance by the unions may not solve the question either, since the manufacturers' groups are not as yet on record concerning the report.

Though the report goes a long way toward meeting the demands of the union, as reported in The New Leader last week, the Joint Board has found it wanting on two counts. The report was found unacceptable because it did not grant a 40-hour week and because it permits the employers to reorganize the shops to the extent of discharging 10 per cent. of the workers every year. The present understanding between the union and the manufacturers terminates on July 1.

vanguard of the unorganized workers towards unionism.

Wagenknecht had the more prosaic message to deliver but it turned out to be just as romantic. He told of the relief work that had been accomplished and explained future plans. A drive for one hundred thousand dollars for children's relief would soon be started. A camp in the vicinity of Passaic would be improvised on a farm appropriated by a friend, which would accommodate one hundred children at a time. A pictorial booklet entitled "Hell in New Jersey" would be sold at 25 cents a piece, the proceeds going toward the relief work. A moving picture of the strike would be sent on the road as a rallying point for the holding of mass meetings and relief drives. Finally, Wagenknecht explained the methods that could be utilized to raise funds and secure donations of clothing. These were picnics, circularization, committees visiting unions and local conferences.

The key-note of this intensely—almost evangelically enthusiastic—conference was struck by Mercer Greene Johnston of Baltimore, a former rector of the fashionable Trinity Church of Newark, N. J., who had lost his position because of his sympathy with the Paterson silk strike of 1919. His declaration that "for every dollar you have given you owe another dollar" called forth a roar of applause. The conference ended with the determination of every delegate to see the Passaic strikers thru their coming siege of the strongholds of the textile barons. Contributions should be sent to:

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
FOR STRIKE RELIEF,
799 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.
ROOM 638.

EAST SIDE BARBERS CONTINUE OUT ON STRIKE

The strike of the East Side Barbers is now on for the second week, and is in better condition as more, more open shops are responding to the strike call.

The bosses association is holding out refusing to grant the worker's demands. The union, however, feels confident that the association will be compelled to sign up, as many of their individual members are breaking away and asking for settlements. The public is co-operating by patronizing shops that display the union show card.

Washable Children's Clothing Workers on Strike

About 1,000 washable children's clothing workers, members of Local 163 A. C. W. A., walked out of their shops when their employers refused to grant them their demands for an increase in wages and other conditions that would better their standards.

Louis Posner, manager of the union, points out that this strike thus far affects only the contractors. However, if the contractors don't yield their demands shortly, all the manufacturers' inside shops will also be called out.

The strikers have so far succeeded in tying up all the struck shops.

LABOR VICTORY IN ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)
Conservative, is regarded as a severe blow to the prestige of the Baldwin administration, for Gluckstein, metaphorically speaking, wrapped himself in the British flag and Conservative speakers stressed the Constitutional issue during the campaign, declaring that a vote for Gluckstein was a vote for Baldwin.

The result, however, showed a falling off of more than 3,000 in the Conservative vote and a gain of more than 2,000 in the Labor vote. Moreover, the government supporters are deprived of their favorite argument, that intervention of the Liberal candidate allowed the Laborite to slip in, for although the contest was three-cornered, the Laborite won by a clear majority, getting more than 1,500 votes over the total cast for the Conservative and Liberal candidates combined.

"The small vote obtained by the Liberal shows the depressing effect of the Lord Oxford-Lloyd George quarrel on the fortunes of the Party and indicates

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SHOE STRIKERS PROTEST ON ARRESTS

**Delegation Demands
Police Chief Curb
Actions of Cops
Against Pickets**

A DELEGATION of striking shoe workers from Brooklyn, headed by James Grady, president of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, have visited Police Commissioner Edward McLaughlin in protest against the arrest of union pickets. The action was taken as a result of the arrest of Sam Bruno and Joseph Klopman, both of 131 East Houston street, Manhattan, who were picketing before the Vassar Shoe Company, 52 Grove street, Manhattan. Magistrate Vitale has discharged two strikers who had been arrested on similar charges. He ordered police not to interfere with "peaceful and proper" picketing. Officials of the Vassar factory maintain that the shop is not involved in the strike of 7,000 members of the Shoe Workers' Union. Union officials deny this statement.

Pincus Zwalinsky, 52 years old, 12 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide when he threw himself from the roof of his home and fractured his skull. Zwalinsky, according to friends, was a striking fitter employed by the Henne Shoe Company, 963 Kent avenue, Brooklyn. He had been ordered back to work by his employer on the penalty of losing his position. It is said. Rather than desert his striking companions, he killed himself. He was a member of Workmen's Circle, No. 4.

A John Doe warrant was sworn out in the Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, against the assailant who beat into unconsciousness last week Ellick Rafal.

that the day is not far distant when the Liberal party may cease to exist.

"The result also will be regarded generally as a rebuff to the government for its handling of the coal strike and its failure to do anything toward checking the industrial paralysis that steadily is creeping over Great Britain."

RANDOLPH TALK IRKS HOOVER, KELLOGG

**Negro Socialist Brings
Labor's Plea at Open-
ing of Sesqui-Centen-
nial.**

Philadelphia.

INTO the heavy clouds of Babbity and bunk that hung over the opening exercises of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of American independence, a gust of fresh air was injected by A. Philip Randolph, Negro Socialist and organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who spoke as a representative of the Negro race.

The only other speakers were Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Randolph minced no words, but launched into a vigorous and scholarly address concerning the problems confronting the Negro workers of the country. His speech appeared to cause no little uneasiness on the part of Hoover and Kellogg. At one point, an attempt was made to get Mayor Kendrick, who presided, to halt Randolph's address. This move failed, however.

"There are three great outstanding problems," Randolph declared: "the problem of peace between nations, the problem of peace between races and the problem of peace between labor and capital."

"In no small measure, the Negro's status in the United States has been a test of America's democracy, of America's Christianity. The insistent cry for freedom on the part of the Negro has kept the American people face to face with the fact that a democracy has not fulfilled its highest mission so long as there are people in the country, black or white, who cannot participate in the affairs of government, industry or society as free human beings."

"Upon organized labor, the Negro workers will insist upon the right to work wherever his ability warrants. To capital, he offers increased productive efficiency, initiative, intelligence and responsibility. He is ever in quest for the training to fulfill this end. To society, he pledges his spirit to work, for industrial peace with justice, and to supply a high quality of workmanship in the production of commodities for the satisfaction of human wants."

"In politics, the Negro demands political equality, the right to be voted for as well as to vote, a place in the responsible agencies of the nation. But more than that, the Negro today would have his suffrage be the means of securing the adoption of social legislation as will reflect itself in more and better schools, better housing, improved community sanitation, larger and modern recreational opportunities and facilities for the children of the community in which they live, as well as a more pronounced, even-handed justice before the courts."

"In American social relations, the Negro insists upon equality—upon being recognized as the social equals of any man regardless of color, which will result in the abolition of disfranchisement, segregation and the abolition of the Jim Crow car."

"In the modern world, no people can live beside another and remain as separate as the fingers. Mutual understanding which can only come with the meeting of minds, is a condition to world progress."

"But to achieve these objectives, we need men. The world needs true men, for men are the agents of the social forces; and the problem of the modern world is the organization and direction of the social forces into constructive channels in order that conflicts between nations, races, creeds and classes may be obviated."

125 Bristol street, Brooklyn, while he was picketing before the Premier Shoe Company, 608 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn. Rafal declares he can identify his attacker.

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COOLIDGE AIDE SPY CHIEF IN MILLS

Senator Butler Fathers
Espionage in Fight on
New Bedford Textile
Unions

NEW BEDFORD.

FALL RIVER and New Bedford cotton textile workers organized in the American Federation of Textile Operatives and in the United Textile Workers' unions are particularly pleased with results of the British general strike. Many of these Massachusetts workers are English, Irish or Scotch themselves. Particularly those in the A. F. T. O. are workers who came from Britain 25 or 30 years ago.

Cotton textile mills in New Bedford are only a little more active than those in Fall River. Abraham Binns, weavers' secretary and textile council president, says New Bedford mills are operating at about 75 per cent. of capacity. Weekly wages average about \$19. New Bedford mills have increased the number of machines per worker, but not to the extent done in other sections. The mills are not now trying to extend the multiple loom system, says Binns, after finding that their fine goods output was not sufficiently increased.

Binns says the union workers know that there is an industrial espionage system in the mills. Binns claims that the spies are not active enough now to enforce a blacklist of workers. There has been no general strike in New Bedford mills since 1920. The independent A. F. T. O. unions are now seeking a conference with mill managers on an accumulation of small grievances. Union representatives have no difficulty in getting such conferences, A. F. T. O. officials state.

Senator William H. Butler is known to have been the dominant influence in establishing industrial espionage in New Bedford mills. Butler was the directing power behind Sherman Service operations in Butler Mills and others. A number of spies succeeded in getting into union offices. Binns says they are ousted when discovered. The failure of Senator Butler's mills to declare their usual 8 per cent. dividend is taken in New Bedford as a necessary prop to the senator's plea for higher cotton textile tariff. The Butler Mills' last statement shows \$1,976,205 reserves from which dividends could be paid as in other mills. The mill has \$540,990 additional quick assets for surplus.

Senator Butler is expected to make his campaign for re-election on the tariff issue, promising in the old way more work for Massachusetts mills if the tariff goes up. Butler Mills paid 8 per cent. for years, but in this day of swollen profits President Coolidge's friend expects more on his investment and hopes the tariff will give it.

Local labor unity is being furthered by the attendance of Independent American Federation of Textile Operatives' union representatives at the regional conferences of American Federation of Labor unions. The conferences consider state legislative work for labor.

Cap Makers' Local Denounce Communist Boos at London

Local 2 of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, by the initiative of the Joint Council of Cap Makers and Millinery Workers, a meeting for the purpose to celebrate the International Labor holiday, took place on May 1, 1926, at our Lyceum; and

"Whereas, Meyer London was an invited guest to this occasion, and a certain intolerant group of fanatics attempted to prevent Comrade London from delivering his oration, be it therefore resolved, THAT THE CAP AND MILLINERY CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL NO. 2 assembled at the special meeting on May 6th condemns the action of those who are responsible of provoking a disturbance, and be it further resolved to express to Comrade Meyer London highest esteem and appreciation for his service to the Labor Movement.

"CAP AND MILLINERY CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 2, President, ED. SASLAVSKY; Secretary, SOL HANDMAN."

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

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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

Scab Engineers Kill Twelve Persons In Maryland Strike

A shocking toll of disasters has been the return of the Western Maryland Railroad for its efforts to 'break the strike of 400 engineers and firemen.

W. A. Paddock, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, reports: 70 wrecks and derailments; 10 employees killed and two other persons also dead; 11 grades burned out and 11 crown sheets burned—all in the last six months.

The loss due to one wreck would have paid for several years the 5 percent increase demanded by the strikers. The increase was awarded all railroad workers on similar roads in 1922. Western Maryland engineers and firemen tried for two years to get the award put into effect and struck when other means failed.

MALLORCA TEXTILE STRIKERS VICTORIOUS AFTER FOURTEEN WEEKS

The strike of the textile workers in Mallorca, reported in The New Leader of March 20, has resulted in a victory for the strikers after a three and a half months fight. The bosses have been forced to realize that the trade union must be recognized as the representative of the workers. They were compelled to take back all the operatives and to introduce the eight-hour day, while the existing rate of wages has been fully maintained. It was, however, agreed that the workers should temporarily put in a half hour's overtime daily.

Another gain for Spanish workers is the recent award by a court of arbitration of a wage raise of 4½ per cent. for the metal workers of the Eiscay district, after lengthy consideration and the presentation by the union of evidence showing that the employers were able to grant a material increase. As the union had demanded a raise of 20 per cent., its representatives on the arbitration board voted against the smaller award, but nevertheless the outcome is regarded as a victory, considering the desperate general economic situation obtaining in the land dictated over by Primo de Rivera. Arbitration had been proposed by the Labor Department following a partial strike of the men last summer.

HIGH SCHOOL TO FORCE DRILL

(Continued from page 1)
subject, and 2/10 of a unit for graduation per term of 4/10 per year will be assigned to for successful completion of the R.O.T.C. course. The course, then, is not optional, is not taken after school, is an elective and, like any other elective, must be continued for an entire term for regular school credit.

H. A. POTTER,
Principal.

HAP/SKC

Following the issuance of this statement to the teachers by Potter, Sidney Brummer, head of the history department of the school, sent a notice to all history instructors.

The following represents the exact sense of the note sent out by Brummer, though it may deviate as to phraseology here and there. It has been supplied the New Leader from the memory of several who saw it. The original copy, signed by Brummer, and initialed by all the teachers in the history department, was returned to Brummer. Brummer wrote:

"Encourage the R.O.T.C. in every possible way. If you hear any student speak disrespectfully of the R.O.T.C. bring him down to the office at once. If you have any doubt about passing a boy at the end of the term, ask him if he belongs to the R.O.T.C. If he does, it is my wish that you pass him."

Who can compute what the world loses in the multitude of promising intellects combined with timid characters who dare not follow out any bold, vigorous, independent train of thought, lest it should land them in something which would admit of being considered irreligious or immoral?—J. S. Mill.

THE PULLMAN CO. REWARDS A SERVANT

Employee Signed Up to
Help Break Union
Finds His Job Far
From Heaven

WHEN Lark Washington returns to his home at Little Rock, Arkansas, it will be no easy job for the Pullman Company to transport any more Negroes from that city to halt the progress of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union.

Lark is married and the father of a three months old baby. During the days of dull November last year he was out of work and naturally fell in the hands of the Pullman agents who were sent to Little Rock in search of Negroes for Pullman Porter service. Lark alleges that a Negro Pullman Porter Instructor named Smith, from St. Louis, Missouri, had told him that the Pullman Company found it necessary to hire a large number of men to replace old porters who are stealing everything they might lay their hands on. He says he was told not to listen to any talk about unionism and to keep away from the older men. Twenty men besides himself were employed at the rate of \$63.50 per month and sent to St. Louis to make student trips and receive their instructions.

Lark was sent to New York and assigned to that district by Chief Clerk Logan there. According to his story he got into an argument with a passenger on December 23, while en route to Plattsburg, N. Y. While in the discharge of his duties the passenger attempted to interfere as he was preparing a berth for another who wanted to go to bed. There was a clash and Lark found himself some time after lying on the platform at Albany.

A Pullman agent brought his suit case to him and ordered him to bed in one of their rest cars. Next day he was sent in service on a car to New York where the sign out clerk worked him back to Albany so that he might write out a statement in that district. On this trip he began spitting blood and was in great agony. At Albany he tried to alleviate his suffering by tearing one of his shirts which he drew tightly around his body.

A sympathetic porter found him lying on a plank and took him into the office of Superintendent Wagner there, who ordered him back to New York in the care of another porter. As a result of his injuries Lark was removed to Lincoln Hospital where he was treated for broken ribs, a punctured left hip and a smashed chest. He was confined to bed in the hospital for twenty-five days, was discharged on February 13, but is still being treated by the doctor for intermittent hemorrhages. When Lark reported to Pullman Superintendent Rittenhouse, at Grand Central Terminal, he received many fat promises. He was told that because of his injuries he would get money. But when the Pullman officials found out that several lawyers were trying to advise him to institute a suit they immediately fired him, and threatened, according to his own statement, that if the case went to Supreme Court he would be in danger if he remained in New York.

Lark has repeatedly appealed to the superintendent for transportation back to his home, but they have refused to send him back until he signs a statement in the office of the Pullman Company. After he had lived on the charity of the older porters for several days, Lark appeared at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at 2311 Seventh avenue, N. Y. C., where he told his story. Plans are being made by the Brotherhood officials to take care of him and to see that legal steps be made against the Pullman Company.

Another porter who hails from Little Rock, Arkansas, was told that if he would make a statement against Lark, he would be paid for it, and quite recently, on May 3d, Superintendent Rittenhouse, told Lark that if he would change the statement that he was thrown off the train he would re-instate him in the service.

All these charges have been sworn to and signed by Lark himself, who after realizing that the plan to break the Union was a failure, decided to expose the Pullman Company and become a supporter of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Amalgamated Sends \$10,000 to Miners On Strike in Britain

"The British miners are one of the most ill-paid bodies of workers in the world," Amalgamated Clothing Workers President Sidney Hillman commented when the union announced its \$10,000 donation to the British Miners' Federation for its strike.

Demands from striking fur workers of New York and Pascaic wool textile strikers prevent a larger contribution at present to the British miners. A total of \$40,000 has been given to these two local fights involving nearly 30,000 workers.

"We have felt it was our sacred duty as well as our privilege to do what we could to back the miners in the brave fight that they are waging for themselves and their families."

DEPRESSION HAMPER GROWTH OF ESTHONIA LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The industrial situation in the Republic of Esthonia, as summarized by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, is so bad as to seriously handicap the work of labor organization. Some of the bigger industries, which last year only managed to keep their heads above water with the help of State subsidies, are now on the verge of collapse, so that unemployment, already very large, is much increased. Wages are only 35 to 50 per cent. of the pre-war rates, and are insufficient to cover the bare necessities of life.

As the Esthonian workers' organizations are very weak, any effective action for the increase of wages is quite out of the question. However, last summer the existing works councils decided to raise the question of wage increases, so they drew up a scale of wage rates, made an appeal to the Minister of Labor and began discussions with the employers and representatives of the Ministry of Labor. The employers, however, declined to consider any proposals whatsoever; they know they can depend upon the ever-increasing unemployment to keep them supplied with labor.

It is no easy task to organize the workers at such a time, but in some places tangible results have already been achieved. For instance, the clothing workers' and metal workers' trade unions in Reval have resumed their activities. Moreover, in order to give the movement a rallying center, a co-operative society has been formed for the purpose of building a Labor Club. The trade union groups, which up to the present have had to depend upon the hospitality of the Social Democratic Party and cultural societies for accommodation for their meetings, will now be able to have premises of their own.

THOMAS TO DEBATE "FREEDOM OF THE AIR" OVER WRNY ON MONDAY

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Hugo Gernsback will hold a debate over WRNY, New York City, next Monday night at 9 o'clock. The subject will be "Freedom of the Air."

While other radio stations have refused to permit Thomas permission to air his liberal views, WRNY made a departure last week when it permitted him to broadcast a talk, although not until some changes suggested by the station had been made.

One reason given by radio stations for their refusal to permit Thomas or other radicals to talk over the radio has been difficult to answer. That is the statement that radio audiences do not care for talks on serious subjects, but will tune in only on jazz music, wise-cracks, and such. The broadcasting stations contend, therefore, that they are merely serving the public what it wants.

This contention on the part of the radio station managers cannot be met very effectively by trying to argue that their position is wrong. A better way to tackle the problem at this point is to show the radio stations who do broadcast talks on serious topics, such as that of Thomas and Gernsback, that their action is commendable. Let them know that you are interested in a sensible discussion as well as in jazz and vaudeville. In the case of WRNY, it would do more good than most people suspect if several score readers of The New Leader were to sit down and write Mr. Charles D. Isaacson, manager of WRNY, at the Hotel Roosevelt, N. Y. C., their appreciation and interest in such discussions as that in which Thomas will participate.

DAVID MIKOL BECOMES RAND SCHOOL MANAGER

Far-reaching plans for the extension of the Rand School activities among the trade unionists of New York City and vicinity are being pushed with the election of David Mikol as manager of the Rand School of Social Science. Mikol has been one of the most active unionists in the city in the field of workers' education, having been a director of the International Fur Workers' Union educational department since 1922.

Comrade Mikol, a member of the Socialist Party, has begun to lay plans to push the school's work among labor unionists next fall. Announcement of his program will be made in an early issue of The New Leader.

FASCISTI FAIL TO CHOKE LABOR

Socialist Forces Celebrate May Day Despite Ruthless Mussolini Despotism

RELATED accounts of the celebration of May Day found in the European Socialist press show that, as was noted in The New Leader of May 8, even the most reactionary Governments were not quite able to prevent the Socialists and trade unionists of their countries from joining with their comrades of more enlightened lands in observing labor's international holiday.

Right in Mussoliniland, where the dictator imagined that by calling April 21 (the anniversary of the founding of Rome), a labor holiday he could wipe out the idea of international solidarity, there were numerous signs that the Italian proletariat had not forgotten the meaning of May Day.

In Rome red flags were in evidence at several points in the morning and the police were busy tearing them down. Indoor meetings were held in the evening addressed by leaders of the Maximalist Socialist Party. The more venturesome workers of Piacenza assembled at two meetings and listened to Socialist speakers. In Milan large numbers of workers, especially in the building trades, remained at home, and although the shops and factories were in operation, the big industrial town wore the appearance of a semi-holiday. Squads of Fascist raided the offices of Avanti, the Maximalist Socialist daily, and of Unita, the Communist daily, and destroyed all the papers they could find, with the tacit approval of the police. In Genoa a truckload of copies of Il Lavoro, the Socialist daily, was destroyed, but police guarded the paper's main office. Avanti's first page was devoted to May Day and the need of a working class peace, so the Prefect of Milan ordered it confiscated, after the black shirts had already burned nearly all the papers.

The May Day leaflet distributed by the Italian Confederation of Labor read, in part, as follows:

"If there is one country more than any other with cause to be aware of the universal appeal of labor's festival, it is Italy, with 10,000,000 of its people settled in foreign lands. In future Italians abroad will be placed in the difficult position of being regarded either as bad Italians or as traitors to the cause of labor in the land whose hospitality they enjoy. For that we are not responsible! The fact, however, to which we want to draw particular attention is that the Italian emigrants, most of them workers, are able to take part in May Day demonstrations, while their comrades at home are deprived of a right enjoyed by the workers in the whole civilized world.

"The Italian national trade union center realizes that it must not demand useless sacrifices from its adherents. For that reason May first must be observed in silence instead of being celebrated in the spirit fitting to a great international festival. Let us, however, take heart from the thought that although we are crushed today we shall not remain so forever. The Fascist know this, hence their frantic efforts to win over the workers to fascism. They are learning that it is easier to destroy material things than to uproot class consciousness or to crush the determination of the workers to gain their freedom."

The Horthy-Bethlen dictatorship in Hungary tried to suppress all May Day meetings, as usual, but the parliamentary group of the Socialists used the occasion of the meeting of the Hungarian National Assembly on April 29 to arrange a demonstration for May 1. Karl Peyer reappeared for the first time after having been excluded from thirty meetings on account of a supposed insult to the Premier. He quickly took the floor and made a speech of three hours' duration, in which he thoroughly explored the catastrophic position of the workers, which had led to the despairing drive of Hungarian miners from Salgo-Tarjan on Budapest. Comrade Szabo spoke next and read a declaration opposing the suppression of May Day demonstrations by the government. The manifesto declared that by this prohibition the Hungarian Government had placed itself outside the sphere of civilized peoples, and that it had made the working class more conscious than ever of the fact that only by the overthrow of the counter-revolutionary regime and it regain its human and political freedom. In addition, the most important demands of the workers were enumerated, and reference was made to the unspeakable misery of the masses. It was demanded that the legal eight-hour day, unemployment and old age insurance should immediately be dealt with. The reading of the manifesto aroused great excitement among the members of the reactionary parties in the national assembly.

In Rumania the day was generally observed in the industrial centers, although speeches had been forbidden. In Bucharest hardly a wheel turned and at least 20,000 workers took part in a May Day meeting at which songs took the place of talks. The police celebrated by confiscating the May Day issue of the Bucharest Socialist daily. There were demonstrations in all the main towns of Spain. The Socialist Party presented a demand to the Rivera Dictatorship for the restoration of constitutional rights, the ending of the war in Morocco, and the introduction of numerous social reforms.

In Bulgaria Socialists and Communists are reported to have joined forces for the May Day celebration, and everything passed off peaceably.

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Nationalism---A Force for Good or Evil

By Herbert Gaston

ONE of the indictments of the Bolshevik rulers of Russia has been that they have attempted to abolish the orthodox religion and to substitute for it what amounts virtually to a worship of the Soviet system of government and the heroes of the revolution, as evidenced most notably in the enshrining of Lenin.

It is a feeble indictment, because, as Professor Hayes shows in his book "Nationalism," by Carlton J. H. Hayes, The Macmillan Company, New York, \$3, it is old stuff. It is merely evidence of the fact that the revolution in Russia has become nationalistic, and nationalism nearly everywhere has been elevated into an emotional creed that cannot be distinguished from a religion. The long lines of worshippers who file about the embalmed body of the first prophet of Sovietism have their counterparts in every country standing with bowed heads and reverent mien in worship before the various national shrines—the tombs of national heroes, and those even more sacred shrines, the memorials to the "unknown soldiers."

Professor Hayes has undertaken to study nationalism as it exists today in the light of its historical evolution. It is, as he recognizes, a ticklish subject, though not quite so ticklish as it was eight or nine years ago. Nevertheless, "he who would expose the main springs of nationalist thought and action must guard particularly against his own emotional bias and at the same time face courageously the distrust and opposition of a large number of his fellows whose own manifold prejudices are enshrined in a collective herd-pretudice."

Nationalism's Religious Character
If he escapes without having his book solemnly cursed and figuratively burned by at least half a dozen sets of guardians of patriotism, he will be fortunate. It is a book sufficiently dispassionate to provoke a highly emotional response.

The pseudo-religious nature of present-day nationalism is its most striking development. When the Rev. Dr. William N. Guthrie, of St. Marks-in-the-Bowery, prepared a ritual for the public worship of the flag, which was performed in his church, he was only a step ahead of his fellows and a bit franker. It ought to be of peculiar interest to radicals to note that the precedent for this interesting ceremony goes back to the French revolution, one of whose developments was the frank attempt to substitute worship at the altars of La Patrie, described by one deputy in 1793 as "common mother and divinity," for the Catholic religion.

The modern concept of nationalism, according to Professor Hayes, actually had its birth in this same French revolution, although, as in the case of the Russian revolution, an idealistic internationalism had been the viewpoint of its spiritual fathers and deities. Among the factors which have been powerful in propagating nationalism have been democracy, popular elementary education and the news-

"Modern Nationalism Is an Effective Agency for Arousing Human Beings to the Worst Brutalities of Which They Are Capable."

"Nationalism, When It Becomes Synonymous With the Purest Patriotism, Will Prove an Unique Blessing to Humanity and to the World."
—CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

papers. Democracy made each citizen feel himself a part of the State, which in turn became for him a divine super-personality. Education under the direction of the State made loyalty—allegiance, patriotism, nationalism—its first concern. The press, having to tread softly among many other allegiances so as not to offend any considerable body of its readers, found nationalism a common ground of union, a safe altar at which to worship, a divinity whose praises could not be sung too much.

King George's Uses
Others have noted how nationalistic feeling that goes by the name of pa-

triotism has usurped the old place of religion as the first of allegiances, and how both Catholic and Protestant religions in the United States, for instance, have been syncretized with it and have subordinated themselves to it, to the detriment of ancient ideas of universal human brotherhood; but Professor Hayes has gone further to depict the new nationalism as not merely like a religion, but as being one in fact.

It is a viewpoint that finds a lot of support from circumstance. One can easily add from his own observation to the illustrations the author gives of the hunger for new objects of veneration which expresses itself in hero-

worship, tomb-worship, flag-worship, constitution-worship, and, in other countries than ours, king-worship. Part of our notorious admiration for royalty may be due to this unsatisfied passion for objects of religious adoration which fastens itself on the king who belongs to another but kindred cult.

Once we thought it strange that Britain should retain an expensive line of monarchs whom they had stripped of power. It is no longer strange. The business of a national god is not to concern himself with the business of government. It is to be venerated as the personification of the State, the

symbol of majesty and power, the Living Buddha of the new nationalist religion.

Our Two Presidents
We who have no permanent Living Buddha must do our best with temporary substitutes, and this brings about the dividend character of our near-sovereign, the President. Do we not regard him in two lights—as two different personalities? There is the sacred Head of the State to whom we bow low and whose praises we sing in mystic terms; and, on the other hand, there is the petty politician who remains when the clothing of majesty is laid aside, against whom we may

rant to our heart's content if he is of the opposite political faith. Let a President die in office and—however insignificant personally he may have been—his obsequies become a tremendous and imposing rite, a religious fast observed with the most extravagant expressions of pious adoration and grief.

There are aspects of the new nationalism that are merely absurd. There are others that are sinister. Nationalism in Europe, accompanied as had been for decades by practice of its corollary idea that the whole people should be prepared to fight as one man for the "honor" of the

national divinity, culminated in the great war. "I am personally of the opinion," says Professor Hayes, "that modern nationalism is a far more effective agency than Christianity or Mohammedanism for arousing and sustaining the war-spirit of human beings and for encouraging them to give free rein, in an idealistic orgy, to the worst brutalities of which at any given time they are capable."

Our New Divinity
The idea of a "Holy War" by savage Mohammedans has lost its force. Our civilized wars are all holy wars.

Our new divinity is proud, jealous and resentful, with a sensitive "honor" quick to take offense. Our creed requires we shall believe and our children shall be taught that the Nation does no wrong, that its heroes are immaculate paragons and its Constitution—except as to the recent accretion dealing with alcoholic liquor—perfect. That exception was due in some way to the treachery of the few remaining adherents of an alien deity.

That sort of creed is bound, of course, to make us a bumptious, greedy, bellicose and generally dangerous neighbor to any neighbors we may have—particularly if all our neighbors have a similar creed.

But to say all this in dispraise of nationalism is not to say that it is necessarily a curse. It can be, and should be, the author thinks, the sound basis for a broader allegiance to all humanity. Emotional love of country—the ideal patriotism—need not be self-deceived, arrogant, boastful and quarrelsome toward the people of other lands. It can be based, not upon an aborted form of idol-worship, but on a natural affection for home-places and a genuine love for humanity that begins at home and extends outward towards generous sympathy and consideration for all mankind. It can be honest and humble. It can wish for its own Nation that it should live and act uprightly, that instead of making lying claims about past perfection it should be willing to atone for and seek to remedy its mistakes and aspire continually to something better.

"Nationalism," the author concludes, "when it becomes synonymous with the purest patriotism, will prove an unique blessing to humanity and to the world."

SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD MEMORIAL MEETING FOR DR. WILSON SUNDAY

A memorial meeting to the honor of Albert Louis Wilson, pastor of the Ridgefield Park People's Congregational Church, will be held Sunday, June 6, at 3 p. m., at the church, 135 Euclid Avenue, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. Many Socialist speakers who have from time to time spoken in his church or at his funeral, will pay tribute to Comrade Wilson's labors and ideals. Among them will be Fred Kraft, Charles W. Ervin, Clarence V. Howell and others. Special music has been arranged.

New York comrades may go to Ridgefield Park by way of the Erie Railroad train leaving Jersey City at 2:30 p. m., daylight saving time, or by bus from Weehawken.

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The Fathers of Babbitt

How the Early Puritans Mixed Religion With Business

By James Oneal

RECENTLY we considered the evolution of Puritan capitalism and its chief contribution to American history, that pious fraud, the Rotarian or Babbitt, who has merged Christian piety with a career of skinning his fellows. We may now take a look at his ancestors in their habitat of Colonial New England.

Twenty-six years ago William B. Weedon wrote in his "Economic and Social History of New England" that "It has been too much the fashion to exalt the Massachusetts provincial generations into a sweet company of frost-bitten angels, oppressed and a little warped out of their skyward tendencies by the royal officers, or by their own citizens elevated and corrupted by royal commissions." This skyward tendency of the ruling members of the Puritan oligarchy by no means induced them to neglect the carnal things of the flesh.

It isn't necessary to return to a consideration of the fortunes they made out of the triangular trade in rum, molasses and slaves, or of the profits they made by their smuggling trade with the enemy while England was removing the menace of French dominion in Canada. We will not dwell upon that defense mechanism which induced them to sell the children of poor workers into limited terms of servitude so that they would be insured cheap labor. We will overlook many things related to Puritan rule and present a few concrete examples of the "Godly life" they lived.

A Puritan Wrecker
In October, 1752, there arrived in Havana a Spanish ship from Honduras with a cargo of gold, silver, indigo, sarsaparilla and balsam, valued at \$400,000. Because of a leak the ship was compelled to seek an American port. The brigantine Susanna, bound for New London, under the command of Captain John Simpson, sent a pilot aboard the Spanish ship which finally arrived off the harbor of New London. Captain Simpson had reached the harbor first and sent a pilot to wreck the Spanish ship on the reefs outside the harbor.

The job was only partly successful but the cargo had to be removed to New London by another schooner. What happened was not an isolated instance. The Spanish treasure was not only plundered but extraordinary and outrageous claims were made against the cargo. "Captain Simpson brazenly demanded one-third of the value of the entire cargo on the grounds that by his exertions the Spanish ship with its contents had been saved." When it is remembered that the Puritan captain had himself conspired to wreck the ship we may appreciate his atrocious conduct.

Simpson brought his claims into the court of vice-admiralty and an interpreter became necessary. The agent of the owner of the Spanish ship "felt that he had fallen into a nest of near-pirates" and he was not far wrong, for the owner of Captain Simpson's ship endeavored to get an interpreter that would serve the Puritan itch for plunder. The proceedings in court were a farce. A Puritan judge awarded the Puritan wrecker 23,000 pieces of eight (a piece was valued at six shillings) together with costs. The Spanish agent refused to pay, whereupon part of the cargo was sold to satisfy the claims.

The Spanish agent tried to get what remained of his cargo out of New Lon-

don but the ship was detained for two years. The agent then went to New York and placed his interests in the hands of two merchants. One of these merchants, through trickery and the connivance of certain parties in official life, plundered more of the cargo. In despair the agent proceeded to load what was left or another ship when he discovered "that a chest containing over \$5,000 in gold had been opened, looted and stuffed with trash." Moreover, the merchant who had already defrauded the agent, "after demanding for his services two and a half percent of the value of the entire cargo, proceeded to abscond with four chests full of silver."

A Dangerous Harbor
If this was a rare instance we could overlook it but it was not. The Pur-

itan oligarchy survived longer in Connecticut than in any other state and this alliance of plunderers with public officials made other shippers regret that they entered a Connecticut harbor. The story of this phase of Puritan life is told by Gipson in his "Jared Ingersoll, a Study of American Loyalty." It is published by Yale University, which was long a seminary for the training of young Puritan blades in the economic, social, religious and political dogmas of the Puritan ruling class.

In considering the regime of our Puritan Babbitts in the revolutionary period, the opinion of James Truslow Adams in his "Revolutionary New England" is important, as he occupies the first rank as an authority. "Much of the colonial wealth was being ac-

cumulated by doubtful methods," he says, "the use of official position, the privateering that was akin to piracy, smuggling and bribery, the engrossing of public lands, price fixing and war profiteering. We of this day need no historical examples to teach us the effects of the opportunities of war upon the economic conscience of rich and poor alike."

While the masses were in the revolutionary armies fighting against England, "an inter-colonial group of financiers of the time formed themselves into an interesting price fixing combination that was a forerunner of the 'big business' of today." Spemaceti candles were a necessity in every household, and the price of this necessity was fixed throughout New England and later as far as Philadel-

Socialism on Vital Issues

MR. BERGER: I have also introduced a bill for the immediate return of all alien property. This is the first time in 400 years, ladies and gentlemen, that a government took hold of private property. There were some examples in the Thirty Years' War in Europe, one of the most ravaging wars that ever took place.

I also introduced a bill providing for the immediate return of all property held by the Alien Property Custodian and for the payment of damages resulting from the seizure.

Never since the Thirty Years' War in the seventeenth century was looting done with such brazenness as it was done in the seizure of private property by our Government in the recent war. And this in the face of the official declaration of November 14, 1917, that "there was no thought of a confiscation of property thus held in trust."

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Mills] also has a bill to return the property, and I am perfectly willing to have his bill substituted for mine. We differ on most things, but he tries to be fair, and he also knows more about finances than I do.

The objection of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Garner] that the restitution of alien property is "a horrible steal" and "legalized theft" must be put down as Democratic rhetoric.

It was once said that the transaction of Uncle Sam in the alien property case was either that of a pirate or of an embezzler. Especially so in view of the Franklin treaty with Prussia in 1785, providing against confiscation of private property in case of war. Franklin procured the following clinching statement to the treaty:

And it is declared that neither the pretense of war, nor any other pretense whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which these articles are provided and during which they are to be sacredly observed.

Alexander Hamilton inserted the same provision against confiscation of private property in our treaty with England in 1794. That was the Jay treaty.

The alien property steal very naturally resulted in other steals. What has already been disclosed about the manner in which this property was handled should be sufficient to send several of the Alien Property Custodians to prison. They have disgraced our country. The property should be returned and damages paid for the seizure, detention, and conversion.

Mr. Garner of Texas: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Berger: Not now; I will yield later to the gentleman.

Mr. Garner of Texas: But you ought not to misquote me and make a statement that I never made.

Mr. Berger: I yield.

Mr. Garner of Texas: I say to pay

The Return of Alien Property—The Lynching Evil—The Combatting of Illiteracy

By Congressman Victor L. Berger
(A Speech in Congress)

American citizens for German debts is a steal. That is \$190,000,000. I did not say anything about the return of alien property being a steal. I referred to the German debt.

Mr. Berger: It would be a steal, one of the biggest steals the world has ever seen, if the Government of the United States would not return that private property to its rightful owners, as the Government of the United States promised to do.

Just before the Government took this property over, on February 8, 1917, the Secretary of State, with the sanction of Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, issued the following statement:

The Government of the United States will scrupulously respect all private rights of its own citizens and of the subjects of foreign states.

That was the time when the Germans and the Austrians were going to remove all their money from the banks and sell all their interests in American business concerns.

And this declaration of President Wilson may be considered even apart from all treaties of the past and the opinions of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall on that very same subject, and may be considered as a pledge of the Government of the United States to take care of that alien property.

The contention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Garner] that the Standard Oil Co. would profit by the return of the alien property, because it has a claim for injuries inflicted on it by the Germans during the war, is simply a play on the prejudices of the ignorant, who get the cold shivers whenever the Standard Oil Co. is mentioned.

To my mind, the Standard Oil Co. is not worse than any other big oil company in New Jersey, Oklahoma or Texas. The sum which the Standard Oil Co. will get on its claim is \$300,000, while the total sum of the alien property is \$327,000,000. The awards of the Mixed Claims Commission total \$190,000,000. The accrued interest on that amount may amount to \$60,000,000.

If the claim of the Standard Oil Co. for any reason ought not to be paid, it is the duty of the gentleman from Texas to make this clear to the Mixed Claims Commission, which has awarded the claim, or even to this House.

If the Mixed Claims Commission has awarded what those citizens claim, they are entitled to it. I do not care whether it is John D. Rockefeller or E. H. Gary—and neither is a particular friend of mine—who gets the award. As long as his claim is just, he is entitled to payment.

It was claimed that Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, was inter-

ested in five of these companies. Let us suppose he is interested. He has stock in more than 100 companies. Would any award or any judgment that any of these companies receives in a court become invalid because Mr. Mellon owns stock in that company? If that is the case, then the capitalist system would come to an end very quickly, even in Texas.

Mr. Stevenson: If the Court of Claims awarded a judgment against Germany, have we the right to enforce that judgment against the men who do not owe it?

Mr. Berger: I am glad the gentleman asked that question.

Mr. Stevenson: I would be very glad to hear your answer to that.

Mr. Berger: The alien property in the hands of the custodian does not belong to Germany—it belongs to private persons who are Germans. This is the first time in the history of civilized nations that a government proposes to take property and money from private persons—not from the German State, remember, but from private persons who trusted the pledge of our Government to take care of that property—to pay war claims of its own nationals against Germany. This World War furnished the first example of that kind in the history of civilized nations, and it is absolutely against all precedent.

Mr. Blanton: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Berger: No. The gentleman from Texas seldom asks wise questions. (Laughter.) I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that this money belongs to private citizens. The President of the United States and the Secretary of State solemnly promised they would keep that property as a trust, not for the purpose of paying any damages which Germany as a country would be held liable, but to return it after the war to the rightful owners.

Tamiment Week-End Is Huge Success

DECORATION DAY Week-End at Camp Tamiment was one of the most successful in the history of the camp.

Filled to capacity by a record-breaking attendance, promising a most successful season, the hundreds of guests who filled the camp were unanimous in their approval of the improvements effected in camp. Especially enthusiastic were the praises of Tamiment's cuisine under the direction of Samuel Shindler.

Along with the changes of the dining room, improvements have been made throughout the camp and its various facilities for recreation and sport, making the stay at camp more enjoy-

able as well as more comfortable than ever before. Those who are contemplating a stay at Tamiment during this summer are advised to make their reservations in advance so as to insure accommodation.

Of special interest to Socialists and liberals will be the League for Industrial Democracy Conference from June 24 to June 27. This gathering will consist of men and women prominent in the Socialist and Labor Movement who will discuss at their various conferences "Newer Defenses of Capitalism in America." This, combined with the facilities for play and rest which the camp affords, will provide an unusual week-end in the country.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR MEETS STIFF OPPOSITION FROM THE GOVERNMENT

(By A Correspondent)

THE pact-government has failed to satisfy the lot of the African toiling masses. The National Secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa, an organization, is carrying on a vigorous propaganda among the African natives, propaganda to emancipate African democracy from the slough of political and economic slumber.

The Natal Town Council has refused permission to Comrade Clements Kadalie to proceed there, in spite of the fact that the Gordon Province boasts so much of British fair play, justice and freedom of speech. I am afraid that the Labor Party should by now have issued a manifesto of protest. The Minister of Justice has tabled the Prevention of Disorders Bill to stop the now growing agitation amongst the African peoples. We appeal to the workers of the world to support us to stop this nonsense of the South African pact-government.

The I. C. U. is surely the coming "Bambook" against both the British and Republican imperialism and capitalism. In the capitol of South Africa—Pretoria, in the Transvaal—we have young Comrade Thomas Mbeki, and in Capetown we have Comrade John Goma. We have also in view the leader of the "Ginger-Group," Comrade T. W. Keable "Mote," and also the deputy leader, Comrade T. W. Thibedi, of Johannesburg.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Evil Cooks And Good Carbuncles

HAVE you ever had a carbuncle on your neck? If not, why not? I got one now and you're no better than I am.

What's more, a carbuncle is a whole educational institution all by itself. This is proven by the fact that I never knew I had a neck until that pet settled on it. Now I know all about my neck. I got the knack from the carbuncle on the neck. It's a constant reminder that my neck is more than a pivot to turn my top-knot on or my wind-pipe casing.

I know now that there are all sorts of things in my neck, such as veins, arteries, nerves (heavy on the nerves), glands, jumping jacks and goodness knows what else.

My carbuncle also taught me that it is safer to squeeze a grass widow than a pimple. Carbuncle also put me next to the relation between cooking and physical condition. At any rate, the doctor man, who is itching to try his new carving set on my carbuncle, told me it came from a union of pimple squeezing and poor eating.

It all comes about from near batching in "Sunny Dixie." By near batching I mean that we had employed an Ethiopian lady cook with a sinful hankering for frying pans, swine's bosom and hog lard.

No matter what food we would bring to the shack, she would run to her beloved frying pan and fry away at it until it reached a state of greasy petrification.

She would take freshly laid eggs and set them afloat in two inches of sizzling grease and fry away until they grew a rhinoceros hide on both sides for protection. Then she would pile them on a platter to cool and pour hot hog juice on them to make them slip down or something.

One day, just to get away from that frying pan, I converted an old Billy goat into lamb stew with my own hands. I was so hungry for something soupy and vegetable that I put everything green I could lay my hands on in that stew, including tobacco sprouts, thistles, poison vine and lily bulbs.

At that, the mess turned out to be perfectly delicious. Leastways, it tasted delicious to my starved palate. The broth especially was fine, and I kept on tasting it with a soup ladle until I must have tasted a gallon. Then I went out to doctor an old ex-mine mule who had contracted stomach trouble by swallowing an overdose of green grass, and right there I made the mistake of my life.

When I returned the stew was gone. The place it went to was the frying pan. Cooky had poured the juice in the sink to make the rest fry faster, better and harder. It did all of these. When it came out of its greasy grave it looked like a baked junk yard and tasted worse. Even two quarts of grease poured over it failed to improve its temper. (Fried stew! Can you beat it?)

Well, I beat it, but not until that pimple on my neck had voiced its protest, and then when I squeezed it to make it shut up it fretted itself into that carbuncle.

Sombody ought to pass a law against frying pans who refuse to associate with respectable cooking utensils. The solitary frying pan is the greatest menace to the American people I can think of. It has broken up more homes, filled more graves, sucked the milk of human kindness out of more hearts than a union of private detectives, undertakers and vacuum pumps.

It's the frying pan that causes race suicide, divorces, permanent crime waves, wars, pimples, Coolidgeism and carbuncles, which panhandles itself into the vitals of the nation, turns its humor to tumors and fries freedom to a frazzle.

Cooking is the art of arts. It should be subsidized by the government. There ought to be a Federal Department of Cooking, with a branch office in every American kitchen. There ought to be a Minister of Fine Eats, assisted by a diplomatic corps scouring the world for noble dishes.

All American girls and boys ought to be taught cooking before they are taught reading and writing. For what avails a man to pen a good hand when his stomach is out of whack? How can one digest the Literary Digest when suffering from indigestion brought about by super-indulgence in frying pans?

Yes, and there ought to be a Federal Department of Stew Sleuths to stick their noses into stew pots to see that the contents are properly concocted instead of the stew sleuths we have now, and who only make nuisances out of themselves by pestering the harmless stew who stagger through our bone-dry highways and by-ways.

But nothing doing! We spend billions on battleships, barracks, colleges and dormitories, and then fill them with frying pans. We erect monuments to soldiers, sailors and unknown heroes, but who ever heard of a monument to the unknown cook whose art collected saliva in the mouths of the whole neighborhood? Where are the pensions and pensions to the rare souls who served civilization by brewing good coffee, broiling honest-to-goodness steaks and mixing glorious stews, soups and sauces? G'wan! There are none.

We look up to the doctor who cuts the caked grease spots from our anatomy. We honor the preacher who promises relief from frying down below by holding out mansions above the sky that may be full of frying pans for all we know, for I have often noticed that piety and frying pans usually go together. But we look down on the cook, the one person in the world who enters the very depths of our beings three times a day and fills them either

(Continued on page 6)

"Revisionism" and the Class Struggle THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

HOLDING these views, Bernstein laid the greatest value "on the next tasks in social democracy, on the struggle for the political rights of the working man, on the political activity of the working men in town and county for the interests of their class, as well as on the work of the industrial organization of the workers."

In that sense, Bernstein maintained, the movement meant everything, the final aim of socialism, nothing. He could not express indifference concerning the final carrying out of socialist principles, but only indifference—or better, carelessness—"as to the form of the final arrangements of things. I have at no time had an excessive interest in the future, beyond general principles; I have not been able to read to the end of any picture of the future. My thoughts and efforts are concerned with the duties of the present and the nearest future, and I only busy myself with the perspectives beyond as far as they give me a line of conduct for suitable action now."

The conquest of political power necessitates the possession of political rights; and the most important problem of tactics which German social democracy has at the present time to solve appears to me to be to devise the best ways for the extension of the political and economic rights of the German working class."

"Unable to believe in finalities at all," he continues, "I cannot believe in a final aim of socialism. But I strongly believe in the socialist movement, in the march forward of the working classes, who step by step must work out their emancipation by changing society from the domain of a commercial landholding oligarchy to a real democracy which in all its departments is guided by the interests of those who work and create."

Bernstein's Critique of the Economic Interpretation of History

Bernstein then proceeds to take up in greater detail the fundamental con-

cepts of Marxian socialism. First of all, he deals with the materialist conceptions of history, or, as it has been more generally referred to of late, the economic interpretation of history. This interpretation he does not deny. He merely objects to the narrowness of the theory as originally set forth by Marx and Engels, and calls attention to the statements contained in their later writings that other factors besides the economic factor must be taken into account in explaining past history and in forecasting future developments.

"He who today employs the materialist conception of history," the author contends, "is bound to employ it in its most developed form—that is, he is bound, in addition to the development and influence of the productive forces and conditions of production to make full allowance for the ideas of law and morals, the historic and religious traditions of every epoch, the influence of geographical and other circumstances of nature—to which also the nature of man and his spiritual disposition belong. This must be kept quite particularly in view when it is a question no longer of simple research into earlier epochs of history, but of forecasting coming developments, if the materialist conception of history is to be of use as a guide to the future. The purely economic causes create, first of all, only a disposition for the creation of certain ideas, but how these then arise and spread and what form they take depend on the co-operation of a whole series of influences."

Moreover, with the progress of society, non-economic factors, Bernstein argues, tend to become increasingly important in determining future changes. "Modern society is much richer than earlier societies in ideologies which are not determined by economics and by nature working as an economic force. Sciences, arts, a whole series of social relations are today much less dependent on economics than formerly, or, in order to give no room for misconception, the

point of economic development attained today leaves the ideological, and especially the ethical, factors greater space for independent activity than was formerly the case. "The fundamental idea of the theory does not thereby lose in uniformity, but the theory itself gains in scientific character."

It must be admitted, maintains Bernstein, that it is not an easy task to prophesy the future when one acknowledges the influence of other than economic factors, since it is difficult to give proper weight to all of the factors that affect the situation. Nevertheless, one who oversimplifies the situation and concentrates only on the economic factor, is bound to prove a false prophet. Bernstein also objects to the use of the phrase "materialist conception," on the ground that the theory is not based upon philosophic materialism.

It is thus seen that Bernstein's criticism of the Marxian theory known as the economic interpretation of history is not so much a criticism of the more mature position taken by Marx and Engels, as a criticism of the original statement of their position, which the socialist leaders confess to have been at times too extreme. This criticism cannot, therefore, in any real sense, be regarded as revision of the foundation stone of Marxian socialism.

Revisionism and the Class Struggle

The next of the Marxian doctrines to go under the scrutiny of the Revisionist leader was the Marxian theory of value and the theory of surplus value. These, Bernstein declares, are general and abstract concepts removed from the prevailing reality. His contention is that "the theory of surplus value can only be grasped as a concrete fact by thinking of the whole economy of society. Marx did not succeed in finishing the chapter on the classes that is so important for his theory. In it would have been shown most clearly that labor value is nothing more than a key, an abstract

image, like the philosophical atom endowed with a soul—a key which, employed by the master hand of Marx, has led to the exposure and presentation of the mechanism of capitalist economy as this had not been hitherto treated, not so forcibly, logically and clearly. But this key refuses service over and above a certain point, and therefore it has become disastrous to nearly every discipline of Marx."

Furthermore, Bernstein maintains, the theory is misleading, "in that it appears again and again as the measure of the actual exploitation of the worker by the capitalist. . . . The theory of value gives a norm for the justice or injustice of the partition of the product of labor just as little as does the atomic theory for the beauty or ugliness of a piece of sculpture. We meet, indeed, today the best placed workers, members of the 'aristocracy of labor,' just in those trades with a very high rate of surplus value, the most infamous ground-down workers in others with a very low rate."

"A scientific basis for socialism or communism cannot be supported on the fact only that the wage worker does not receive the full value of the product of his work. 'Marx,' says Engels, in the preface to the Poverty of Philosophy, 'has never based his communist demands on this, but on the necessary collapse of the capitalist mode of production which is daily more nearly brought to pass under our eyes.'"

Bernstein also maintains, however, that whether the Marxist theory of value is correct or not is quite immaterial to the proof of the existence of surplus value. Surplus value is an empirical fact, demonstrable by experience, and needs no deductive proof. Experience shows that a part of the community enjoys an income, though living in idleness, out of all proportion to the ratio of its number to that of the total number of workers. This fact needs no proof.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Chapter X The Wedding Journey

THEY were married quietly. A few guests, Maggie Toller, a Doctor Willard Joyce, and some friends of Senator Gaylard, with Bob Minturn, and Ralph Ramsey, and their wives, made up the party. Dan asked his mother and father to come, but they refused.

"You go along, Danny," his mother had said. "It's nice of you to want me, but I have nothing to wear, and even if I did, I wouldn't go. I'd be in hot water all the time." Then with tears in her eyes, she added, "I'd shame you, that's what I'd do."

"No, no, mother, you couldn't. Don't say that," Dan responded. But secretly he was glad that he did not have to reconcile the opposing houses.

Old Tom Minturn was a great comfort to Dan. He sought his son out in Dan's office down town, and talked earnestly about his boy's approaching marriage.

"You did right," he stated, "to marry a lady. There is nothing like money to help a man succeed."

The old man was enveloped in a haze of reminiscence. Flatteringly then, he told Dan about Sadie Truxton, his first wife. "She was a lady, Dan." His mind made wide detours, and brought back strange nuggets of philosophy, and half-inarticulate memories. He rehearsed bluntly the episode in the little Canadian mining town, how Sadie was delivered of a boy, how she and the babe had died, and that silent burial under the stars. Old Tom showed no sign of emotion save in the subdued, monotonous quaver of his voice. As he talked Dan saw him, for the first time, as he must have been as a young man, before life and toil had mortified him into a hard mould.

"Poor old Dad," Dan said as he seized his father's hand and wrung it. "Why didn't you tell me this before?" "I don't know, boy. It sorta died in me, I guess, until your marrying and all made me think on it again. . . ."

But when Tom had gone, Dan found that his father's story had had another effect upon him. It filled him with peculiar resentment. It seemed as if Tom was being untrue to his second wife, was crowding her out of his heart, by the idealized memory of the other woman.

"They have made mother what she is," he thought hotly, "and now they all shrink from her."

And the thought gave him no peace. It came back to plague him with a strange, withering application to himself. . . .

It became a problem of the lovers before their marriage to have Dan's parents meet Agatha. This was not so difficult in the case of old Tom, for it could be accomplished by bringing Agatha and Dan's father together downtown. But in case of Mother Minturn it was another question. Finally Agatha suggested that she take her for a ride. This seemed the most tactful means of introduction. Dan knew that neither woman would be comfortable in having Agatha go into the Minturn house. So Dan ar-

ranged to have his mother on the curb as Agatha drove up in her Stutz one afternoon. . . .

Dan wished to his dying day that Agatha had kissed his mother.

Both women were embarrassed. Agatha stepped out of the car, and smiling, placed her hands on the older woman's shoulders.

"So this is Dan's mother," she said kindly.

"Yes, Dan's old ugly mother, Miss." There followed a moment of embarrassment filled by Dan's bustling attempt to get them into the car. Then they were off.

"She couldn't talk, Dan," Agatha told him afterwards. "She was frightened to death, I think, not so much at me, as at the car. She was afraid I was going to dash into the curb."

Dan was waiting for them, when they returned. He kissed his mother tenderly as he lifted her from the machine.

"I love you, mamma, just as I used to," he whispered.

2

Like all brides, Agatha had her cry

after the ceremony—a few tears of angry protestation.

"It was a joke—wedding," she declared, while she and her husband were throwing some last articles into a traveling bag. "Dan, remember this, will you? You have married a woman for whom everything turns into a joke—everything. Even my wedding was as frivolous as a circus. Did you hear Maggie Toller snicker? I'll never forgive her. It hadn't been for that nice Dr. Joyce who always is so dignified, I believe it would have been a farce. Why didn't you try the ring on before the ceremony, goose? I thought it never would fit. But the flowers were nice, and old Pastor McKnight a dear, don't you think so? Dear old uncle Matt, did you see what he gave us?"

Uncle Matt had given them a very handsome check indeed.

After a good deal of discussion, they had decided to take what Agatha told her friends was a "modest wedding journey." She had found Dan taking an unreasonable attitude toward her proposal to go to Italy. Dan was obsessed with the idea that he must

hurriedly open an independent law office, and what was more, that he, the bridegroom, must defray the expense of the wedding journey.

"Uncle will give us that as a wedding gift," she had explained.

"Do you want me to lose my self-respect?" he had answered.

The upshot of three weeks' discussion was that Dan had decided to accept money from Agatha as a loan.

"You can easily pay it back when you open your office. Uncle Matt can turn you lots of business."

They were to go to Duluth, take a boat east to Detroit, thence by steamer to Chicago. In the first skirmish between husband and wife, both had made concessions, but Dan felt Agatha had won. She and his own desire to have a "regular wedding trip" had come off victorious.

"Dan will take lots of managing," she told Maggie Toller at the station, "but it's going to be lots of fun after he gets over being so sensitive about everything."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

A Little Lesson in Logic

IN considering the Communist attitude towards other organizations and especially the trade unions, The New Leader has referred to the necessity of a "human approach." We could also add the necessity of a scientific approach. In reality the two go together. The man or organization who has not learned the elementary principles of this matter is unfit for any useful mission and must be a failure.

The Bolshevik idea is the use of a knout in trying to force ideas upon human beings. If force is not employed, low cunning, secret intrigue, half truths or open lying is employed. The scientific mind is a civilized mind and the person with this mind will act as a human being in his relations with other human beings. His is not a closed mind. It is receptive to evidence and change and is opposed to final dogmas.

The contrast between the scientific mind and the Bolshevik knout may be gathered from the excerpt below which is part of an outline on "Applied Psychology and Logic" written by Alexander Fichandler for the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U. in 1921. It appeared in the issue of "Justice," the weekly organ, of August 12 of that year. This outline places thinking, conduct and action on a level with logic and science. Those who have had any knowledge of or experience with the Bolshevik attitude will understand that the Communist by his actions places himself outside the range of the scientific approach to human beings and problems.

The outline follows:

It is possible for human beings to use scientific methods in their thinking and acting, so as to have better relations between individuals and groups. The following can help greatly:

1. Suspend judgment. (a) Find

out the other side before judging somebody else's conduct or ideas. If you hear only one side of the case, you may judge wrongly.

(b) There is a French saying, "To know all is to pardon all." If we could know the reasons and motives for people's actions, we would frequently excuse them, no matter how bad they appear.

(c) A leader may be accused of "treason" to the working class, but investigation may show that he knew certain facts which compelled him to act as he did, for the best interests of the rank and file.

2. (a) Form opinions or decisions only after finding out all you can about the matter.

(b) Get as many facts as possible.

(c) Opinions based on what you feel or what you like are generally worth very little.

(d) Opinions based on what you know to be true, lead to justice and progress.

(e) For example, the opinion that social and economic changes can be made quickly, is worthless unless you can show several instances in history when this was actually done.

3. (a) Nothing is certain in the future.

(b) All that can be said is, that it is probable or improbable that something will happen tomorrow.

(c) The degree of probability depends on the number of times a similar thing happened before. The sun will probably rise tomorrow because it rose millions of times in the past.

(d) For example, suppression of liberal or progressive movements will probably fail, because it always failed in the past.

4. Action and judgment.

(a) Judgment without action

produces a Hamlet. Action without judgment produces a Don Quixote.

(b) A proper combination of judgment and action makes for progress.

(c) Suspense of judgment, examining all available facts, and not being certain, will not paralyze action. On the contrary, they will lead to intelligent action.

(d) Blind action is dangerous. It makes people follow false leaders as well as those who are faithful to the interests of the rank and file.

(e) Those who act without judgment, can be led away from what is right, by persons who lead because they have merely personal magnetism or oratorical ability.

5. (a) General statements are worthless unless based on many instances.

(b) If you know of one or two officials who are inefficient, you have no right to say that all union officials are inefficient.

(c) All that you can say correctly is that these particular persons are inefficient.

(d) The general statement would be correct if it could be proved that a large proportion of union officials are inefficient.

6. (a) Respect the feelings of other people.

(b) You cannot argue about feelings. You like this or dislike that, you love one person or hate another, simply because you do so.

(c) You do not like to have your feelings hurt. Nobody else does.

(d) When you hurt other people's feelings, you antagonize them. And then, no matter how good your ideas may be they will not be accepted.

(e) For example, if you hurt a person's religious or patriotic feelings by making fun of his faith, he will oppose your social, political or economic views.

The Breakdown of a Plutonic Utopia

AN Utopia of Plutes has died a'bornin' and for our part we regret the sudden demise of the Florinda Club Development which, according to Florida dispatches, is now in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings with liabilities more than six million dollars greater than its assets. For this was to be a long-sought-for refuge for our Super-Snobs, a city all their own, far removed from the haunts of vulgar men, an ivory tower for the smart set erected on a 3,600-acre tract not far from the lipping waters of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Florida.

There the promoters were to build a city, admission to which was entirely predicated upon one's social standing. An inn, an administration building, canals, golf clubs, yac clubs, drinking clubs and pavilions were in the scheme of the founders. The project was to center around the Arrow Collar figure of young Jimmy Cromwell, a high-steppin' Philadelphia son-of-the-rich. Indeed, at the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone for the inn, the first of the new city's buildings, Jimmy's mama said, "It will be a great city. And it will be Jimmy's city. He is making it and it will be his."

And besides all our domestic swells, boys and girls, who else do you think had a finger in this pie? Why none other than some of our old pals of the British nobility, the Countess of Lauderdale and Lord Thirlstone, as they do say that the former King of Greece was preparing to build in Florida. The promoters had some perfectly ducky offices, three hundred odd salesmen and a slick seal which showed the American Eagle on one side and the British Lion on the other, and everything was set for the establishment of our new Social Empire when something went blooey. It seems that a lot of support that the scheme was to get from our better classes was no more than "moral" and everyone of my readers who has ever attended a union meeting knows how far you can get with the butcher and the baker on "moral support." The suckers who went to buy the stock but who could not of course crash the city gates were singularly shy and now poor Jimmy ain't got no city, the promotion ate up all the assets.

As we said at the start, we regret this tragedy exceedingly. We think it would be perfectly grand to herd up our more prominent parasites far, far away in Florida, the farther the better. There they could sit around and sing their songs of hate to the tune of the thundering surf and have their pictures taken for our tabloids and at least be out of the way. If they can't do this thing for themselves we suggest that the Government set aside some stray island that we have swiped recently from some "inferior races" and put them all on it. At first we thought of the Virgin Islands, but from what we have read of society doings we realize that this would hardly be appropriate. There is always Haiti and Santo Domingo where they could have what they love to call "niggers" wait on them and the whole Marine Corps to supply their liquor. Year after golden year they could lie on the sands there fraternizing with the Countess of Lauderdale and Lord Thirlstone and the former kings of Greece and we wouldn't have to see their foolish faces and their automobiles and their kept women every time we went above Forty-second street.

Several rank and file coal-miners from the Illinois Mine Workers' Union have stayed at our house lately and we always get a big kick out of these boys. They have been attending the adult educational classes conducted by Tom Tippet, himself a union miner, out in Illinois, and they come to New York with a very good idea of what modern American life is all about. Some of them are up in Brookwood Labor College which holds its commencement exercises this week. When they go back into the labor movement they will bring to it minds that are open to the truth about economics, social movements and politics, and spirits that cannot be crushed by those pessimists who say that the labor movement in this country is a dead horse. We take off our colonial hats to the men and women who have labored and sacrificed to make Brookwood what it is—one of the most inspiring spots in the entire American labor movement.

We are sorry to say that Isabel, our black cat, is developing militaristic characteristics. She celebrated Memorial Day, fitly enough, by licking the spots out of one or two common or garden cats who were prowling round the backyard and then, to our utter horror, she turned on her daughter, Funny Face, as gentle a soul as ever padded on four feet, and side-swiped her a couple of times. We suppose that it is merely the spirit of the times that is entering into the ordinarily peaceful makeup of Isabel. All about her there are alarm and excursions, outbursts of the National Security League, strutting of the Boy Scouts, marchings and counter-marchings of professional patriots. Small wonder that under such pressure even the morale of a God-fearing black cat breaks down and she reverts to the primitive.

McAlister Coleman

"British Strikers Betrayed."—Zinoviev, in the New York Times. "British Strike Forces Government Retreat."—The Daily Worker. Which just goes to prove once more that you can't believe what you read in the capitalist papers.

Willimantic Strike In Sixteenth Month; Ranks Are Unbroken

The Field of Labor

ALTHOUGH it has failed to leap into the newspapers with melodramatic incidents every other day, the strike against the American Thread Company at Willimantic, Conn., now enters its sixteenth—not week—but month. It is not a strike any dual union, and its leaders cannot be condemned of being "Reds" any time whatsoever. It is the respectable United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that is waging this struggle.

The American Thread Company is American only in name. Its owners are English, and it is in reality a branch of the English Sewing Company, Ltd., of Great Britain. It has mills at four other places in the United States besides Willimantic, where the strike is being fought at present. It is to be the largest mill in the

American Thread Company has been exceedingly prosperous. In the peak year, it paid dividends of 10 per cent. Even last year, despite adverse economic conditions, it still paid 6 per cent. A huge sum has been accumulated in the treasury. Therefore, it was with justification that the workers that the wage-cut of 10 per cent. in 1925, as it joined the pack of textile manufacturers, was reasonable. Even in 1924 a 10 per cent dividend had been declared. Dividends were held, but finally, in March the more working men, who were members of the U. T. W., walked out, and the non-union help struck, making a total of 2,500

then, the strikers have held out. There were no racial antagonisms that had to be overcome. The Irish, the Polish, the French-Canadian, who composed the force, had to ally their own of each other, although second and third generations preceded among them. Today their animosities have vanished. There was no question of relief. The United Workers of America has been successful, while organized labor has been to the support of the strikers, open heart and hand. That is the advantage of A. F. of L. affiliation. When the American Thread Company houses, a tent called appeared as if by magic until, the approach of winter, other arrangements had to be made. And then there was the middle of organization methods to pursue. Scabs, mostly French-Canadians, were imported from Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, N. H. How were they to be handled? Mary Keleher, organizer, determined upon pacific means. No violence was to be used, no mass picketing. At each gate two pickets were placed in accordance with police regulations. When the scabs were found in town they were simply ignored socially. Some of the old timers—men—have strongly disapproved of this phase of the strike. Up to date there has been no scabbing from the ranks of the strikers themselves. About half of the original number have found work in other mills. The rest, mostly women, cling

with bulldog tenacity. Mass meetings still go on. Relief is still given. The Willimantic mill has been crippled. Its thread has not been up to standard; its quantity of production has been seriously diminished. As the strikers face their sixteenth month of battle, they are confident of ultimate victory. There is a conflict of which American labor can well be proud.

SLIDE, WAGES, SLIDE!

When it was announced a short while ago that the Mitten-transit interests in Philadelphia were going to establish a sliding scale of wages based upon an index of the cost of living, a furor of controversy raged in the liberal press as to the advisability of such a device. The discussion was largely theoretic. No reference was made to any experience along the lines in question. Now comes the British Labour Year Book for 1926 and compiles a list of those trades in the British Isles which have actually adopted a scale of wages fluctuating according to changes in the cost of living index numbers. Two and a half million workers are affected distributed among almost one hundred trades. The following groups are represented: metal, 16; textile, 14; clothing, 7; food and drink, 5; woodworking and furnishing, 7; building and allied, 5; transport, 6; public administration and public utility services, 7; miscellaneous, 27. It would be well in all future discussions of the subject to investigate this British background.

A WARNING TO LABOR BANKS

The dangers that lurk in labor banking are emphasized by the recent report of the committee of five that investigated the charges of disloyalty made against Ossip Wolinsky, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union until February of this year. The chairman of the committee was Norman Thomas and the secretary, Roger N. Baldwin. The investigation revealed that Wolinsky, whose close association with the luggage firm of Morris White had aroused suspicions and whose employ he entered upon his resignation from the union, was first brought into intimate contact with Morris White as a director of the International Union Bank and a representative for the Suitcase and Bag-makers' Union. The firm of Katz Brothers, which had gone bankrupt, employed a large number of the members of the union and owed ten thousand dollars to the bank. Wolinsky, on behalf of both organizations, induced Morris White to purchase the bankrupt company. The result would have been to keep the workers in employment while making the best possible settlement with the bank. As conditions did not improve, White depended more and more upon Wolinsky to manage the business. Thus, the line between what was discreet and not was soon obliterated. While there have been cases where labor banks have used their credit power in instances similar to the above with no harmful effects, the Wolinsky episode reminds us that a limitation upon participation of labor organizations in business affairs must be placed somewhere.

THE BOSSES' UNION UNDER THE R. R. LAW

Railway workers are all on edge awaiting the early application of the new railway labor bill to the grievances of theirs which accumulated during the existence of the Railway Labor Board. Not the least impatient are the shop craft employees of the Boston

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'A Glowing Point in History'

By J. Ramsay Macdonald

NOT since the Children of Israel left Egypt have a people left factory, workshop, and railway yard as ours did on the 4th of May. There was a religious fervor in the movement. The people were to be oppressed and the people would not have it. The vast carcass of material things was to crush the human soul. The thing was visualized and personified. Its paw imprints had been seen in the notices stuck up on coal pits. It was to go hither and thither until it had encompassed the whole land—and even then it would not be satisfied. Years of bitter disappointment and baffled hopes had created the fearful vision, and the people, by sacrifice and endurance were to lay it low.

From your fields and hills.
Hark! the answer swells,
England has risen and the day is here.

Also came out from their homes thousands of people who wished to go to work and could not; hundreds and thousands of cupboards began to empty and there was not the service of transport to fill them, and in places of vast crowds with no sense of unity and no bond of common destiny, like London, there were murmurs, and they who would be pioneers and prophets became in the eyes of many wicked and sinful men who had lifted up their hands against God and man. Then there was the vague realities called the constitution and the community that in ordinary times are kept in rigid seclusion, violated and robbed on the quiet, but brought out, like a temple goddess amongst the heathen, on special occasions when the primitive emotions have to be stirred and reason swamped by a pagan frenzy. The god makers of Ephesus gathered the mob to uphold their city. Cigarettes that scented the morning air were smoked by bus conductors in plus fours. Engines were banged together in obedience to this form of religious fervor, and people who have been indifferent to the habitual poverty with which they are surrounded became ecstatic in warding off this. Day by Day a conflict between the devotees came nearer—the British Gazette being the organ of the Mad Mullah. Whoever has witnessed a first class religious row being worked up in a heathendom will have breathed a familiar atmosphere in London during the past week.

But reason was harbored in Eccleston Square. The forces were kept well in hand, and when the substance of victory was gained, by a bold and wise stroke, the Mad Mullah and his organ were left to cook-a-doodle-doo to the heavens for nothing. The glorious victory of Sydney Street remains without "marrow" in our history. Of course, there was disappointment amongst those who were out and who felt that the demonstration was still unfinished. They had stood together as fine men should, and being in it did not see the distance. They have no cause for disappointment, however. How far we should soon go if our people only knew when they have already gained the maximum effect! It is the going on bravely but blindly that misses the mark. If the strike had not been firmly controlled it would have ended in disaster some weeks ahead.

It was an industrial move, made for an industrial purpose. Political and constitutional issues were as far removed from it as the moon. It was inspired by none of those ideas which in the days of syndicalism before the war were associated with the general strike. It was merely our old friend the sympathetic strike on a large scale. The Government strove hard to make it political and revolutionary, but was baffled by the sanity of Eccleston

& Maine Railroad. They have been enjoying the forced blessings of a bosses' union, to which they have been compelled to belong to the exclusion of all bona fide workers' unions. Under the system of espionage and intimidation which prevails on the Boston & Maine, five leaders of the American Federation of Railway Workers, an industrial union formerly affiliated with the A. F. of L., have been discharged. The reinstatement of these men will, therefore, be demanded under the new law, which permits the workers to choose their own representatives in negotiations. Meanwhile, the A. F. of L. shop craft unions are also organizing secretly among the men. If the workers do not split their ranks over questions of jurisdiction, they may be able to give a thorough test to the possibilities of smashing bosses' unions under the new railway labor legislation.

PARADES FOR LABOR DAY

The appeal of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to city central labor bodies urging them "to begin arranging for a record Labor Day observance the first Monday in September," is an attempt to break the apathy of the American labor movement and still avoid any suspicions of radical tendencies. While parades and demonstrations in themselves mean nothing, the preparation for them tends to focus attention upon the object of the celebration and induces a taking of stock. Already labor leaders in some quarters have expressed doubt as to the desirability of holding parades this year, since such maneuvers could only reveal the weakness of organized labor. From the Socialist viewpoint, of course, the legalized Labor Day in September is not as significant as the Labor Day on

Square. The only defeat was suffered by the Government because it failed completely in its objective. There was no surrender on either side, but the Government found that it had embarked on a fool's errand. It has wasted millions of the taxpayers' money; it could not manage to divert the Trade Union General Council policy. The more the situation is understood the more melodramatically foolish will the Government appear. It has ended by publishing terms that, though unacceptable as they stand, are negotiable and which had they been published as we asked not later than about the 20th of April (a good month after the Report) would have made a strike unnecessary. The term "unconditional surrender" if applied at all (and it ought not to be) is more applicable to the Government's position than to the Trade Unions'. The Government have abdicated.

The lessons of the strike as either a Trade Union or a political instrument ought not to be overlooked, however, though the moment has not yet come for a full examination of them. One thing is quite clear. If ever anyone foolishly thinks of using an industrial strike for political purposes it can be done only with arms in our hands, otherwise it is mock heroics in tragedy. That being so, it can be dismissed from the calculations of anyone outside a lunatic asylum.

If, however, the strike is like that which has just ended, and is solely for industrial purposes, one or two conclusions are obvious—at any rate to those who were in London during these days. The first is that a general strike obscures the original issue and raises others not so easy to fight upon. It very soon appears to be a blow aimed at the whole community and must draw in the Government with all its resources of money, men, broadcasting, and provocation. Another is that once it is begun it is difficult to end. The original strikers or locked-out men have a definite object to fight, but in terms of practical policy it becomes harder to define at what point the general strike has succeeded. The action of sympathy must be swift or the value of the motive deteriorates.

"The End Was a Surrender"

By Henry N. Brailsford

THE General Strike is over. It revealed defects of generalship and preparation. The end was a surrender. It finds us sore and indignant, because the General Council has left the miners to fight on, under the lash of hunger and alone.

Yet the rank and file has the right to carry its head high. Never before has it given such proof of its idealism and devotion. Never before has it felt so strongly the meaning of working-class comradeship. Something is changed in the world, because, from Aberdeen to Penzance, millions of men and women have stood together and risked their livelihood to win for the miners a living wage. This struggle, with its superb demonstration of the readiness of the workers to obey a call to self-sacrifice, will influence our future history and govern our development for many years to come.

We shall not abandon our resolve to win the Living Wage. We shall not abandon our belief in the efficacy of the industrial weapon. But self-sacrifice is not enough; a movement which means to change the spirit of society must be strong enough to face the facts and to think out its problems of strategy and method. Above all, it must seek out leaders who will fearlessly carry out its will. We are not defeated—unless we are weak enough to acquiesce in this defeat which our leaders inflicted upon us.

We are told that our action was un-

Then there is another. Each union as it comes into action raises difficulties for itself within its own trade. It was soon found, for instance, that the fighting psychology of the various unions is widely different. The miners can contemplate a thirteen weeks' struggle calmly. Other unions cannot remain out for three weeks. The ease with which blacklegs can be supplied is an important element in this. Thus, a sympathetic strike is sympathetic at the moment of action, but an hour afterwards becomes an ordinary trade dispute carried on simultaneously in various trades. That very soon appeared and is now the cause of the trouble in getting men back to work. Thus, the more unions that come out, the weaker becomes the strike, though the greater is the damage it is doing and the bigger becomes the demonstration.

In fact, the general strike can only be a demonstration, and for real help in a long and enduring struggle the best help that unions can give each other is money. Strikers, like armies, fight on their stomachs. We shall hear less in our generation now of alliances for fighting purposes. One who has been through this struggle and who has been ardent in advocating it said to me when it was over: "You will hear less in future about this heresy of ours."

But we must not be blind to the wonderful demonstration of working class solidarity which we have seen. It has been a moving and heartening manifestation. It shows a single-minded goodness and willingness to bear sacrifices which should put pride and thankfulness into our hearts. If the nation could only understand it, it would be proud that it possessed the spirit which made the demonstration possible, whatever it may think of the action itself. My own belief is that it is the appreciation of that spirit which is to be of permanent value. The economics of the coal industry have still to be settled, but the spirit of solidarity among our working classes has been revealed. It was, that that brought the men out, and not an order from the General Council. The general strike of 1926 will be a glowing point in the history of British labor.

constitutional. The charge against us is that we were seeking to impose upon Parliament, or the nation, some solution which conflicted with the general will. What was it contrary to the general will that this crisis should be settled by free negotiation and not by a lockout? Was the nation against our claim that wages are the first charge on industry? We carefully refrained from putting forward our own solution of nationalization.

The charge falls on those who make it. The Constitution was not functioning. The machinery of democracy in the supreme hands of this government had failed to carry out the general will. Not all the prestige of His Majesty's Government, nor the personal popularity of Mr. Baldwin, nor the powers of Parliament itself had availed to bring the stubborn resistance of the owners to an end. The forms of democracy in the feeble hands of the Ministry had failed to give effect to public opinion.

The means of life of a million men and their wives and children were at stake—men to whose labor and courage, amid incessant peril, the nation owes its wealth. In such a situation, if Parliament fails this great body of men, they must resort to self-help, and good citizens will aid them. To the smooth routine of its daily existence, to all the facilities of transport and trade which it expects, the nation has no right if it turns a deaf ear to the miners' claim to live. No civilization can thrive, no constitution will stand unshaken, while industry resists the demand for a living wage.

The Modern Quarterly

ANOTHER installment of V. F. Calverton's series in "The Modern Quarterly" on sex and society appears in the May-July number. It bears the title of "Social Change and the Sentimental Comedy," and confirms our belief that he is doing more than any contemporary writer in sociological interpretation of history. Into this article is crowded a wealth of informing analysis and interpretation of the sentimental comedy, its rise and development out of changing social and economic conditions, thus bringing it within the domain of sociology. We imagine that the professional literary critics will again find a challenge in this approach to the subject, for to most of them the idea of changing literary standards and tastes being rooted in economic soil is heresy to the craft. Incidentally we may mention that the series will appear in book form next fall with the imprint of Boni & Liveright.

Another striking article is contributed by Arthur W. Calhoun, whose "Social History of the American Family" is too little known among Socialists and radicals in general. Other suggestive articles are "Russifying American Education" by Scott Nearing; "Nietzsche's Sociology" by

May 1, which the workers have snatched for themselves. Nevertheless a generation or two ago the official holiday invoked scenes of great enthusiasm, while the parades and meetings of that day were important vehicles of propaganda for organized labor. The building up of a favorable opinion among workmen toward labor is, of course, an essential factor in making trade union affiliation seem fitting and proper. Labor Day celebrations can have this effect.

Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson: "Listen Here Blues," a poem by Langston Hughes; "War Gull as it Stands in 1926," by Harry Elmer Barnes; "American Literary Tradition and the Negro" by Alain Locke; "Rationalization and Eugenics" by J. B. Eggen; "Sociology of Eighteenth Century French Drama" by George Plechanov. The literary section carries book reviews by Walter Long, V. F. Calverton, James O'Neil, Huntington Cairns and A. Calmer.

Those who miss the old International Socialist Review, that is, the Review before it became a repository of all sorts of cults, will find "The Modern Quarterly" equal to the best of that publication. It is not committed to any party faith, but it is scientific and abreast with the best American quarterly. The reader of this may order the current issue of the Rand School Book Store, 7 East 15th street, New York City, for fifty cents.

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World Migration Conference Is Off; Matteotti Fund Up

Labor Doings Abroad

DUKE to the uncertainty of the situation in England resulting from the general strike, then under way, the officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the Socialist and Labor International, at a joint meeting held in Amsterdam, May 11, decided to postpone the opening of the World Migration Congress in London from May 18 to June 22.

The Bureau of the S. L. L. at a meeting of its own held the same day, asked the Socialist parties in the various countries so to arrange the collections for the fund being raised to erect a monument to Giacomo Matteotti in the People's House in Brussels as not to interfere with the raising of money to help the British strikers.

As has been reported in The New Leader, the German Socialist Party was the first to open a drive for the monument fund, but the parties of the other countries are rapidly falling into line. The Swedish Social-Democratic Party has decided to devote 5,000 crowns to the fund. The Social-Democratic Party of Finland has sent 3,000 Finnish marks. The German Social-Democratic Labor Party in Czechoslovakia has decided to institute collections to be closed June 10. The Hungarian Socialists have decided to pay the minimum contribution to the fund. The Austrian Socialist Party will organize collections for the fund and will hold these especially on the occasion of the great international Labor Gymnastic and Sport Display in Vienna, July 4 to 11.

The text of the resolution on the British strike adopted by the I. F. T. U. reads as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its meeting on May 10 and 11 in Amsterdam, declares its complete solidarity with the workers of Great Britain and places on record its gratification at the way in which the affiliated National Trade Union Centers have come forward with moral and financial support for their British comrades.

"In these momentous days the workers of Great Britain are fully entitled to count upon the international solidarity of the working class. They have a right to the unanimous support of the workers of all lands. It is the sacred duty of the members of the National Centers affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions to demonstrate their complete international solidarity. Energetic support from the organized international working class can mitigate the suffering of the British workers and their families and bring it to an early conclusion. The victory of the British workers is essential in the interests of the workers of all countries. They must make victory certain by the use of all the resources at their disposal. The Executive Committee of the I. F. T. U. is firmly convinced that the workers everywhere will faithfully carry out the decisions of their organizations, and will give effective moral and financial assistance.

"Workers of all countries! The cause of the workers of Great Britain is also your cause! Class solidarity necessitates that aid be given to the British workers in their courageous struggle to defend their just rights, and to achieve a decisive victory against the forces of oppression and reaction."

The appeal issued by the Bureau of the S. L. L. reads:

"To the Socialist and Labor Parties of all countries:
"The British workers are engaged in a fight of historical significance. It is the obvious duty of workers in all countries to support them with all their power. The leadership in this action for solidarity devolves upon the I. F. T. U. The S. L. L. calls upon its affiliated Parties to further this trade union action with all their power and to place their organizations and their press at the service of this industrial action.

"The Bureau of the S. L. L. has decided to postpone the campaign for the Matteotti Fund arranged for June 10 until the first week in July, so as to concentrate at the present moment every effort on the action for solidarity on behalf of the British workers.

"For the fight of the British workers!
"For International Solidarity!"
At the joint meeting the situation in Great Britain, with its repercussions

on the continent, was subjected to exhaustive examination. It was unanimously agreed that the struggle of the British workers was a trade union action; and that the Socialist parties of the various countries must therefore associate themselves with the supporting measures taken by the National Trade Union Centers of the I. F. T. U. and assist them to the utmost of their power. Special attention was to be given to the better organization of the information service about developments in Great Britain.

A number of telegrams from Moscow advocating the United Front were received by the joint meeting. The conference was of the opinion that the time was entirely unsuitable for discussion with the Communists. The workers of every country without distinction of political party must help the struggling workers of Great Britain and maintain strict discipline under united leadership which can only be in the hands of the I. F. T. U. The conference therefore passed over the Moscow telegrams and proceeded with the agenda before it.

The following persons attended the joint meeting: For the I. F. T. U.—Leon Jouhaux, C. Mertens, Th. Leipart and Secretaries Oudegeest, Sassenbach and Brown. For the Socialist and Labor International—Otto Wels, Germany; Otto Bauer, Austria; Evrard, France; Abramovitch, Russia; W. H. Villegen, Holland; and Friedrich Adler, secretary.

That the two Internationals will continue their support of the British workers, even with the general strike called off, as long as the miners are out, goes without saying.

SASSENBACH VISITS GREEK LABOR UNIONS

Following the recent Balkan trade union congress in Sofia, Johann Sassenbach, one of the secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, visited Greece to study the Greek trade union movement and to investigate the possibilities of strengthening it. The occasion was particularly opportune in view of the recent decision (reported in The New Leader of May 15) of a unity conference, attended by 385 delegates from the free trade unions, the Communist unions and the independent unions, instructing the executive committee of the national trade union center to affiliate with the I. F. T. U. and to bring about complete unity of the Greek trade unions inside that organization.

Sassenbach addressed a meeting in Saloniki where he was received by the trades council and by Mihalides, a representative of the Greek national trade union center. He also paid a visit to the camp of Greek refugees and returned to Amsterdam after further meetings in Greece and Yugoslavia.

FOOD WORKERS WATCH BOSSES' MOVEMENTS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, held in Paris, April 17 to 19, a report on the struggle of the workers in the bakery trade was received in which it was stated that great importance must be attached to the concerted move by the employers' side on the governing body of the International Labor Office.

It is well known that the employers are anxious to get a decision by the Permanent Court of Arbitration permitting night work for master-bakers. Such a ruling would make the forbidding of night work quite illusory. The Executive declared its full agreement with the steps which have been taken to arrange joint action with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In the report of general activities it was pointed out that relations with the Russian unions in the industry had improved considerably.

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The New Leader Mail Bag

Coal Royalties

Editor, The New Leader:
In your issue of May 15 (News of the Week) the statement is made that the English "owners" of coal mines receive \$30,000,000 in royalties. I understand on good authority that the Labor Party of England is in favor of compensating the coal mine "owners" when they can no longer steal the royalties, and also favor compensating the land "owners" when they can no longer steal billions of ground rent. In other words, keep on giving the coal mine "owners" and the land "owners" the royalties and land rent in the form of interest on bonds issued for compensation. Is that not damnable?

GEORGE LLOYD.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Not necessarily. Great changes in society are not made in accordance with ethical views. Evolution is neither moral nor immoral. It is immoral. We personally do not believe that owners of the mines are entitled to compensation, but it probably would be cheaper in the end to pay some compensation than to take a course that might lead to civil war. Every intelligent person can now see that if the Negro slaves had been purchased from the slave owners in this country it would not only have been cheaper in the end, but shedding of blood would have been avoided, abysmal hates would not have followed, the development of the South would not have been arrested, and the Negro himself would probably have had a better chance in Southern society. Compensation would not have been ethical, but it would have been less costly, certainly expedient, and less disastrous than what actually happened.—Editor.

The British Strike

Editor The New Leader:
In your editorial of May 29 on the "British Miners" you condemn the action of the trade union leaders for not supporting the miners in their attack on the British mine operators in particular and the British capitalists in general on their standard of living. Which I fully and heartily endorse.

But this is not sufficient justice for the workers. Year after year when any of the unions are threatened with their existing standard of life and condition of work, the rest of the big unions talk about solidarity, united action, a fight to a finish and other nice sounding phrases, but sooner or later it is found to be purely hot air, and it comes to nothing. Then the one single union that is involved is allowed to battle for its life alone. Then we know the heartbreaking effects and results which the union goes through in its resistance of the Boss Class, on its standard of life, assaults, arrests, persecution, jail, starvation, defeat. All this goes on under the very eyes and noses of the other unions, who are looking on but doing nothing.

Who is to blame for this deplorable, dastardly and cowardly betrayal of the miners? Is this the first time that a betrayal has happened in our trade union movement? I say no, emphatically. Shall we just condemn their despicable methods and allow

them to continue leading the workers? No!

The trade union movement must be renovated and cleansed and reconstructed on a sound basis if the working class care to survive and protect their standard of living. We know by history and experience that certain leaders in the trade union movement are incompetent and renegades. They are a menace to the working class movement. They must be removed from their official positions which they now hold.

In their place should be responsible, efficient and honest men who can be trusted by their workers to fight for better and decent conditions. Only by doing this will the trade union movement be strong and of any use, and then will there be one real union for all workers, where there will be real solidarity. Will you please publish this in your next issue?

MARK STONE.

New York City.

The above letter should be read in connection with "A Little Lesson in Logic," which appears in this issue of The New Leader. The letter is an example of the emotional approach to a definite problem. Because the general strike in England was not the perfect episode the writer would have it he interprets the mistakes or misjudgment of the trade union leaders on the score of a deliberate intention to "betray" the miners. It does not occur to him that it would be a remarkable thing if in the first general strike in British history no mistakes were made. For our part we think it creditable to the whole British working class and its representatives that the strike was not accompanied by more mistakes.

Moreover, if it be assumed that the leaders are all "traitors" it remains a fact that the leaders are elected by the membership, and if every leader were to resign or be removed the membership would be likely to elect men on the whole of the same views as those who now lead. And no matter who replaced the present leaders or how honest and sincere they might be it does not follow that they would not reach some mistaken conclusions in a strike as momentous as the one recently concluded.

Mistaken judgments in leading a strike are not crimes or "betrayals." He who draws that conclusion can only draw it if in his own life he has never made a mistake in dealing with some important problem. If our correspondent is of this type he is a rare bird. We believe that some mistakes were made in the British strike but we did not assert in our editorial that any of the British leaders were prompted by any malicious desire to "betray" the miners. If our correspondent will read "A Little Lesson in Logic" it will repay him well.

The great fact that poverty and all its concomitants show themselves in communities just as they develop into the conditions toward which material progress tends proves that the social difficulties existing wherever a certain stage of progress has been reached do not arise from local circumstances, but are, in some way or another, engendered by progress itself.—Henry George.

Jerome, Ariz.—Falling rock in the United Verde Mine killed William Scarlett, Boston mining engineer.

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Amusements

DRAMA

LOLA RAINE



One of the principals in the new revue, "The Merry World," which will open at the Imperial Theatre Tuesday night.

A Remarkable and Thrilling Exhibition

Rahman Bey Demonstrates the Science of Fakirism at the Selwyn Theatre

DR. HERWARD CARRINGTON, member of the Institute of Psychic Research, in a short address introduces Rahman Bey to the American public at the Selwyn Theatre and in the main stressed the point to the audience that the performance was not to be regarded along lines of the supernatural, but only as a demonstration of the power of mind over matter in the degree to which fakirs of the East are able to accomplish this. The performance is divided into three parts.

In his exhibition of body rigidity the fakir puts himself into a cataleptic state so that apparently the condition of his body becomes that of a dead man. He is then lifted and placed on two sharp edged supports that come under his neck and ankles, and in this position withstands the strong hammer blow delivered on a weighty block of stone placed on his body.

What explanation of this? But in the cataleptic anesthesia which followed this exhibition, the fakir, in consequence of his cataleptic state, upon his return to consciousness appeared in such a state of insensibility that he gave possibly the most convincing exhibition of the evening by piercing his body with long needles, running a dagger through the fleshy part of his neck and subjecting his arm to the strong flame of a flare. The wounds did not bleed except at the end of the demonstration, when to show further control over his body the wound in the neck caused by the dagger apparently bled with the blood trickling down over his chest in full view of the audience until Dr. Carrington informed the audience that he would concentrate on the flow of blood and cause it to stop, which he did accordingly.

Here again, what explanation except, of course, the possibility that the man's body may have been inoculated with one of the strong new drugs used in modern anesthesia to stop all bleeding and prevent pain.

Frankly, the fire test is not so convincing, as it is possible that that man's arm may have been covered with a special preparation to withstand the heat of the fire.

Thought reading and transmission is the next item on the program, with additional volunteers from the audience on the stage, who wrote requests upon slips of paper held by the jury present on the stage. The fakir went down among the audience and "divined" the written requests by finding objects hidden in the audience or doing whatever the slips requested.

To show that his powers of catalepsy were not confined to himself, the fakir next hypnotizes a subject and repeated the stone slab breaking episode on the chest of a man while in that state, then continuing his demonstrations by completely hypnotizing a struggling bantam rooster and a squirming rabbit, both animals remaining stretched out in a rigid state in full view of the audience.

The performance was concluded by the fakir permitting himself to be buried alive in a coffin-like box for

John Galsworthy's Plays

By C. E. M. Joad

THE conflict between employers and workmen on strike is the motive of the play in "Strife." The strike has lasted for many weeks. The men are near starvation, the company is going bankrupt, and the majority of the board of directors and of the men are anxious to come to terms. But on each side there is a diehard, Sir Anthony, the chairman of the board, and the men's leader, Roberts. Roberts has an ailing wife, weak from lack of proper food, who is surreptitiously helped by a member of Sir Anthony's family. Roberts addresses the men in what is perhaps the best strike speech in literature, and exhorts them to hold out for their full terms, but the force of hunger is too great, and they presently approach the company with an offer of compromise. Meanwhile the directors have decided to turn down Sir Anthony and despite his opposition the men's compromise is accepted.

Sir Anthony and Roberts, the two leaders abandoned by their sides, are left facing each other in irreconcilable hostility tempered with mutual respect. With such scrupulous fairness are the different points of view expressed in this play, so impartially are the motives of the leading characters presented, that it is difficult for even the partisan spectator to take sides. He can understand why each acted as he did, and, understanding, he can sympathize; but there is no case for praise or for blame. And this, Galsworthy seems to say, is human nature as I see it: men struggle and suffer, blundering against one another in their ignorance, hurting one another in their strife, not because they are evil but rather because they are good. It is not cruelty, nor selfishness nor malice that causes Roberts and Sir Anthony to inflict anxiety and suffering on their fellows and on each other; but loyalty, pride, firmness of will, and the determination to do what is conceived to be right.

Here it is not those who are swayed by overmastering loyalties, not those who are borne up by pride of caste or devotion to a cause, who suffer most, but the weak and timid who, dragged into a strife they have not sought, are sacrificed to ideals they do not recognize. Roberts is the tragic figure in "Strife," torn between his loyalty to a cause and his love for his wife. But what of the wife who dies? Her suffering is not less, and it is undeserved. Roberts chose the martyrdom from which the visionary must not shrink, but had he a right to choose it for others?

In "The Mob," one of the most powerful though least known of Galsworthy's plays, a leading politician of pacific tendencies has to choose on the outbreak of war whether to swell the chorus of shouting patriots or to raise his voice in protest against what he considers the ultimate crime. He takes the latter course, devotes his energies to speaking and writing against the war, and is finally done to death by a Jingo mob. Again, we sympathize; yet the blood, we feel, is on his own head. But his wife, sharing none of his views, upbraid him by no vision of his ideals, is bidden choose

an allotted number of minutes, the box being covered with many sacks of sand. At the expiration of the exact time the sand was removed from the box and Rahman Bey returned to consciousness in view of the audience.

It is difficult to criticize a performance of this peculiar nature. If people enjoy entertainment of this unusual sort, their attention will be held and their scepticism tried by the performance of Fakir Rahman Bey.

On the other hand, possibly performances of this sort, if legitimate and free from the trickery of the theatre, should be held better before private gatherings to include scientific men and psychological researchers, instead of the general public being subjected to a "supernatural" show in spite of the fact that the entire performance is announced as free from that description.

Reginald Owen returned to the cast of "The Importance of Being Earnest" Monday night at the Ritz Theatre. During his absence his part has been acted by Claude Allister.

between abandoning the husband she loves and becoming a social outcast. Misery lies either way, yet the dilemma is none of her choosing.

Thus it is for the weak, the helpless and the oppressed that Galsworthy appeals most poignantly. He is the great friend of the under dog, of the man for whom life has been too much; with Mrs. Roberts in "Strife," with the politician's wife in "The Mob," with Irene in the famous "Man of Property," with the band of ne'er-do-wells and outcasts who appear in "Progress," with the poor little soldier in "The Juryman" (Five Tales), who compulsorily enlisted, tried to commit suicide because he missed his wife, he is eternally allied against the respectable, social opinion which bears them down. He is forever on the side of the sinner against the Pharisee, and nobly in a more ruthless exposure of the pharisaical hypocrisy which, under the cloak of high-sounding words such as Justice, Law and Order, Public Decency and National Welfare, shelters society's cruelty to its misfits.

One of the plays in the recently published Sixth Series, "The Show," turns upon the suicide of a famous airman. He and his wife, though living under the same roof, have long pursued different courses. He has a mistress, the wife a lover. The suicide is a simple affair due to the man's fear of coming madness; there is no hint of murder and no suggestion that the cause lies in the private life of either husband or wife. But the law, with characteristic brutality, insists on dragging every unsavory detail into court, and the press, licking its ghoulish lips over the luscious scandal, turns the searchlight of publicity on the most intimate details of the private lives of all concerned. Lady Morecombe, the airman's mother, calls on the editor of the stunt newspaper to protest. "You want to sell your paper, and because of that my son, who can't defend himself, is to be blackened—his affairs hawked about in the street." The editor retorts by putting the blame on the public; the press exists to supply what the public wants. If the public wants scandal in high places, who shall gainsay the need of democracy? He forgets that it is the sensation-mongering press which itself creates the need to which it then proceeds to pander.

Another little book, "The Burning Spear," which Galsworthy produced anonymously during the war and which is now published under his own name, satirizes the vulgarity of the newspaper in wartime. A harmless elderly gentleman, with mind disordered by a diet of ill-digested newspapers, stumps the country in an endeavor to raise public feeling to greater and more patriotic efforts. He gives up smoking and makes a speech about it, applauding himself at the same time for providing an example of abstinence to the troops and releasing more cigarettes for the men in the trenches. The book, which Galsworthy describes as "a revenge of the nerves," is not very successful; the satire is crude, and it is difficult to recapture the hatred which decent men felt for the papers during the war; but we shall all echo his concluding words: "May we never again have to listen to such braying."

RCMNEY BENT



One of the younger set in the Theatre Guild production of the "Garrick Gaieties" at the Garrick Theatre.

"Prunella" to Be Presented at Special Mats. by Guild School

The Theatre Guild School announces the first of the special matinees under the direction of Laura Hope Crews. Guthrie McClintic, Philip Moeller and Winthrop Ames. Granville Barker's and Lawrence Houseman's "Prunella" will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Tuesday, June 15; Wednesday, June 16, and Friday, June 18. This production is being directed by Winthrop Ames. Sylvia Sidney, Ben Lackland, Earl McDonald, John Ryane and Ellen Dorr are playing the principal parts.

Tod Browning's melodrama "Outside the Law" with Lon Chaney, Priscilla Dean, Wheeler Oakman and Ralph Lewis, will move from the Colony Theatre to Moss' Cameo Theatre, this Sunday.

HILDA SPONG



Has taken up the role of Lady Bracknell in "The Importance of Being Earnest," the Oscar Wilde comedy at the Ritz Theatre.

Labor Play, 'Conflict' Presented in London

A NEW play, "Conflict," based on a labor theme, was recently presented in London, and received much attention—favorable and otherwise—from the press of the English capital. The following is taken from the London "New Leader":

No member of the Labor Party should miss this play. It is by our fellow member, Miles Malleon, who has been known to us already by his excellent short plays, such as "Black 'Ell," and to all London as one of the best actors, especially in the parts of Shakespearean fools. But this play of "Conflict" is a new departure for him in the front rank of contemporary English dramatists. Its appeal is not only to our Party. When I saw it a few nights ago, the stalls were crowded, and the interest shown by the long applause was felt by the whole house.

No doubt the enemy would sniff at it as a "propaganda play." I sometimes think that all great works of art might be called propaganda for one cause or another. Certainly that has been true of the modern drama, at least since Ibsen and Shaw became known some thirty years ago. The question in each case is whether the general interest—the human interest, as it is called—can carry off the underlying purpose of the play by such a wide appeal that the stage is not converted into a public platform. Miles Malleon succeeds in effecting this by many devices of dramatic excitement. The first act opens with some shivering shocks, and the play maintains a succession of surprises throughout. I could foresee some of them, but others, especially the final trump card, did make me jump.

The characters are drawn with great skill, and are all attractive, as I think all characters should be outside melodrama. They are just good examples of ordinary human beings, such as you may meet any day in England—the fine old Conservative lord, rich but honest, worshipper of good form and tradition, detesting the idea of change, and refusing to understand the Labor watchwords, for what they mean God only knows! And then the modern type of young Tory—the natural successor of Dizzy's "Young England"—who is quite anxious to raise the condition of the lower classes, but without disturbance of the comfortable people who have an ancient right to a higher state of life, chiefly owing to the laws of heredity. The man would make an admirable supporter for Mr. Baldwin. The clash of the play comes between him and a former Cambridge friend, who has known the extreme depths of poverty and joined the Labor Party, not on any high theoretic or economic ground, but simply from the common emotions of pity and justice. The men are brought face to face in an election, and in the affections of the old lord's daughter. But I must not give away the surprises of the story.

There are only four main actors, and the performance of those four and the subordinate four is excellent throughout. I think Isabel Jeans as the lord's daughter is the very best. But one is susceptible to beauty and feminine charm. In any case, go and see for yourselves.

Charles Washburn's New Play, "Stray Sheep," Here June 14

"Stray Sheep," a melodrama by Charles Washburn, opens at New London, Conn., on June 4, and the following Monday goes to Werba's Brooklyn theatre. It is slated for the George M. Cohan theatre on June 14. The cast includes Maude Powers, Vernon Wallace, John Nicholson, Olive Reeves Smith, Clem Bevis, Isabelle Lemon, Caroline Newcombe, Benson Harris, Edwin Guhl, Joseph Burton, Milton Boyle, Earle Clator, Willard Tobias and Frank Jameson. F. Gatenby Bell is staging the piece.

The last three performances of "The Romantic Young Lady" are being given at the Neighborhood Playhouse this week. Mary Ellis will close her season with that organization at a next Sunday night, as she is not to appear in "The Grand Street Police," which opens at the Neighborhood, June 13.

THEATRES

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GUILD THEATRE West 52nd St. Evening: 8:40
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West 45th St., Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
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IOLANTHE
"I have yet to see an opera cast so perfectly—don't miss 'Iolanthe'!"—Samuel Chotzinoff in "N.Y. World."

People's Theatre at Popular
Prices Aim of Eva Le Gallienne

A REPERTORY theatre akin to the type in existence in the continental capitals of Europe will come into existence in New York in the fall, with Eva LeGallienne as the leading spirit. Otto H. Kahn has been enlisted as a patron and financial aid to the extent of \$50,000, with Miss LeGallienne's resources totaling \$100,000.

The new theatre will be distinguished by a \$150 maximum admission, the idea being public-spirited and for the express purpose of becoming a community proposition. It will not essay competing with the commercial theatre, in that only the best plays from repertory will be produced.

With Miss LeGallienne, Gladys Calthrop and Mrs. Mary Benson are associated.

If the corporate title is available the new venture will be identified as The People's Theatre, Inc.

Eva LeGallienne, who sailed for Europe last week, will appear in "John Gabriel Borkman," which she presented here in Copenhagen, Denmark, this summer. She will play her part in Danish at the head of her own company.

William Anthony McGuire Will Produce 3 Plays Next Season

In a statement of his plans for next season William Anthony McGuire announces that he will produce at least three new plays, two of which are of his authorship. The first of his own productions will be "Mother Dear," a comedy drama which he intends to put into rehearsal in July. This will be followed by his other play, "The Ladies' Man," and by "Peace Harbor," by William H. Macart.

Mr. McGuire is currently producing "If I Was Rich" in Chicago, which, he says, will be brought to New York in the fall. He also plans to write another musical show to succeed "Kid Boots," and to present "Twelve Miles Out" in Chicago in August.

Daniel P. Conway will present for his first production a play entitled "The Devil's Tattoo," which is an elaboration of a vaudeville act in which Alice Brady appeared on the Coast. Conway expects to produce this piece in the summer and will be associated in the new venture with G. Pat Collins, who will act as casting director. Collins is now playing in "Square Crooks" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

L. Lawrence Weber's first fall production will be a play by George Abbott and Pearl Franklin entitled "Cowboy Crazy." The play will open July 28 in Asbury Park with a Broadway premiere set for the Little Theatre in August.

The Stagers' plans for the coming season include a play called "The Star Gazer," by Howard Irving Young. Already announced for their program is Lawrence Langner's "Celebrities."

The Friars Club will hold its seventeenth annual public frolic at the Manhattan Opera House on Sunday evening, June 13. The production will be staged under the direction of Willie Collier, dean of the club.

A. H. Woods will be interested in a London production of "Give and Take," which he presented here about two seasons ago with Louis Mann and George Sidney in the cast.

Here is your opportunity to get free seats. To encourage literary description, the Messrs. Shubert will give two good seats to "The Great Temptations" to that person who writes the best description of the first act finale, "Valencia," of the new Winter Garden revue. Contributions must not be more

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than 300 words. All entries should be sent to "Great Temptations Editor," 227 West 45th street, New York. Entries will be received up to and including June 30.

Horace Liveright has signed Edward Goddard to stage "An American Tragedy," the Theodore Dreiser book which has been dramatized by Patrick Kearney. Mr. Goodman was responsible for the stage debut of both Mr. Dreiser and Mr. Kearney. He produced Dreiser's "The Girl in the Coffin" and offered in a similar capacity for Mr. Kearney's "A Man's Man." He is also the general stage director for "The Stagers." Mr. Liveright will present "An American Tragedy" on Broadway early next season.

"The Eskimo," a play by Gene Markey and Samuel Hoffenstein, which A. H. Woods plans to present here next season, will be played in stock on June 13 at the Garrick Theatre, Detroit, by a company headed by Ann Harding and Rolfe Peters.

"Love 'Em and Leave 'Em" will begin its twentieth week, Monday night at the Times Square Theatre.

In association with W. M. Simmons and Mrs. Henry B. Harris, John Tuerk, producer of "One of the Family" at the Eltinge, has acquired a five year lease on The Playhouse in Chicago.

A. L. Edelinger will produce a new comedy by George Barr McCutcheon, "Home Again," at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre on Monday evening, June 21.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE HALF-NAKED TRUTH," a new comedy of New York life by N. Brewster Morse, will open at the Mayfair Theatre Monday night, presented by Mabel Ryan. The cast includes John Littel, Marguerite Mosier, Eva Haffner, Irene Homer, Priscilla Knowles, John Kane and G. S. Stryker.

"BEYOND EVIL," a new play by David Thorne, a poet, will be presented at the Cort Theatre Monday night. Mary Blair is featured in the cast, and the supporting company includes Louis Anforth, Edwards Sanchez, R. K. Heese, Helen Rorford and Betty Sargent.

TUESDAY

"THE MERRY WORLD," a new revue, presented by the Messrs. Shubert, in association with Albert de Courville, will open Tuesday night at the Imperial Theatre. The large cast of players include Morris Harvey, Desmond Calthrop, Lola Raine, Edwin Lawrence, Bernay Dudley, Grace Gilder, Frank Jarvis, Emil Horro, Lily Long, Gus Shy, Joe Wilton, Desza Rector, Grace Hayes, Alex. Gray, Dorothy Whitmore, Mahalia Swan, Margaret Breen and Miriam Lux. The music by Maurice Ravel, Herman Hupfeld and Sammy Timberg. J. J. Hoffman acted the book and ensemble. The entire production has been under the personal direction of J. J. Shubert.

THEATRES

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Cossacks End Engagement at Madison Sq. Garden June 13

The engagement of the Cossacks, at Madison Square Garden will terminate on Sunday, June 13. Immediately after that date they will begin a tour which will take them to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston and Philadelphia. They will then go to the Pacific Coast to appear in a dramatization of the Tolstoy novel, "The Cossack."

Crosby Gulge is planning the production of "They Had to See Paris," a humorous novel by Homer Croy, with the dramatization made by Owen Davis.

DRAMA

Shakespeare and His Contemporaries

SHAKESPEARE'S contemporaries and immediate successors looked upon him as an unlearned poet with remarkable natural gifts. Ben Jonson was set over against him as the poet of art, preferred before Shakespeare by men of learning and judgment. This point will be treated more fully farther on. John Munro thinks that the first clear reference to Shakespeare as an untutored natural genius is the passage in Milton's "L'Allegro," probably written about 1632:

Then to the well-trod stage anon.
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.

Munro is undoubtedly right in thinking that "probable that almost all of Shakespeare's contemporaries failed to appreciate the high character of his art, and to value him for it."

Professor Schuchking suggests two reasons which may partly explain the failure of Shakespeare's contemporaries to appreciate his greatness. The first of these is the fact that many of his finest plays were based upon previously existing pieces. These dramas were thought of as adaptations, not as original productions. . . . "Hamlet" was certainly based upon the pre-Shakespearean "Hamlet," which has been lost; and the case of "Romeo and Juliet" is probably similar. It may well be that Shakespeare's own age looked upon other of his dramas in the same way; for example, we know that several plays upon Julius Caesar had preceded that of Shakespeare.

The first notice of the adult Shakespeare that has come down to us is the complaint of him made by Robert Greene to some fellow-writers as "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers." It is asserted that Shakespeare in his own day was never spoken of as an original writer; Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher were praised for their originality. . . . Albert H. Tolman, in "Folstaf and Other Shakespearean Topics."

Rusticana" and the ballet, "Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda," will be grouped together. Flora Negri will sing the part of Nedda in "Pagliacci" in the opening performance. Dr. Ernest Knoch, conductor of the New York Civic Opera Company, in Florida, will direct the opera and orchestra.

The New York Symphony Orchestra will give thirty-three concerts in five weeks at Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y., this summer. As in the past five years, all of the concerts will be conducted by Albert Stoessel.

Mischa Levitzki will appear as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra on July 27 at the Sesqui-Centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

Marion Telva, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged to sing the role of Azucena in "Il Trovatore" at St. Louis, beginning July 6.

Basile Kibachich, conductor of the Russian Symphony Choir, will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of Prague, Czechoslovakia, in a series of concerts this summer.

MARIE CHAMBERS



Plays the leading feminine role in "Is Zal So?" the Gleason-Taber comedy now in its eighteenth month at Chaney's 46th Street Theatre

Music Notes
For the first time in years John Philip Sousa will direct the Marine Band, June 5, at Madison Square Garden, in a program to raise funds to save the Frlate Constitution, known as "Old Ironsides" from rust.

A triple bill of opera will be given at the Polo Grounds on Thursday evening, July 1, by the Zimfrano Opera Company, under the direction of Maurice Franck. "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Increase in party activity is shown throughout the country. New organizations are being formed. State conventions being held and literature sales increasing.

Report of Emil Herman

Emil Herman, one of the best party organizers that ever entered the field, makes a report of his work in upper New York State, giving receipts and expenses for a twenty-day trip. This report shows what can be done and what was done.

Receipts—Dues collected, \$63; American Appeal subs sold, \$27.50; New Leader subs, \$7; Debs' Liberty Bonds, cash, \$50.50; Debs' Liberty Bond pledges, \$20; Total, \$268.
Expenses—Wages, \$160.84; Transportation, \$12.61; Postage, \$1; Telephone, \$1.65; Total, \$175.55.
Balance, including pledges, \$92.45; net cash balance, \$2.45.

Membership increase—Polish branch, Buffalo, 6 members; New local Niagara Falls, reorganized, 14 members; new members added to local Buffalo, 18 members. Total new members, 38.

The Northwest

The National Office is making plans through the offices of State Secretary Graham, of Montana, and Rocky Mountain District Secretary Kennedy, to place Dorris Morris in the field to lecture and organize Socialist locals and with the aim of placing state tickets in all the Northwest states. These secretaries, as well as the National Organization, are anxious to hear from readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader who wish to assist in this work.

Ohio

State Secretary Willert is gradually putting the movement in that state in better shape than it has been for some time. His last monthly report shows a big improvement. All the American Appeal readers in this state who are not members of the Party should write him at once and become active. Write John G. Willert, 3469 West 54th street, Cleveland.

Missouri

Lincoln Phifer has been appointed to represent the Socialist Party at the Mid-west Students' Conference, to be held in Kansas City on June 13, 14, 15. This appointment of Comrade Phifer was in compliance with the wishes of officers of this conference.

Kentucky

J. L. Wreather, of Mayfield, informs us that he has been sending subscription blanks for the American Appeal into his end of the state in order to increase the subscription list of the paper. Wreather is a tireless worker and knows how to get results.

Carl C. Cohorn, of Henderson, asks for information on how to become an active member of the Socialist Party. He was given the name and address of his State Secretary. Other readers in Kentucky may also note that the secretary for Kentucky is William Catton, 1323 Greenup street, Covington.

Minnesota

Hilding E. Schonen, of Moose Lake, writes that he is going to be one busy Socialist organizing a Local and gathering subscriptions to the American Appeal. He insists that there must be a State ticket nominated in Minnesota this year.

Wyoming

Roy Nicodemus, one of the real live Socialists of that state, insists that he is going to have an active Socialist local in Cheyenne. He also informs us that Mr. James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 23, U. M. W. A., has generously donated the use of their hall, lights, etc., for a big meeting to be addressed by Lena Morrow Lewis on her way back to the coast. Judging from the past activity of this comrade, he will put Cheyenne to the front with a new organization and give valuable assistance in building up the state movement.

Indiana

This state held the best and biggest Socialist State Convention held in Indiana for the last four years. Mrs. Henry, State Secretary, resigned and will join her husband in the National Office.

Book Prices Cut

The National Office has slashed prices on its big assortment of books. Locals and individuals, state and district secretaries, should write for price lists. We can furnish any book on Socialism and kindred subjects. Let us serve you. Let us reduce the big stock on hand and put the books to work. You will be surprised when you learn of the reasonable prices we now offer. Our books are beginning to move. Local San Francisco orders 200 "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam"; 50 "Nature Talks on Economics"; 50 "One Hundred Years for What?"; 100 "Should Socialism be Crushed?"; 50 "U. S. Women and War"; 50 "The Soviets."

Boost the American Appeal

State and district secretaries should urge greater activity for the American Appeal. All meetings, socials, picnics and other affairs should have a bundle of American Appeals for distribution and this should be followed up for subs. The Party organization is growing; enthusiasm is developing, due, no doubt (at least to a great extent), to the American Appeal. When you read this, remember we are talking to YOU—"We must all do our part." We can and must put our paper on a solid foundation by giving it a big circulation. It can be done. It must be done. It will be done—by each of us doing our part.

Kansas

W. L. Baldridge, of Arkansas City, writes for information regarding the

New England

Arrangements have been made to book Norman Thomas as a speaker in Maynard, Worcester, Boston and Lynn on July 4, 5 and 6.

The New England District is pushing the sale of the American Labor Year Book of 1925, published by the Research Department of the Rand School. All comrades who want to have a thorough and painstaking collection of the important facts in American economic life and on the labor movement here and abroad, whether on the political, industrial, co-operative or educational field, are asked to send their orders to the New England headquarters, 21 Essex Street, Boston. The price is only \$3.

Connecticut

The State Executive Committee met at Machinists Headquarters, New Haven, Sunday, May 30. State Secretary Plunkett reported the actions of the National Convention recently held at Pittsburgh.

It was voted to notify all locals of the state to send in all propositions that they wish to have acted on at the State Convention, which will be held Sunday, July 25, in New Haven, at 10 a. m. It is expected that Alfred Baker Lewis will speak at the convention. William James Morgan, of New London, and E. P. Clark, of Hartford, were elected to draft a platform to be presented to the convention.

Hamden

State Secretary Plunkett will make a report of the actions taken at the National Convention at a meeting of Local Hamden, Friday, June 11.

New Jersey

A party membership State Convention will be held in the state headquarters, 256 Central Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, August 8, at 10 a. m. Each branch is entitled to one delegate for every five members or major fraction of five. In addition to these official delegates, all party members in good standing are urged to attend, and they will be given a vote but no vote in the convention. Decisions can only be made by vote of the official delegates. The State Committee has also decided to follow the agenda system of doing business. Suggestions, resolutions and recommendations for the agenda should be in the hands of the State Secretary not later than July 10. These will be compiled and reported back to the branches for discussion, so that delegates will know what business they will be called upon to consider before the State Convention meets. Local Hudson County will supply a dinner to the delegates at cost. Members coming to the convention by automobile are urged to decorate their machines with streamers, such as "On the way to the Socialist Party Convention in Jersey City."

New York State

Buffalo has agreed to co-operate with the State Office in financing work by Emil Herman in that city, and comrades in Rochester have indicated that the same course will be taken there. Herman was expected to return from Jamestown to Buffalo Wednesday of last week. A specially called meeting of Local Niagara Falls was scheduled for this Friday night.

State Secretary Merrill urges Local and Branch financial secretaries to see to it that every member paying dues is given the opportunity by buying one of the 25-cent State Convention assessment stamps. The State Constitution of the Socialist Party provides that the railway fare of delegates must be paid by the State Committee, and the assessment stamp is the only way by which money can be raised for this purpose. Returns on stamps sold should be made before the convention, as the railway fares of delegates must be met promptly.

Evil Cooks And Good Carbuncles

(Continued from page 5)

with the fires of hell or the soothing balm of heavenly cats.

Say, ain't that just like human beings? They knew exactly how many angels could dance on the point of a needle before they tumbled to the fact that their stomach was the power plant of their body and the seat of all their joys and woes. They filled their heads with gods and demons and their tummies with fried sow-belly and angel food that only the dogs of hell could get away with.

However, let us not quarrel with evil, for, as some one said, "good comes out of evil." And, come to think about it, it's got to. Where on earth could evil go to if it took a notion to change except upward toward good? And by the same token, there is but one direction for the fellow on top of the toboggan to go, and that's down.

ly. The Socialist Party is a workers' political organization. Delegates to conventions of capitalist parties pay their own carfare.

New York City

STREET MEETINGS

Manhattan

Monday, June 7, corner 150th street and Broadway. Speakers, Esther Friedman and Isidore Feinstein.

Tuesday, June 8, corner 7th street and Avenue B. Speakers, Tim Murphy and August Claessens. Corner 112th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Esther Friedman and J. G. Friedman.

Wednesday, June 9, corner 133rd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley and V. C. Gaspar. Thursday, June 10, corner 10th street and Second avenue. Speakers, Esther Friedman and Isidore Feinstein.

Friday, June 11, corner Clinton street and East Broadway. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley and A. Scall.

Bronx

Thursday, June 10, corner 163rd street and Tiffany street. Speakers, Tim Murphy, Jacob Bernstein. Chairman, Ben Kaufman.

Brooklyn

Friday, June 4, corner Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speakers, Tim Murphy and Ethelred Brown.

Saturday, June 5, corner Havemeyer and South Fourth streets. Speakers, Tim Murphy and Ethelred Brown.

Wednesday, June 9, corner Broadway and Monroe street. Speakers, Tim Murphy and A. N. Weinberg. Corner Knickerbocker avenue and Stockholm street. Speakers, Esther Friedman and J. A. Weil.

Friday, June 11, corner Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speaker, Tim Murphy.

Saturday, June 12, corner Havemeyer and South Fourth streets. Speaker, Tim Murphy.

City Committee

The first meeting of the new City Central Committee, composed of delegates from all branches of New York City, will assemble Wednesday, June 9, at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p. m. It is urgent that every branch be properly represented and that the new form of organization of Greater New York will commence to function at once.

An executive committee of seventeen will be elected and it is important that its membership be composed of such members as will make it effective, efficient and militant.

Forty street meetings a month are now being held and many more will be added as the season progresses. A new leaflet written by Norman Thomas is on the press. Two new branches are being formed in Manhattan, the Brooklyn. It will also interest our members to know that a remarkable increase in the sale of dues stamps was reported by many branches during the last two months.

A huge outdoor mass meeting in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was held last Friday by the 23rd A. D. Branch of Brooklyn. A very large audience listened to Charles Solomon, Tim Murphy and August Claessens discuss this travesty on justice in Massachusetts. A telegram was sent to the Governor of that state and some \$25 was forwarded to the relief committee.

Bronx

The general membership meeting to be held Friday, June 11, at 1187 Boston Road, is of the utmost importance to the Party in Bronx County. The State Convention agenda must be acted on and the formation of the new City Central Committee will have become a fact. The outline of its contemplated activities can be discussed, if need be. Future activities must be mapped out. Therefore, all members should be present.

Central Branch

The Central Branch, functioning for Districts One to Five, held a well-attended meeting on Tuesday, June 1, at 1167 Boston Road. The committee visiting members in arrears submitted a very encouraging report. This committee has paid in over \$100, which was collected in one month. This work must be pushed to the utmost, as the field is large and the need very great.

Branch 7

Branch 7 also met Tuesday, June 1, at 4215 Third Avenue. Four applicants for membership were approved. A report of the recent entertainment held under the auspices of the Branch

showed it to be a social and financial success.

The Financial Secretary submitted a report for the past two months showing the purchase of 400 dues stamps from Local Bronx. Three delegates were elected to the City Central Committee, which meets Wednesday, June 9. The Bronx will be represented by five aggressive veterans: Samuel Orr and Fred Paulitsch, representing the Central Branch; Adolph Warsaw, Jacob Bernstein and I. G. Dobsevage, representing Branch 7. Bronx members wish it understood that if the City Central Committee, now in the process of formation, does not show progress in Party building, then the Bronx will not accept any responsibility for any failures, believing we have sent them the best the Bronx can give.

Yipseldom

The Bialy Seniors

At the last meeting of the Central Committee, some 10 applications were handed in by the Bialy Branch. At the next meeting a similar number will be brought up.

The laugh is on Circle 6, Harlem, about their supposed victory over the Bialy Seniors. The truth is that Circle 13 played not only Circle 6, but members of other circles and outsiders were in their line-up. While the Bialys, owing to heavy rain in the morning, could only muster half its team and the rest subs, they then showed what Circle 13 is made of. Comrade Sankovitch pitched with a broken finger for six innings, until relieved by Shyniak, who in three innings allowed only one run.

Saturday, June 5, the whole league is expected to attend the first annual dance of the Bialy Circle. The L. R. T. or B. M. T. to Sutter Avenue will get you there. Help make this occasion a successful one. The money is for the Second A. D. Socialist Party.

Lecture

Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, writer and lecturer, and party member, will lecture for Circle 1, Bronx, at 1167 Boston Road, Sunday, June 6, at 4 p. m. His subject will be, "The Bible Unmasked." Admission free.

Dramatic Society
The Dramatic Society of the Y. P. S. L. will meet Friday evening at the Rand School. There are still a few vacancies for Yipsels interested in the work of the Society. A new play will be rehearsed soon and those wishing to join must do so immediately.

International Celebration
The International Youth Meeting in Amsterdam was celebrated in the Rand School last Saturday. Over 150 junior and senior Yipsels were present. Money was raised and sent to the National Office to defray the expenses of the congress. A cablegram of goodwill was sent to the International Congress. Algernon Lee spoke for a few minutes on "Youth." He was followed by other members of the organization, each telling some interesting event that took place in their respective countries. Comrades told of the Youth Movement in Poland, Russia and England.

Yipsel Dance

Saturday, June 4, Circle 13 will give its dance at Durro Palace, Brooklyn. Over 500 people are expected. Practically every circle has taken tickets and report good sales. The dance journal has been a great success. The money raised will be donated to the party for the new building that is to be put up. All members of the organization should be at this affair.

Tourist Club Hike

Sunday, June 6, we hike to the Upper Palisades. Meeting place Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station (downstairs), time 7 a. m. fare 30c, walking time about 4 hours, leader Bruno Uhlig. For sturdy, hardened hikers we have a longer hike to Haverstraw, High Tor, Little Tor, and Mt. Ivy. Meeting place West Shore R. R. Ferry, 42d street and Hudson River, time 11:45 p. m. Saturday evening, fare \$2.10, walking time about 5 hours, leader, William Schmidt. This hike is one of the finest in this part of the State. The summit of High Tor is over 500 feet above sea level where one can view the Hudson for a distance of twenty miles, also the State of Connecticut. All nature loving working men and women regardless of proletarian political affiliation are welcome at all times.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

Cloak and Dressmakers has decided that the report of the Governor's Commission is not acceptable and that the report will now go to a referendum of the members. No outsider can give any valuable advice in the matter. Of course the report is not entirely satisfactory to the workers, especially as regards the question of the length of the working week. What the workers will have to decide is whether they are in a position to win more by striking than the report of the Governor's Commission gave them. If they are, by all means let them go to it. They ought to consider, however, that if they rather than the employers take the initiative in the complete rejection of the report, a report which in many respects is very favorable to the workers' contention, they will probably lose the support of public opinion. But perhaps they will feel themselves in a position to disregard that rather incalculable factor in industrial disputes. At any rate, we hope the issue will be decided on its own merits and not under the influence of the irrelevant maneuvers of left or right wing for power and prestige. And whatever the decision there must be solidarity in enforcing it.

New Yorkers are to pay \$2,000,000 more for telephone service. That is the price of our swallowing such propaganda as is expressed in these notions: (1) that private operation is more efficient than public; (2) that 3 per cent is a sacred rate of return on capital invested in public utilities—the courts told us that; (3) that profits may legitimately be concealed by such relations as exist between the New York Telephone Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its owner which pays 12 per cent at the very moment its subsidiary pleads poverty; and (4) that you have "public" ownership because stock in the A. T. & T. is widely distributed. Our credulity in these matters is to cost us \$2,000,000 in new telephone rates alone, to say nothing of what we pay for gas and electric power.

At the beginning of the anthracite strike I remember I wrote that the public, including the workers, reminded me of the Arkansas man who never mended his roof. When it was raining it was too wet to mend it and when it was clear he didn't need to. The illustration is peculiarly appropriate in view of the failure of Congress so far to pass adequate legislation against the emergency in the soft coal industry that everybody knows will become acute in 1927. Such bills as are being considered are, for reasons that the Committee on Coal and Super Power has recently given, absurdly futile. The only adequate remedy is nationalization with democratic control. The purchase price ought to be kept down to the lowest possible figure and the government ought to get a lot of that back out of income and inheritance taxes. But the big interests don't want this kind of legislation, and Harry Dobb would a great deal rather read about Joyce Hawley in a bath tub than how to get coal in a family coal bin next winter.

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MODERN MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

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For Women Only, Tuesday Evenings,
For Men and Women, Thursday Evenings
By Dr. Cecile L. Greil

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435 Lafayette St., nr. Astor Pl., N. Y.

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purposes. Contributions are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926

THE MILK GHOULS

THE more we learn of private capitalism in the milk supply the less respect we have for capitalism in general. According to recent disclosures, it has its source in four dairy corporations, and the trail leads direct to the Health Department. It includes an ex-convict who was obtaining 107 forty-quart cans of milk "unfit for human consumption" from a storehouse in Jersey City. That same worthy sold nearly 1,000,000 quarts of adulterated stuff to sick children in a hospital, adults in another hospital, and to aged, infirm and feeble patients in other institutions.

We do not know how many inspectors have been suspended for their dirty part in this revolting graft, but one prominent graft collector and a former secretary to a former Health Commissioner are under indictment. A survey of milk prices throughout the country also shows that with the exception of two cities the people of New York City pay the highest prices for milk of any city in the United States. Moreover, the farmers receive far less for their milk in the flush season than they do in the short season.

This has been going on for years under the blessed regime of Tammany Hall. The obvious reaction of the average citizen when he reads of the helpless inmates of public institutions consuming adulterated milk is to denounce those who are responsible for this as contemptible scoundrels. This may be human, but it is not intelligent. Eliminate the poisoners and grafters, but private capitalism in milk will produce another brood of scoundrels. Profiteering and "honest graft" are rooted in the system of distribution. If we haven't brains enough to take over the milk supply and take out the private profits we deserve what we get.

One thing is sure: This atrocious thing has no sanction in Socialist votes. The responsibility belongs exclusively to those who support the parties of capitalism.

THE TRADE UNIONS

WE hope that the discussion on Socialism and the Trade Unions in The New Leader will be productive of clearer thought on this issue. Since the beginning of the organized Socialist movement in this country groups have appeared from time to time whose conduct has erected a wall between the economic and political movements of the working class. All of them have had one thing in common—impatience with the organized workers, followed by attempts to ram ideas down their throats.

These groups have in every instance appeared in the organized Socialist movement, but at no time have they committed the movement to their views. But if they have not imposed their policies on the Socialist movement they have always rendered the Socialist movement weaker and driven the Trade Unions farther from sympathetic co-operation with political organizations of the working class.

It may be true that Communist influence is waning in the few Trade Unions where it obtained a foothold, but that is all the more reason why we should consider the relations between political and economic organizations of the working class. We must guard against repetition of what has happened in the past four years. Above all, we must guard against those whose sole stock in trade is "revolutionary" phrases. Sound conclusions are never drawn by those who engage in an emotional carouse. We can be revolutionary without being fools, intelligent without being fanatics, scientific without being malicious, and face facts instead of fiction.

The official position of the Socialist Party since its organization in 1901 has been sound and the labor history of this country has confirmed it. To understand this position and to faithfully observe it are essential to the preservation and development of the Socialist movement and the Trade Unions as well.

INTELLIGENCE

CLARENCE DARROW slays the American school of eugenists in his article on "The Eugenics Cult" in the June number of the American Mercury. This school, represented in the writings of Wiggam, Walter, Davenport and McDougall, would breed a race of intelligent Americans by selective mating, McDougall going so far as to urge a three-class caste system enforced by legislation. Although not frankly saying so, these "scientists" take for their model of intelligence those who are "successful" in American life.

The assumption is a fundamental fallacy. Harding was and Coolidge is very successful in politics, but it is screamingly funny for one to assert that either represents anything more than a mediocre type. When we consider the capitalist class a casual analysis of capitalism

reveals that many of its most conspicuous members are successful not because of any special intelligence they have, but because they are the sons of their fathers. Sons of millionaires succeed to the dollars of their daddies for the same reason that the elder son of a king inherits a throne. The selective principle, as it works in our capitalist class, does not differ from that principle in royal families. John D., Jr., is crown prince of the oil dynasty because he is his father's son, not because of any intelligence he may have.

When we come to consider those who are regarded as "educators" we also find some serious objections to the eugenics cult. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is considered intelligent, but we hope that society will never come under the complete dominion of such "intelligence." What the eugenists really plead for is the perpetuation of the rule of capital and finance and the breeding of intellectual mandarins to support that rule. Considering that capitalism is no more eternal than any other social order, these eugenists place their own intelligence in doubt by formulating their doctrine.

THE STRANDED RUSSELL

IT would be interesting to probe the intellectual reaction of Charles Edward Russell to the action of the British Government in refusing to permit him to land in England. Russell left the Socialist Party and heartily accepted the "war for democracy." He served the Allies in a number of important missions. He was one of the American delegation to Russia which endeavored to keep the Russians in the war. Certainly, Russell had earned the right to land in England.

But he is denied admission to England because of some criticisms of British foreign policies. Evidently it is not enough for one to serve in the holy war to "make the world safe for democracy." It is necessary for him to also keep his mouth shut so far as any dissent with post-war British policy is concerned. The war may have been a holy one, but so is British foreign policy, and Mr. Russell is being told in very emphatic language that this is so.

Of course, our own guardians at Washington were the first to give this installment of "democracy" by their exclusion of Count Karolyi and Saklatvala, and the British bureaucrats simply follow the American example. So the two g-r-a-t democratic peoples "slam the door in the faces of those who may have a few views not in accord with the doorkeepers." Whatever Russell favored in war, it certainly did not include purchase of a ticket for London only to be stranded in Paris.

THE YANKEE PECKSNIFF

YANKEE capitalism does not have the affection of the Allied nations which it won when it sent its conscripts and war machine across the Atlantic in the World War. In those glorious days the Allied Powers welcomed the intervention of the United States as the act of an unselfish plumed knight who had come to the rescue of an innocent maiden in the clutches of a band of ruffians. But when Coolidge repeats this version of American intervention in the war, statesmen of Europe become cynical. It was good coin once. It is no more.

Intelligent men of the ruling classes abroad now understand that the constant assertion of American politicians that the United States wanted no material advantage and obtained none is humbug. They now know that a large part of Europe is pawned to American usurers. American capitalism has issued out of the World War as the boss of the world. The capitalists and bankers of this country obtained the fruits of the war. Our capitalism is bloated with its loot, while Europe is working as a servant of our ruling classes.

The joke is on the Allied statesmen. The noble Yankee knight became the robber who entered the fight at the last moment and swiped the good things that were at stake in the war. When the Yankee still talks about his "disinterested service" in the war he rubs salt into a gaping wound. Abroad he is regarded as a sanctimonious Pecksniff, but the conclusion has been reached too late to be of any service to those who have been fooled.

A "LEFT" TALE

WE are no longer astonished at any conduct of the "lefts" in the trade unions, but what has happened to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their generous attempt to aid the striking Furriers is so typical of "left" psychology that it is worth attention. B. Gold, the "left" manager of the New York Furriers, appealed for financial aid for the strikers. The Amalgamated appealed to all its locals to give this aid and voted to advance \$25,000 as a first installment.

Meantime the Chicago and New York Communist organs printed unfounded rumors regarding Manager Beckerman of the New York Amalgamated Joint Board. Gold's attention was called to this propaganda, and he repudiated it. Shortly after this repudiation he received the Amalgamated advance of \$25,000 for the strikers. A few days later a mass meeting of the Furriers was held in Madison Square Garden, and Gold took this occasion to attack Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated! Moreover, Gold said nothing to the assembled strikers of the advance of \$25,000!! That contribution by the Amalgamated was important in that it certainly paid the big expense of the meeting where Gold attacked Hillman!!

Gold went on to say that Hillman did not come to the Madison Square Garden meeting because he "would not face the workers." Gold had invited the New York unions to co-operate in a general movement for the 40-hour week. Hillman agreed, but later learned from Gold that this "co-operation" was not a co-operation of all organizations, but for Gold and his "lefts" to plan while the other unions were to fall in line as he planned and help to pay the bills.

We offer no comment. None is needed. But it is surprising that Mr. Foster, the American generalissimo of the "lefts," some months ago complained that his organization had become a secret organization in practically every trade union in this country?

The News of the Week

Woman's Party Barred in Paris

The National Woman's Party was this week denied admission to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance meeting in Paris. Delegates of 41 nations voted 123 to 49 against admission. This action was apparently due to the opposition of a rival organization, the League of Women Voters. The so-called "equal right" resolution favored by the excluded organization was also defeated. It opposes any special legislation for women in industry, contending that women should be considered on a basis of equality with men in labor legislation and that such legislation should be based on "the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker." On this ground the Woman's Party has opposed labor legislation specially designed to help women workers, and it has made a fetish of the abstract idea of "individual liberty." Working women cannot eat this abstraction or wear it, and a law reducing their hours of labor or improving the sanitary conditions that surround them in industry is worth more to the working woman than all the abstractions the Woman's Party may coin. The latter actually serves reaction. There have been cases where ruling classes have become so obsessed by an abstract principle that they have followed it to their own undoing. This was especially true of the slave owning class. When they seceded from the Union and Southern solidarity was needed, they japed State rights, acted upon this principle and made solidarity impossible. The "individual liberty" of the Woman's Party isn't worth a plugged nickel.

Election Farce in Rumania

With only about 2,300,000 votes cast in a country of some 18,000,000 inhabitants boasting of equal suffrage for all persons 21 years old, the farcical election of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Rumania resulted just as had been foretold by observers. The so-called People's Party of Premier Averescu, who replaced Ion Bratianu at the latter's request on March 30, rose from practically zero in the old Parliament to 281 Deputies, out of a total of 387, and 125 Senators out of 175. The National Peasants' Party, with 74 Deputies, is the strongest Opposition group, while ex-Premier Bratianu's "Liberal" party, which had a big majority in the old Chamber, now has only 13 members in the Chamber. The Anti-Semitic Party won eight seats and the balance are divided among several racial minorities, some of whom will co-operate with the Averescu Party. Although the Socialist Party polled 35,570 votes, it got no seats, as under the new Election Law a party has to cast 2 percent of the total to be considered in the allotment of Deputies unless it carries one

Party Brokers Look to 1928

The Democratic establishment of the two-thirds rule for a presidential nomination in 1928 to prevent the renomination of Van Buren there has been a mighty struggle of various factions to repeal the rule in favor of a majority vote. The terrified in Iowa are recorded in favor of a change and some prominent brokers in Ohio are committed to the change. The Smith and McAdoo factions both appear to favor a choice in the next convention by a majority vote. Ohio is considered one of the "strategic States" in elections, and if that province can win its herd of Democrats to a change in the convention rule it will have a marked influence on the herds in other States. Meantime, the Democrats count on the history of elections since the 1880's to be repeated in 1928 and bring in a Democratic superintendant of American capitalism. They count on the voters being tired of the Coolidge firm two years hence and to be kicked into power. It is an interesting fact that each capitalist party when it is "out" never counts on its own virtues for success but upon the failure of the party that is "in." It is this hope that sustains the Democratic brokers who have candidates to be nominated or to be bought off in the presidential auction of 1928.

Labor Cabinet Out in Sweden

Following a defeat in the Lower House of the Riksdag on Tuesday, the Socialist Cabinet of Sweden, headed by Rickard Sandler who succeeded the late Hjalmar Branting in January, 1925, handed in its resignation. The Socialist Government was beaten by the combined Conservatives and so-called Liberals because it had refused to order unemployed men to work as scabs in a mining district where a strike was on. As the Socialist Party in the Lower House number only 104, against 88 Conservatives, 33 Liberals and 5 Communists, it is evident that any time the bourgeois forces wished to overturn the Government they could do so, even if the Com-

munists supported the Socialist regime. But since the Branting Cabinet was organized in October, 1924, the Socialists had been able to rally Liberal support to many of their reforms, such as reducing the army and navy and negotiating arbitration treaties with several neighboring countries. When it came to a showdown on a matter touching the very heart of the capitalist system, however, such as strike-breaking, the basic unity of the bourgeois parties rose to the surface and the Socialists were ousted on practically the same grounds as the Branting Cabinet was in 1923. If new elections result from this turnover big Socialist gains may be expected.

Pilsudski Man Heads Poland

Dissatisfied by the small majority with which he was elected President of Poland on Monday by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski refused to accept the job and the next day his candidate, Professor Ignatz Moscicki, a chemist, was chosen by a vote of 282 to 200 for M. Bninaki, Governor of Posen, on the final ballot. The Polish Socialists, evidently to show their ill-humor at Pilsudski's refusal to accept and his demands for practically unlimited power, nominated Deputy Sigmund Marek who got 56 votes on the first ballot. Then he was eliminated. According to the prognostications of Warsaw correspondents, Pilsudski will be content for the time being with holding the post of Minister of War in the new Cabinet to be formed by his Premier, Casimir Bartel. With both the Premier and the new President under his thumb, Pilsudski can probably dictate the conduct of the Government while waiting for the granting of broader powers to the Chief Executive by Parliament before its dissolution. If new elections result in material gains by the parties of the Left, the Marshal may take the Presidency and try to reform Poland's administration and finances under the guise of legality. Otherwise he will either have to assume the dictatorship or quit altogether.

Perhaps there is not a greater instance of the folly of calculating upon events than is to be found in the treaties of alliance. As soon as they have answered the immediate purpose of either of the parties they are but little regarded. Pretences afterwards are never wanting to explain them away, nor reasons to render them abortive.—Thomas Paine.

Industry is made for man, and not man for industry, and if industry is not serving mankind there is something vitally wrong with industry.—Miss Margaret Bondfield.

THE CHATTER BOX

To Circe—1926 Model

Make no pout my lady,
Because I will not stay;
Nor hold my love a galleon
Adventuring the day . . .

I cannot stay, dear lady,
Because my love is long.
And deeper than the passions
That fount a poet's song.

I cannot bide, sweet lady
Beyond my power to bear
The attrar of your being,
Your form, your face, your hair . . .

Nor would all these deter me
From wandering afar,
If only I were certain
How old you really are . . .

There, in the above verses, you have the leit motif of the following harangue. The night is June's, our years are just tinged with the hoariness of maturity, and our heart quite in tune with common sense. We are beginning to suppress desires quite late in life. It must be interesting to watch the workings of a mind and consciousness that inverts the time-table of ordinary life. How does the sub-conscious react when the old man who has lived a free and openly expressed existence during youth, suddenly becomes a convert to inhibitions and repressions. It is going to be more fascinating than Beebe's submarine explorations, this exploring of our declining decades.

But you who are young, and normally repressed and conventionally decent will say quite correctly, "The old geezer doesn't know what he is missing." Doesn't he though? Let us see. We remember quite powerfully a June some twenty years ago. A June in New York City mind you, with all the humidity, and swelter and skelter and dirt and dung of its streets; a June without an orchard of fluttering blossom petals, and skirting butterflies, scampering grasshoppers, and banjoing bees and beetles; without glorious gardens, without sumach-lined lanes that lead over a hill to the God-house.

We walked with our boyhood's first love that June day, some twenty years ago. We walked in our first long pantaloons suit of clothes, every inch a man to ourselves and perhaps to the young Helen, at our side. We walked the streets oblivious to their drabness. The sublimity of our union transcended the noisy blustering world about us. We had silenced its roasting and its empty oratory with a sigh and a soft avowal. The commerce of a hundred empires halted and stagnated when we dared to touch fingers; civilizations and constellations pattered out into faint vapors when we finally hurled ourselves into the adventure of holding hands. We said so little, and yet we shall never find in all literature, in all the arts that record human emotion, the fine eloquence, the delicious melody, the vaulting transports that cataracted forth from the little that we said.

We know now, that all experience, all emotional contact, all sentimental wandering pales in the glow that must ever radiate from our first June day with love. All other Junes have been the ineffectual echoes of what will never come again. To recapture the glamour and the unadulterated ecstasy of that day is a hope and a dream well worth the struggle of continued life. To have walked one day with love, where love alone dares to tread will be the greatest thing we have ever accomplished. Save perhaps (joyous and most impossible thought), we shall walk that way again.

So don't be so cocksure in your judgment of us, you

modern sex-appealing and saxophonic young'uns. We are missing nothing since we have already possessed everything. It is really you who are to be pitied along that line of judgment. Since diaperhood you have been juzzed along into cynicism about love in general. The tabloid newspapers have stripped truth of beauty and beauty of its allure; bathtubs have become more common for organic orgy than common cleanliness, the sentimental lover has been laughed into the property nooks of the theatre, and love itself has been jostled into the gracious company of gold-diggers, alimony hounds, and wheedling popular songs.—Pardon us a futile tear, as it steals down the furrows of our care worn face, while we think of what you have missed, because nowadays you young ones, miss so very little.

Envy

(To G. G.)

My words are like a ragged dress,
Hiding all my loveliness,
Your words are gowns of silken sheen,
Suggesting beauties that they screen.
My heart is torn with mad desire,
To weave a song of magic fire;
While nonchalantly you compose
A sonnet luscious as a rose.

KATE HERMAN.

Epitaph

Oh, dimly have I loved thee, Tree!
Thy stout roots held my heart to thee.
Thy haunting shadow marked my boundary.

And now no sunlight hammers me,
Now am I borderless and free,
Now am I thine entirely.

—Samuel Lessing Thaw.

Apologia

To Samuel Lessing Thaw we owe, or rather the make-up man owes, deep apology for having left out his name under the poem "Inscription" which appeared in this space last week. It appeared over Max Press' quatrains on Nirvana, and so it seemed that "Inscription" was his also. And greatly ashamed of the error we are alone. Excuse, please.

To Comrade Esther Friedman of the Unity Camp Bureau, we owe many apologies for not having our article on Unity Camp and Why You Should Spend Your Vacation There ready. Truth is, tennis, and the muse have greatly interfered with our mental equanimity, and so we can write on such a splendid subject without being just so. Next week, surely, perhaps.

And now let us inform the anxious world, that our Poetry Contest Judges; Floyd Dell, Bud Shipley and Ralph Cheyne have veni, vidi, vichyed (we forgot to bring anything stronger) and have selected twenty of the best poems for final judgment this week. It has been one of the pleasantest evenings for us—an evening that lasted until one the next morning. The incisive and unfaltering judgment of Dell as each poem was read, the all inclusive definitions of Cheyne, and the delving definiteness of Shipley towards each entry in the Parnassian Sweepstakes convinced us how fortunate all of us have been in the selection of the judges. The poem that is finally selected and those that have been returned have had to say the least, the benefit of a fair and competent judgment. Next week we hope to announce the winner and award.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

—By V. F. Calverton—

A Literary Atavism

"MANTRAP," Sinclair Lewis' latest spurge (Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.00) is a poor, feeble, futile novel. Deriving its interest and appeal from excitement of episode, the novel is without vigor of characterization, without delicacy or power, without subtlety or inspiration. A satire upon the fascination of the wild outdoors as the means of escape of the tired bourgeoisie, its technique is catastrophically crude and risibly melodramatic. It reminds one of a piece of patchwork, hammered together in haste and confusion. In simple, it is a pot-boiler without claim to exqu岸iteness or excellence.

One wonders how Mr. Lewis could perpetrate such a literary atrocity as "Mantrap." Unquestionably "Main Street," "Babbitt" and "Arrowsmith" were significant books. They established Sinclair Lewis as our leading satirist. Few American novels were superior. They represented a striking phase of our decadent civilization. In them were artistry and insight, cleverness and skill, subtlety and conviction. In contemplating the contrast between these novels and "Mantrap," one inevitably thinks of Arnold Bennett who in "The Old Wives' Tale" and "Clayhanger" contributed important work to English literature, and who in nine-tenths of his other novels merely crowded library catalogues with worthless triviality and tosh. Has Sinclair Lewis already begun to deteriorate? Or is "Mantrap" a literary atavism? All of Sinclair Lewis' earlier novels, those preceding "Main Street," "Our Mr. Wrenn," "The Job," "The Trail of the Hawk" and "Free Air," were pure flirtation with the petty and the obvious, inconsequential narratives that raced through inconsequential situations to inconsequential conclusions. "Mantrap," with all of its satire upon the wild-west proclivities of the bourgeoisie, seems to be nothing more than a reversion to this early type. It falls within the same gestureless genre. It is atavistic instead of progressive.

Melodramatic Satire

What is the spirit of the novel? Wherein rests its satire? Woodbury, experienced in the profession of roughing it, expresses the bourgeois attitude toward the woods and the wide open spaces that is so insistently satirized:

"I tell you, son, you got to learn to never fuss, up here in the woods. Take things the way they come, Ralph—take things the way they come—just the way they happen to come. No sense in cussing and discussing, with that pup Bunker. I'd just have handed him one and walked out. This trip 'll be a fine thing for you; teach you to pack all your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile that's the ticket that's what we said at my officers' training-camp—that's the stunt up here in the big outdoors—pack up your grouchies and smile, smile, smile."

Ralph Prescott, the hero, who is a lawyer suffering from the early throats of a nervous collapse, finds the woods wider than he expected and less inviting. Woodbury is repeatedly ridiculed. Ralph's revolt is the first climax:

"Definitely, I've had enough of this—enough fishing—enough of the wilderness—it's all alike. And more than enough of Woodbury."

So Ralph deserts Woodbury and goes with Joe Easter, the free-trader, whose home in Mantrap Landing and whose wife Alvina are delightful contrasts to the querulous Woodbury and the comfortless woods. Alvina, who had once been a manicurist and snipped the nails of Jack Barrymore, dazlingly converts the spirit of adventure into one of love. Social ease is annihilated by nature. Ralph Prescott, a forty-thousand a year lawyer, comes to adore an uneducated, coquettish Alvina. So the satire runs. The great climax comes with Ralph's determination to leave Mantrap Landing in order not to injure Joe Easter by carrying on an affair with his wife—it is a code of bourgeois honor that a gentleman does not fool with his friend's wife—and the frustration of his motive by Alvina herself, who forces him, with threats of suicide, to take her with him. So their flight begins. Joe follows. The difficulties of shallow rivers, trackless woods, insufficient provisions, fierce forest fires are all there to inspire the melodrama. Joe Easter overtakes them only to save Ralph from Alvina. Alvina has tried to ruin Joe's life, but Joe will not let her also ruin Ralph's. Ralph must decide between them. It is hard, alas, but Alvina goes and Joe Easter is to go to New York with Ralph. Of course, there is an attempt at suicide, interspersed. Joe, realizing himself in civilized country as an incubation to the cultured Ralph, departs with a dramatic gesture at the station. And Ralph goes back to New York—to become richer than ever. But he will never, good soul, forget Joe and Alvina.

Alas, what a mantrap such a theme has been!

Today the peoples of Europe are moving amongst piled-up explosives to which some clumsy or sinister fool, some vile combination of sordid interests, or some section of the European community, exasperated by the hypocrisy of its alien judges and rendered frantic by injustice, may at any moment apply the match.—E. D. Morel.