

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year . . . \$2.00  
Six Months . . . 1.25  
Three Months . . . .75

# THE NEW LEADER



VOL. III. No. 24

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1926

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

## Confession Vindicates Two Laborites

Hand School Library 7 East 15th St New York City 9-24-26

By Norman Thomas

IN the last ten days I have attended three student conferences. It is a pleasant thing to do but in the few hours before I have to leave for our own L. I. D. Conference at Camp Tamiment what remains of my mind feels a good deal like a squeezed orange. I can only assure you that it hurts worse to write this than it will to read it. You don't have to read it and I have to write it.

Of course there are lots of things to write about. Pennsylvania politics, for instance. I notice that my old friend, the Nation, doubtless in one of its occasional optimistic moods, finds some satisfaction in the thought that the pious Mr. Pepper whose friends have the biggest bags of boodle, didn't carry the primaries. I fail to be cheered up. Mr. Vane, his friends, and the office holders who had to pay him tribute, were no pikers when it came to spending money. If they beat the pious Mr. Pepper it was partly because that gentleman tried to be wet and dry at the same time, which is difficult even for a politician, and partly because he had control of the Philadelphia machine. I repeat, that the situation in Pennsylvania is a glaring illustration of the low estate to which our political democracy has fallen. Some good can be done by putting a rigorous limitation on the amount that any candidate can spend on any purpose, legitimate or illegitimate. But the real reformation in Pennsylvania as everywhere else will only come when the workers begin to see that politics can be used not merely to win some personal favors for individuals but as a genuine means of emancipation.

Labor, however, won't be much emancipated while it itself is engaged in playing in its own internal affairs about the same kind of politics that they play in Pennsylvania. It won't win its liberty until it begins to believe in liberty. It won't establish a new economic order while it insists on trying to copy capitalism.

Don't think that these are the musings of a tired radical. They are (Continued on page 3)

### CENTRAL TRADES GOES AFTER POLITICIANS

Curtis Exposes Scab Labor On Subways—Delegates Call Special Meeting

By Laborite

DISCONTENT with the politicians was more than ever apparent at the last monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and vicinity held on June 17, 1926. As usual, it was the question of the prevailing rate of wages that agitated the delegates. There is a State law on the New York statute books—in fact, in one form or another, it has been there for a generation—which requires that the prevailing rate of wages be paid for all labor on public works, whether carried out directly by the city or State or by contractors. Prevailing rate of wages would mean, of course, the union scale and the labor leaders are anxious to enforce the law, if for no other reason than to maintain standing with their membership. But the statute has been a dead letter. Its constitutionality has been challenged. Even a recent amendment to the State constitution has made little difference. The result has been that employees on public works have been working for a dollar or two or three less per day than union men performing similar jobs. Contractors who underpaid union labor most naturally get the business. Employment on public works, which is comparatively steady, is, therefore, closed to trade unionists.

Thomas J. Curtis, president of the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, took the floor to cite an instance of how the violation of the "prevailing rate of wages" law affected his trade. "There is not a single union worker employed in building the new subways in New York City," he pointed out. "Advertisements have flooded the newspapers out-of-town offering regular employment in the big city on subway construction" (Continued on page 3)



### GENERAL MOTORS' PARASITE STATES

Unequal Distribution of Wealth and Creation of Vassal States Are Shown by Study

By Leland Olds

THAT certain sections of the nation are definitely parasitical, receiving vastly more of the country's spending power than they produce is shown in a study of purchasing power prepared for the sales section of the General Motors Corp. The figures were worked out to determine the distribution of advertising and sales quotas. But they show how capitalism with its unequal distribution of wealth hits the legitimate consuming power of farmers, miners and factory workers. Two columns in the General Motors table are of special interest. One shows each State's percentage of the total value produced by the country. The other shows each State's proportion of the country's income.

New York, followed by California and Massachusetts, is the most parasitical State. It turns out 8.51 percent of the country's production, but receives 24.87 percent of the country's income. The three States together produce about one-sixth of the country's total, but receive more than one-third of the country's income. Over half their income is drawn from States which give more than they receive. Outstanding among these exploited States are Iowa and the Dakotas, centers of the farm revolt. The eight leading grain producing States together produce 15 percent of the country's production, but receive only 10 percent of the country's income.

The table shows for significant groups of States the percentages of the country's production for which they are responsible and the percentage of the country's income they receive:

Parasite States	Production	Income
New York . . . . .	8.51%	24.87%
California . . . . .	3.24	5.08
Massachusetts . . . . .	3.94	5.00
Total . . . . .	16.99%	34.95%

Grain States	Production	Income
Iowa . . . . .	3.45%	1.99%
Kansas . . . . .	2.17	1.50
Minnesota . . . . .	2.20	1.97
Nebraska . . . . .	1.86	1.03
Wisconsin . . . . .	1.11	2.34
South Dakota . . . . .	.88	.48
North Dakota . . . . .	.79	.43
Idaho . . . . .	.50	.38
Total . . . . .	14.99%	10.12%

Other producing sections of the country show the same situation. In the South, North Carolina is responsible for 2.08 percent of the country's production and receives only 1.36 percent of its income. For South Carolina the figures are 1.39 percent and 0.84 percent; for Georgia, 1.79 percent and 1.45 percent; for Oklahoma, 1.65 percent and 1.47 percent. Representing the industrial States without important centers of the investing class, Michigan shows 4.51 percent of the country's production, and only 3.52 percent of its income; Indiana, 2.22 percent and 2.49 percent; Ohio, 6.72 percent and 5.71 percent. For the two leading non-union coal producers the figures are: West Virginia, 1.24 percent of production and 1.03 percent of income; Kentucky, 1.60 percent and 1.41 percent.

All these producer States are turning out a larger share of the good things of life than the capitalist system allows them to use in order that the few parasite States may consume twice as much as they produce.

### Adventures of a "Cell" In One New York Union

The New Leader herewith presents, as an indispensable page in the history of the current labor movement, the first installment of a series on the work of a Communist "cell" in a New York trade union. These "cells" are units of the Trade Union Educational League, founded by William Z. Foster, of the Workers' (Communist) Party. This organization itself is controlled by Communists, and through it orders of the Communist Party are carried out in the unions.

THE organization in which this Communist "cell" works is the Laundry Hand Pressers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Whether the members of this union have knowledge of an organized group of Communists in the union working in the dark, holding secret meetings, framing policies and taking orders from the Communist Party, we do not know. These stories of this "cell" are taken from the minutes of the "Laundry Hand Pressers League, Trade Union Educational League." It is an official record of the work of the "cell" which we quote and it speaks for itself.

The first meeting mentioned in the record that has come into the possession of The New Leader was held July 1, 1925, "at Comrade Marmelstein's home." At this meeting of the "cell" Marmelstein made a report which was approved, but what it was about the minutes do not explain. Then the members of the "cell" decide to fight for a "captain system," as we find the following in the minutes: "Comrade Litschich takes the floor and explains the captain system; that our union is in need of it, and that it will have to be our forthcoming task. Other comrades participate and it is resolved to fight for the captain system."

Having decided that the union must have a "captain system," the "cell" considers what officers the union should have. We quote from the minutes: "There is also a discussion regarding the union elections, and two comrades, Handelman and Schwartz, are nominated to the Executive." It is a good evening's work, but before adjourning "Comrade Sack is requested to prefer charges against two comrades, the brothers Halperin, for not attending any union and league meetings of the Workers' Party." It is evident that two "militants" were neglectful of their duty to the "cell" and it was proposed to discipline them.

The Freiheit condemned. The next meeting of the "cell" was held on July 13, 1925, again "at Comrade Marmelstein's home." From the minutes of this meeting it appears that the Communist organ, the Freiheit, had faced a resolution in the union condemning it. It appears from the "cell" minutes that the condemnation was defeated "through a fight of all the comrades." Marmelstein said that "it was necessary to fight to the end," but that "Comrade Litschich prevented it." As the latter had not yet arrived, "it was resolved to wait for him and learn what he has to say about it."

Comrade Litschich comes to the "cell" later and he takes the floor. Then "the comrades criticize him for not preventing the condemnation of the Freiheit." From this record it appears that the previous references to the resolution of condemnation was wrong and that the Freiheit was condemned despite the fight made by "all the comrades." As Litschich had failed the "militants" on this issue, "it is resolved to meet with Comrade Yampolsky and to take up the matter at the meeting, next Sunday, at 2 o'clock." Yampolsky, as we will see, is a sort of commander-in-chief of the New York "militants."

The next session of the "cell" is held July 20, 1925, at the Communist headquarters, 108 Fourteenth Street. The second item in the minutes reads: "Order of Business: Report, the Present Situation, Important Work." Then Marmelstein "reports on the situation in our trade to date." We suppose that the report is made to General Yampolsky. "The comrades participate and criticize."

#### The Roll is Called

For the first time we have a rollcall, and the following are present: "Marmelstein, Litschich, the two brothers Halperin, the two brothers Krass, Handelman, Goldberg, Scheidman, Benditsch, Davidman, Klein, Milgros." Then follows this significant record: "Comrade Litschich presents a report of the Executive of our Union." The members of the union will be glad to know that a report of the Executive of the Union was presented to a "cell" meeting in a Communist headquarters. General Yampolsky rises to his feet and "points out the negligent attitude of many of the comrades. The whole work has been left to two or three comrades." It appears to be a bad situation for the "cell." General Yampolsky becomes stern. He tells the revolutionary hopefuls that they must act in the union "as representatives of a Left Wing." Their activity must be directed toward the trade as a whole, as well as the union, and they "must become active enough to occupy posts" (Continued on page 3)

### COURT 'FIXER' GETS TWO YEARS IN BOSTON JAIL

Boston.—The sentencing of Joseph Ross, court interpreter, to two years in the House of Correction raises echoes of the original Sacco-Vanzetti trial of five years ago. Ross was convicted of larceny and attempted larceny for posing as a "fixer" in court cases who could save those who paid him from serving sentences.

Ross was interpreter in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti at Dedham. At least once during proceedings his translation was interrupted by Vanzetti for its inaccuracy. Ross drove Thayer around town in his automobile. Toward the end of the seven weeks' legal battle, when his wife died in childbirth, Ross named his newborn son after Judge Thayer.

Louis I. Green, attorney for Ross, argued that it was strange that United States District Attorney Harold Williams and others used Ross for an interpreter if he were known to be crooked, as the prosecution proved. Williams was assistant district attorney with Frederick Katzman as his chief in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In January, 1921, a few months before Sacco and Vanzetti were tried, Mrs. Angelina De Falco, another court interpreter, was prosecuted for assisting the Sacco-Vanzetti defense case illegally. Members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee testified that Mrs. De Falco had intimated to them that Sacco and Vanzetti could be saved from indictment by the grand jury if \$50,000 (later \$40,000 was the figure) were taken to the office of the clerk of Dedham court and the clerk, Francis J. Squires, and the district attorney's brother, Percy Katzman, hired as defense lawyers. Mrs. De Falco managed to secure acquittal.

### EXTRA! SOCIALISTS IN SENSATIONAL DRAMA AT STATE CONVENTION

One of the special features of the banquet to be given in honor of the delegates to the state convention of the Socialist Party will be a play. According to the (elder) press agent, although the play comes late in the season, it will outshine all previous Broadway productions. Its title is "The U-Knit-It Front," an expose of a deep red plot to grow pink blossoms. The actors constitute the A I Company, not from Stratford, but Bushwick, the Bronx and similar parts.

The author of the play is so qualified to write plays that by profession he is an economical research worker, whose only visible means of support is a cane, namely, Nat Fine. Sam De Witt is the Legate from Moscow, and that's "nuff said. G. August Gerber, Samuel Friedman, Leonard Bright, Abe Belsky, Robert Geddis, Abe Weinberg, Joseph Tuvim, Emerich Steinberger and others are some of the men upon whom parts have been thrust.

Gertrude Wild Klein is the only woman at this date who has been secured, but the press agent declares that other women will make bold to join the actors or the audience. At any rate the play will show the inside workings of the knitters of the U-Knit-It Front, and of our own distinguished party leaders. The audience will be relieved of all weapons or missiles before admission.

The press agent finally admits that no admission will be charged to those who come to the play after the dinner. He fondly hopes that the audience will demand none from the players. Don't forget the date and place, Saturday night, July 3, at the Finnish Hall, 2055 Fifth Avenue. The play follows the dinner.

### 175 Textile Workers Strike in Fall River

Fall River.—It is understood that the Firestone Cotton Mills plans to bring in strikebreakers to take the places of 175 workers in its twisting department who have walked out. The company has refused to recognize the union or to permit establishment of shop committees. One grievance of the strikers is the speed-up system which has been in operation; the plant has been running 24 hours a day with three shifts. Pickets are on duty. The strike is being directed by the United Textile Workers of America.



### PASSAIC PROFITS PERMIT WAGE INCREASE

Economist for Strikers Shows Starvation Wage a Brutal Injustice—Analyzes Figures

By Laurence Todd

Washington. THAT the profits of the Passaic woolen mills have been so high that they could easily absorb a wage increase of 10 percent and still be generous to the stockholders, is proven in a supplementary statement filed with the Senate Committee on Education and Labor by W. Jett Lauck, economist for the Passaic strikers. Lauck testified in support of the Sheppard resolution, proposing an investigation of the wages and profits in the highly-protected textile and metal industries. The hearing took place May 26. President McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America was one of the chief witnesses demanding an inquiry into the coincidence of starvation wages with high tariff rates.

Lauck took eight typical grades of cloth manufactured in Passaic, and secured reliable data as the cost of material, labor and overhead, the selling expenses and profit in each case. These are the first authoritative figures to be published on these costs since 1912.

They show that the labor cost of woolen and worsted cloth made in Passaic ranges from 10 percent to 30 percent of the mill selling price, averaging 20 percent for all cloths. That is to say, the total labor costs range from 43 cents to \$1.02 per yard, while the net profits of the mill range from 12 to 53 cents per yard. As the cloths sell, at the mill, from \$2 to \$6.25 per yard, a wage increase of 10 percent (Continued on page 4)

### CONFESSION MAY FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Sensational Confession of Celestino Madeiros Charges Morelli Gang with Braintree Murder

By Esther Lowell

Boston. STRONG evidence of who the real perpetrators of the South Braintree pay roll robbery and murder, for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been imprisoned six years is piling up in the many affidavits corroborating the confession of Celestino Madeiros, R. I., and not the two Italian workers, committed the crime. The motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti is based on this confession and supporting affidavits.

Defense Attorney William G. Thompson is working day and night to secure further and yet more conclusive affidavits within the two weeks granted him by Judge Webster Thayer to complete the filing of evidence supporting the confession. The task of reaching each of the 25 defense identification witnesses who testified in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti five years ago that neither worker was at South Braintree at the time of the crime is enormous. Each must be shown photos of the Morelli gang to identify them as the ones in the crime.

Prosecution witnesses are also being sought for the same purpose by Thompson. Although the defense attorney expressed his doubt of obtaining help from them when he was reporting his progress to Judge Thayer. Assistant District Attorney Ranney was trying to limit Thompson's time for filing affidavits to June 19, but finally agreed that two weeks would be more suitable. Thompson mentioned in his argument for time that the prosecution had refused his proposal to examine all witnesses jointly so that there could be no charge of coercion or special interest by either side. The district attorney's office scoffed at the idea, even though such action would have expedited the case for both sides and led to the establishment of who really committed the crime.

State police are also not co-operating with Thompson to apprehend the guilty men not now in prison. The state officers adhere to the position that Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted for the crime, hence must be guilty, and why chase others, even though they seem strongly implicated. State police have also been using pressure on the families of Madeiros' later crime associates, one of whom has sworn affidavits of what Madeiros told him about the South Braintree job. This associate, James Weeks, has so far stuck by his story in spite of it (Continued on page 3)

### N. Y. Realtors Boast of Sacrificing Human Lives

REAL estate owners in New York City are rejoicing that they save money by risking the lives of tenants in tenement fires!

This amazing fact is brought home to increasing numbers of tenants as knowledge of a circular that has been mailed by the United Real Estate Owners' Association becomes generally known. The circular is printed in red and is being mailed to property owners who are not members of the association.

The object of the circular is to get more members, thus increasing the influence of the realtors in preventing any legislation or rulings of the Fire Department to protect human lives in tenement fires. It is figured that such legislation or rulings means an expense on the part of tenement owners, and they would rather hazard human lives than to part with a portion of their profits.

"Another Legal Victory for United Real Estate Owners' Association" is the heading to this remarkable document. It goes on to state that in 1923 "the Fire Department for some unknown (?) reason issued the following orders against housing property:

- "1. Provide an automatic fire-alarm system (connected with the Fire Department) in the basement.
- "2. Provide automatic sprinklers in basement, dumbwaiters, shafts and all stair halls.
- "3. Provide fireproof doors, windows and transoms for all openings leading to stair enclosures.
- "4. Provide fireproof windows opening on fire-escapes on all stairs."

The organized realtors decided to contest these orders in the courts and instructed Mr. A. J. Halprin, of 255 Broadway, to bring injunction proceedings against the Fire Department. They obtained a decision from Judge Bijur of the Supreme Court that the orders were illegal, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has also affirmed this decision.

All these facts are cited by the association in the red circular, and not a word is said about the necessity of protecting human life, which prompted the orders of the Fire Department.

With brazen and inhuman indifference to the human sacrifice which the itch for profits implies, the circular rejoices that "this decision means a saving of at least \$10,000 for the owner of each housing building."

Tenants who have seen this circular express a sense of profound disgust for the ghouls who are responsible for issuing it. Another sentence in the document is revolting. The realtors say that "Housing owners who are not United members get the benefit of this decision without COSTING THEM A CENT. They ought to be ashamed to lie down and let others fight their battles."

Not a single word is devoted to the cost in human life. To them, the shameful thing is not inviting a horrible death for thousands of tenants. The only shame, in their view, is the shame that attaches to owners who do not join them in making their tenements potential crematoriums.

A final appeal is addressed to non-members by the assertion that "during the Mitchell administration" the association "was responsible for the section under the State statute which prohibited the Fire Department from issuing any orders in connection with housing."

This is regarded as a boast of the political influence and power which the realtors have at Albany. This boast is the vast majority in elections, and yet their lives are juggled with like balls in the hands of a magician. The realtors rejoice that they can thwart the intentions of the Fire Department to prevent fires, get the legislation they want at Albany, and obtain decisions from courts that give them a free hand in gambling with the lives of tenants as they please.

Socialists are pointing out that this gruesome circular, with its terrible implications, justifying everything that they have said about profiteering in housing. Real estate owners themselves in this document plainly admit that human life is no consideration when the profits of owners are involved—and profits will always remain the chief consideration so long as housing is left to capitalist investments.

### Unity House Opening An Inspiring Affair

Workers' Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., officially opened its eighth season Friday, June 18. All that has been said and written in advance of this event was but half said. Now it can be told.

Though the weather was unprecipitatedly cold—quite out of season and out of reason for the merry month of June, the large attendance was inspiring. The pre-arranged programs for sports and entertainment came off to a T. Not so much swimming, to be sure, just a dozen or so hardened and seasoned ones ventured into the clear, cold water—but the boat race was the talk of the town. Gabiani of Local 89 rowed in with highest honors and won the first prize. Mrs. Rose Zimmerman walked off with the ladies' prize of a beautiful manicure set, and Benjamin Sachs caused the welkin to ring when he was called to receive the booby prize. This precipitated a shower of floral decorations that had adorned the center of the dining tables.

In the evening the grand concert, was held in the social hall. Mr. Halperin, as chairman of the Unity House Committee, delivered a fitting welcome address. To the pleasure of the party only one speech was made. It was given by A. Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in behalf of the International, offering greetings to the members and friends and invited their co-operation towards the fulfillment

of the high purpose of Workers' Unity House.

When Mr. Matusevitch, the master concertman, was introduced, the applause almost lifted the roof. His rendition of the several classic popular selections were most enjoyable. Madam Borshova was another favorite. Her folk songs in Russian and Yiddish took the house. Her good voice and charm were irresistible. Mr. Rubin Goldberg entertained with delightful Jewish character sketches.

The brilliant entertainers were accompanied by an able pianist. Though not occupying the center of the stage he played with striking excellence.

Dancing followed the splendid concert with Miss Sadie Becker at the piano. The morning program provides for classes in physical training or hikes; also classes in swimming and diving. In the afternoon there are classes in folk dancing, in annis and group games, such as basket, base and ball. Regular swimming at 4.30. The nights are of all sorts. Baby parties, immigrant evenings, whatever that is, and vice-versa parties. What's that? Guess! All guests are asked to be prepared to masquerade. There will be great doings on the hobo night too. As for the camp-fire nights they have a charm all their own. Fun, frolic and what not.

The house is almost full for July Fourth week-end. Those who are interested may register now at 3 West 16th street, the I. L. G. W. U. headquarters.



## LIBERTIES UNION GIVES YEAR'S PROGRAM

### Restoration of Citizen- ship to Wartime-Pol- iticals Is a Leading Object

RESTORATION of citizenship to 1,500 persons convicted during the war for expressions of opinion, the release of 85 political prisoners held under criminal syndicalism laws in three states, and the holding of free-speech test meetings in cities where officials have imposed gag laws are announced as the features of the American Civil Liberties Union's program for the coming year.

Other items on the Union's schedule are:

Carrying to the United States Supreme Court the right of a state to prohibit the teaching of evolution. The Union is responsible for carrying up the Tennessee evolution case and for instituting another test case in the Federal courts of Mississippi.

Carrying up to the Supreme Court the right of a state to compel the reading of the Bible daily in the school, the appeal to be based upon a case pending in South Dakota.

Carrying into the higher courts, if necessary, the right of a state to compel every child to salute the flag, regardless of religious or other scruples.

Bills pending before Congress which will be supported or opposed by the Union during the coming session are:

Support of a bill to take away from the State Department its present control over passports under special war powers in order to prevent such incidents as the Karolyi and Saklatvala cases.

Opposition to any further effort in Congress to restrict civil liberty, particularly to the bills proposing the registration of aliens and to extending the grounds for deportation; also to the sedition and universal draft bills.

Protection of the radio against political censorship, with provisions to insure freedom of the air, and to prevent government broadcasting permits from becoming "permanent vested interests."

Support of measures to determine the eligibility of immigrant Hindus to citizenship and to restore citizenship to American women married to Hindu aliens.

The Union also declares that it will fight "the arbitrary refusal of the Mayor of Boston to allow in licensed halls meetings which he disapproves."

Free speech test meetings will be held in Philadelphia and the "closed mining and steel towns of western Pennsylvania." The defense of convicted Passaic, N. J., textile strikers and charges of brutality against Passaic police will be pressed in the courts by the Union, the announcement states.

Important court cases in which the Civil Liberties Union will assist are: Aid in securing the pardon of Charlotte Anita Whitney of California in case the U. S. Supreme Court sustains her conviction for criminal syndicalism.

Aid in carrying to the U. S. Supreme Court the case of William Burns in California, "convicted under the criminal syndicalism law solely for his membership in the I. W. O."

Carrying to the Supreme Court of New Jersey the conviction of Roger N. Baldwin and seven silk strikers for "unlawful assemblage" in 1924.

## CZECHS MOURN PASSING OF NEMEC

Tens of thousands of the workers of Prague and neighboring cities turned out on May 29 to pay their last respects to Anton Nemecek, the veteran Czech labor leader, who had passed away three days before at the age of 68 years. Louis de Brouckere attended the funeral as the representative of the Socialist and Labor International, and there were present delegates from the Socialist parties and trade unions of many foreign countries. The differences among the various language sections of the labor movement in Czechoslovakia were forgotten as speakers from all groups united in extolling the good work of the departed.

Anton Nemecek was born in Brno (Brünn), the son of a weaver who managed to send him to a higher institution of learning for a while. Then he learned to be a printer. He joined the typographical union in 1876 and since that time was active in the labor movement until some months before his death. After editing Socialist papers in Brno he went to Vienna to edit a Czech weekly. He returned to Prague to edit the Pravo Lidu, and in 1907 he was elected to the old Austrian Parliament from Prague, and remained a member until the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire in 1918. When the new republic of Czechoslovakia was born, Nemecek at once became a member of its parliament. Beginning with the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart, in 1907, Nemecek was a delegate from the Czech Socialists to all international congresses. He was a member of the Executive of the International before the war. When in May, 1923, the Socialist Labor International was founded at Hamburg, Nemecek was one of the representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and was nominated by the party as member of the Executive. In August, 1925, Nemecek's severe illness began, and prevented him from taking part in the Marseilles congress. At the beginning of this year his illness became so much worse that in March he resigned as a member of the Executive.

## RUSSIAN UNIONS CLAIM HUGE MEMBERSHIP GAIN

ACCORDING to a report made by Secretary Dogafov at a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the All Russian Trade Unions, the membership of the Russian unions has reached 7,800,000, against 6,036,000 at the end of 1924. Among the unions showing big gains are the Building Workers, with a jump of 70 per cent, and the Land Workers, with one of 40 per cent.

Wages in the first half of 1925 went up 24 per cent, remaining stable in the second half of the year. Real wages, however, have not yet reached their pre-war level. Even in large-scale industry the wages have only just reached 96 per cent of the pre-war level.

A comparison with the statements made by President Tomsy at the last congress of the Russian Communist Party shows that there has been a slight decline in the percentage of organized workers (due to the rapid increase in the number of workers in industry). According to Tomsy the percentage of organized workers on January 1, 1925, stood at 90.1 per cent and on April 1, 89.3 per cent. On January 1, 1925, there were 600,000 unorganized workers and on January 1, 1926, 870,000. In spite of the fact that those percentages are very high, Tomsy said in this connection:

"These facts show that the trade unions are not yet in a position to satisfy the demands of the most progressive categories of workers and to accommodate themselves to those of the more indifferent groups; i. e., they have not yet succeeded in getting the workers to come into the unions as a matter of course."

## A Hold-up on the Presidential Highway



## OIL WORKERS WIN CONCESSIONS

### Vacuum Company in Bayonne Recedes on Vacations as Unrest Grows

By Louis Budenz

OUTSIDE agitation has already accomplished something for the oil workers out on Constance Hook. Despite the stubborn and persistent refusal of the Vacuum Oil Company for over two years to grant its men a two weeks' vacation with pay, which it had promised them as far back as Easter, 1924, the company has receded from its position and announced such vacations for this year. Men who have worked for the company for five years will be eligible for the two weeks lay-off. Those who have worked but a year or longer will get one week.

Only a few days before capitulating to the men's demands, the company had let it be known that there would be no vacation grant for 1926. Local people and oil workers themselves attribute the change to the agitation on the Hook, stirred up by the magazine Labor Age; the company giving in on the vacation point for fear larger demands would be pushed.

At the same time that the Vacuum thus changed front the Standard likewise announced that the two weeks' vacation period, hitherto merely the "privilege" of workers who had been with the company ten years, would be given to the five-year men. This places the employees of these two companies on a par in this regard with the employees of the Tidewater Oil Company, also located on the Hook. The Tidewater workers are much more belligerent than those of the other concerns and have won their demands with much greater ease.

Encouraged by the weakness shown by the companies, we are fighting for the workers out on the Hook have written General Manager W. C. Coler of the Standard Oil Company—which is the focal point of attack—demanding an immediate consideration of a 20 percent wage raise. An open letter to the oil workers has been printed in Labor Age, challenging them to test their "fake Republics of Labor" by pushing this demand. One thousand copies of this appeal were distributed at the gates of the Standard last week and 1,000 more copies of the magazine will be given out this coming week.

Discontent is increasing among the workers, according to reports which we are receiving from inside the plants. For over two years the men of the Standard have been asking for a 10 percent raise. But they have been referred by Coler to President Walter

## New York Waiters Are Preparing for Strike

Several hundred union waiters employed by members of the New York Restaurant Keepers' Association will strike for conditions that the union has secured from all other employers, unless the association signs up with the union by July 1.

The union requested an increase of \$2.50 a week for the night workers and an 8-hour day instead of the 9-hour day under the old agreement. At the last conference held between the union and the association on June 15 no understanding could be reached, because the employers not only refused the union's modest demands, but in turn insisted upon their counter proposals which included conditions which the union had long ago succeeded in abolishing.

A statement issued by William Lehman, secretary of the union, pointed out that while the union is now preparing for a strike against the association restaurants, it is still hoped that the workers' demands will be gained peacefully.

The Exchange Bakery, a restaurant in the heart of the needle district, has secured a temporary injunction against the Waiters' Union, Local 1, restraining them from continuing their strike activities. The public is urged to patronize restaurants that employ union waiters.

## Mukerji's First Novel

DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI'S first venture into the field of fiction, "The Secret Listeners of the East" (Dutton, N. Y., \$2.00), is something of a disappointment when viewed as coming from the author of "Caste and Outcast" and "My Brother's Face." The gifted Hindu, who in these earlier autobiographical writings gave so vivid a picture of a young idealist revolting against the brutalities of civilization, is now concerned with the telling of a rather commonplace detective story.

His new book opens with the murder of a British general on a train leaving Calcutta. The hero of the story is a Hindu master of Boy Scouts who dedicates his life to the avenging of this murder, and who travels with an adopted son into Northern fastnesses. The "secret listeners" of the book's title are Mohammedan conspirators against British rule, and their leader Abdul Rahaman turns out to be the man who inspired the murder of the British general.

There are fine descriptions of weird scenes and of life and customs in semi-barbaric countries, but the action of the story passes against a background supplied by the British police department in India, and the book as a whole reflects the point of view of imperialist Britain.

L. D. A.

## TEXTILE BOSSES POOL FORCES

### "One Big Union" of Manufacturers Is Formed at Conference in New York City

By Esther Lowell

ONE big union of cotton mill owners is the result Northern and Southern cotton manufacturers expect from their New York conference on the industry. Sixty manufacturers from Northern and Southern mills attended and decided to allow the head of the Northern employers' group and the head of the Southern each pick five men to investigate and work out further plans for the consolidation of forces.

What labor policy the one big union of employers will pursue can easily be guessed. The movement of Northern mills Southward already indicates their favoritism for the long hours, low pay and far-from-benevolent paternalism of the South. Industrial reorganization plans sponsored by the new union of employers will very directly affect the workers in the cotton industry. The industry leads all others in the number of workers employed, the manufacturers say.

Curtailment of production in cotton mills is on the increase, the manufacturers report, meaning less work for the workers and less pay. Curtailment varies from 20 to 50 per cent, and in the Southern yarn spinning mills, particularly, it is done by mutual agreement.

President W. B. MacColl of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (the Northern group) and President James P. Gossett of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association (the Southern employers) are to choose five committeemen each, who need not be members of either association. The manufacturers' organizations in other industries, particularly open shop steel, are to be studied for guidance of the cotton men's merger.

That Northern and Southern mill owners are not always rivals—not even distinct individuals—is evident from the case of Arthur H. Lowe, attending the conference for Parkhill Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass., who has been president of both Northern and Southern associations. Lowe says the cotton industry is over-developed. "We should have a controlling influence in the industry, an influence such as that controlling the steel industry," he remarked, but did not specify what the "controlling influence" in steel is, whether Judge Gary, U. S. Steel Corporation, or agreements between companies on prices, wages, etc.

Morgan Butler, son of Senator William M. Butler, Republican boss of Massachusetts, attended for Butler Mills, New Bedford, Pacific, which has plants in Lawrence, Mass., and in Lyman and Greenville, S. C., was represented along with Pepperell Mills of Biddeford, Me., which has a new Southern plant.

It is about to take place and they do not wish to stir up the animosity of the oil workers who constitute an impressive percentage of the voting population. Whether this neutral attitude will be maintained when meetings and picketings begin remains to be seen.

## Teachers' Union Hits At Military Training

Plans to establish military training in the New Utrecht high school in Brooklyn are condemned in a letter sent to the Board of Education by the Teachers' Union, demanding that the board recall its decision. President Henry Linville of the union declares that "establishing a military training course in a public high school and giving it the full credit of a prepared subject . . . will, with other circumstances, have the effect of making the course compulsory, and thus contrary to the ideal non-militaristic character of secondary education in this country. . . . Not even militaristic Germany ever had military training in its secondary schools."

The regulation course of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is scheduled to be installed in the New Utrecht school. In the union's letter it cites charges made by teachers that Sidney Brummer, head of the history department, has sent a notice to teachers under him, which The New Leader recently published, encouraging spying on students.

## A. C. W. BEGINS ON HOME BUILDING

### Amalgamated Lets Con- tract for Construction of Model Apartments for Workers

THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announce that the A. C. W. Corporation, which was formed for the purpose of erecting co-operative buildings in the City of New York, has let the contract for its first operation, which is to be located on 42 city lots, with Van Cortlandt Park on the north, Moshulu Park on the east and Jerome Park Reservoir on the south. The new apartments will be within about five minutes' walk of the Jerome avenue subway station.

While these new buildings will approximate about a thousand rooms, it has been decided to use only about 60 percent of the land for buildings, leaving the balance for gardens, thus assuring plenty of sunlight and ventilation for all apartments. Two hundred and fifty apartments of three, four, five and six rooms will be built on five floors, and there will be fourteen to sixteen entrances, so that there will be no more than three apartments for any staircase. Notwithstanding the fact that they are to have all the improvements of the most modern apartment house, the rental for the best rooms will not be over \$14 per room to the co-operators, and the average rental will be between \$12 and \$13 per room. Some new features, such as an assembly hall for recreation purposes, and an inside play hall for the children in inclement weather, and a thoroughly up-to-date laundry to relieve the housewives of much of the drudgery now involved in the old methods, will be installed in these apartments. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, commenting upon this new move, said:

"It should be remembered that the new buildings, when completed, will be owned, managed and administered by the people who occupy them. While the Amalgamated is assuming responsibility for the erection of these buildings, we are doing so for the purpose of trying to create a strong co-operative movement in housing, and thus in a practical way show the members of the Amalgamated, as well as other wage-earners, how to eliminate the element of landlord profit from their housing problem, which is now such a big factor in their personal budget. In addition they will be able to get comforts now lacking where they have to depend upon private enterprise."

"A co-operative organization will be formed of those who wish to become their own tenants, and when the building is completed, the A. C. W. Corporation will transfer the building to them. Members of the Amalgamated, as well as members of other labor organizations and their friends, are eligible to membership in this organization. Each tenant-owner will invest \$200 per room, and this will constitute the equity they will have in the buildings."

"In order to make the plan accessible to all of our members, those who cannot immediately advance the full amount for the apartments desired will be extended loans by either the Amalgamated Bank or the Amalgamated Credit Union, to be paid back in small installments."

"It is our belief that this exhibit of what can be accomplished by co-operative housing activity on the part of the workers both in improved conditions and lower rentals will result in our going into successive projects until all of our members have been

## N. Y. CONVENTION RULES ARE ISSUED

### State Secretary Merrill Announces Order of Business for July 3 Sessions

SECRETARY MERRILL has made public the following rules for the unofficial State convention of the Socialist Party, to be held July 3 in New York City:

1. A chairman and a vice-chairman shall be elected at the beginning of each day's session.

2. The State Secretary of the Socialist Party shall be ex-officio secretary of the convention, with power to appoint such assistants as he may deem necessary.

3. A permanent sergeant-at-arms and two assistants shall be appointed by the chairman of the first day's session.

4. The following committees shall be elected, each committee to consist of not more than three members, no more than one to be from the same county, and no delegate to serve on more than one committee:

Organization and Propaganda, Constitution, Political Co-operation and Coalition, Resolutions, Ways and Means.

The Platform and Rules committees shall be the committees appointed by the State Executive Committee, pursuant to Article II, Sec. 7, of the State Constitution of the Socialist Party.

5. Discussion shall be limited to five (5) minutes for each speaker; reporters of committees to have fifteen (15) minutes to report. No delegate or committee member with voice in the convention shall speak a second time on any motion until all desiring to speak shall be heard.

6. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern, with the exception that when a motion for the previous question has been carried one on each side may speak for five (5) minutes. The previous question may be carried by majority vote.

7. The sessions of the convention shall be as follows: On Saturday, July 3, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; on Sunday, July 4, from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.; night sessions as ordered.

8. Each delegation shall select, in the absence of any delegate, the alternate to fill the vacancy.

9. Members of the State Executive and State committees, who are not regularly elected delegates, shall have a voice, but no vote.

10. The recommendation of candidates for public office shall be by majority vote, and when more than one candidate has accepted nomination for such recommendation the vote shall be by rollcall. When there are three or more candidates in the field, and when none has received a majority, the candidate receiving the lowest vote shall be eliminated in each successive rollcall.

11. On Sunday, July 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., all business shall be suspended for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and immediately thereafter, if the Order of Business of Recommendation of Candidates for Public Office has not been reached, the convention shall take up that order and proceed with the recommendation of candidates.

12. All resolutions offered from the floor shall be referred without discussion to the proper committees, provided, however, that such committees have not made their final reports.

13. Fifteen (15) delegates may demand a rollcall on any question, and when such demand is made by the required number of delegates the chair shall order the vote taken by rollcall.

14. The Order of Business of the convention shall be as follows:

1. Election of temporary chairman; 2. roll call of delegates; 3. report of State Executive Committee on Rules; 4. election of permanent chairman and vice-chairman for day; 5. election of committees as provided in Section 4 of Rules; 6. report of State Executive Committee; 7. report of invited guests from unorganized counties; 8. report of Committee on Platform; 9. report of convention committees, as follows: Organization and Propaganda; Constitution, Political Co-operation and Coalition, Resolutions, Ways and Means, special committees, if any; 10. communications; 11. reading Declaration of Independence; 12. recommendation of candidates for public office; 13. new business; 14. adjournment.

able to avail themselves of the opportunity for better housing at less cost. Only a recognition of what can be accomplished by co-operation is necessary for us to be able to place at the disposal of all of our members homes that it will be a pleasure for them to live in."

## CAMP TAMIMENT NOW OPEN FOREST PARK, P. A. FOR ADULTS

Nature's Wonder Spot in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, 20 miles from Delaware Water Gap

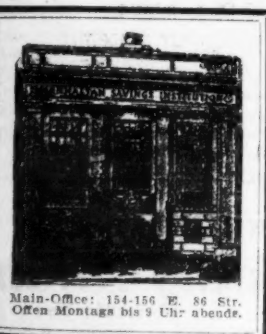
All outdoor sports. Fourteen splendid tennis courts. Delightful bathing. Excellent food. Dancing and entertainment in glorious hall on shore of lake. Beginning July 5, daily lecture by eminent speakers

MODERATE RATES  
MAKE EARLY RESERVATIONS

Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa.

N. Y. Phone Stuy. 3094

Phone Stroudsburg 71



4%

Interest per Month

On All Sums from \$5.00 to \$7,500.00

on deposit for one, two or three months ending June 30, 1926  
Deposits made on or before the THIRD BUSINESS DAY of any month will draw interest from the first of that month if left until the end of the quarter.

One Dollar Will Open An Account

THE MANHATTAN  
SAVINGS INSTITUTION

(Organized in 1850)

Deposits Over  
\$23,000,000.00 Owned by  
More Than 33,000  
Depositors

Accounts of Societies  
Welcomed



## Next Lecture of Course on Golden Ages of Civilization

By  
LEON SAMSON

at the  
LABOR TEMPLE

244 East 14th St.  
Wednesday Eve., June 30th  
at 8:20 P. M.

Subject:  
The Golden Age of Augustus  
(The EPOCH of Genius)

Questions and Discussions After  
Each Lecture  
Admission 25 Cents

Teagle and by him to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The junior Rockefeller ducked the demand, leaving the men right where they were two years ago. In the meantime, the growing prosperity of the oil company and general conditions have made it imperative that the wage raise be for 20 percent rather than the previous modest demand of 10 percent.

Meetings of the workers, under "outside" auspices, are scheduled for next month, when the first real test of strength will be made. The attitude of the local authorities will also be revealed at that time. Up to the present they have avoided the companies' demands that arrests of myself and colleagues be made, because an elec-



## DRAFT OF SOCIALIST PLATFORM

The following is the first section of the State Platform of the Socialist Party which will be submitted to the State convention. It is not the final draft, as the convention will no doubt make some changes. The second section, which considers measures of immediate importance, will appear next week.

## General Principles

THE Socialist Party of the State of New York enters the campaign of 1926 more firmly convinced than ever of the necessity for the immediate entry into the political arena of the men and women who do the useful work of the world, in their own party and opposed to the two old parties. Until the masses of those who toll by hand and brain become conscious of their identity of interest and the fact that their common welfare demands their common political action in their own party progress is impossible.

The Democratic and Republican parties are completely bankrupt morally and politically. Without issues, the Republican Party of the State of New York is but the local machine of the reactionary and often corrupt national party of the plutocracy. Without principles, the Democratic Party rises above its historic mission of plundering the public treasury for jobs and contracts for its faithful henchmen only when it appropriates planks from the Socialist platform and converts them to its own uses for the sole purpose of winning popular support for its candidates. Neither of the two old parties even pretends to have abiding principles; nothing divides them except that one party is out of office and wants to get in; and the other party is in possession of most of the offices and wants to retain them, and control of the political power and access to the public treasury that goes with it, as well as the opportunity of service to the employing, industrial and exploiting classes that both old parties so willingly serve.

Outside the circumstance that the elected officials of one party to a certain limited extent is politically shrewd enough to attempt an attitude of humanity there is neither in theory nor practice the slightest difference between the two. Neither has any mission. Neither has hope for the future. Neither deserves the support of self-respecting working men and women.

The Socialist ideal

The Socialist Party alone has abiding principles, has a platform that means something, is animated in public life by an ideal higher than the quest of jobs to reward its members and the service of these interests that prey upon the people.

Declaring that only the men and women who do useful work, whether in field, factory, workshop, mill, railroad and other utilities; whether in office, schoolroom or counting house; are entitled to consideration, the Socialist Party boldly proclaims itself the political expression of these elements. The employers of labor, the exploiters of men, women and children; speculators in the labor, the homes, the health and the lives of those who do the useful work of the world; the bankers and industrialists, the holders

of public utility securities and franchises, the men who seek support of the police and the judiciary in their war upon the workers, are alert enough to subsidize the two old parties and demand—and receive—their loyal support.

It is idle to maintain that the old parties are neutral as between the workers and their employers. Until the growing strength of the Socialist Party and of the militant labor movement made it politically wise to seek labor support, the workers had no more bitter, no more savage, no more unfair enemies than that Tammany Hall that today pretends to be so friendly to the workers. For decades every attempt of the workers to secure labor legislation was beaten by bipartisan action of the reactionary Republicans and the crooked Democrats at Albany. For decades police under Tammany control brutally clubbed and arrested strikers on the picket line, openly allying themselves with the employers, while Tammany judges applied laws which Tammany lawmakers had concurred in, issuing injunctions against striking and picketing, and illegally jailing those who participated in the struggle for better human conditions.

## The Capitalist Parties

For years it was Tammany and upstate Republican opposition that defeated every attempt to curb the greed of the landlords who were preying upon the needs of the poorest elements of the State, and only when the housing situation became desperate did the two old parties prudently steal planks from the Socialist platform that they had united in burying when presented as bills in the Legislature, and by emasculating them, by taking out those features to which their landlord friends most objected, and by presenting them as their own solution of a problem that has no solution except the Socialist proposals, they were able to pretend that they had met the housing question, and at the same time they did not distress their landlord friends.

For years there has been, instead of a steady improvement in the labor laws of the State, a steady weakening of the legislation that took so many hard years of work to build up. While the minds of the people have been distracted by minor issues, the employing class has used both parties in defeating attempt after attempt to make our body of labor legislation more efficient, or even to keep it up to its present state of imperfect efficiency.

In this day and generation poverty and war are wholly unnecessary. If we suffer from them the fault is with ourselves and our institutions. Both poverty and war are rooted in the exploitation of the great masses of productive workers in farm and factory, school and office. The Socialist Party again dedicates itself to the struggle for bread, peace and freedom. It again reiterates the conviction that the economic basis of a happy and peaceful world lies in the collective ownership and democratic management of the land, natural resources and principal means of production.

Inspired by this faith the Socialist Party enters the campaign of 1926 for the election of a United States Senator and the State officials of New York with the following program of immediate demands:

## CONFESSION MAY FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI

(Continued from page 1)

timidation and his testimony is corroborated in many parts by that of John J. Richards, United States marshal in Rhode Island for eight years. Richards arrested the Morelli gang for stealing freight from interstate commerce, the crime for which they are now serving in Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons. Weeks is a lifer in Charleston prison, where Vanzetti is. He was not in the South Braintree crime himself.

Madeiras is waiting the outcome of his third appeal for a new trial. He has twice been convicted of murdering a Wrentham bank clerk, but has another appeal on a technicality pending before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He is at Dedham jail, while Sacco is finishing his sixth year. Last November, Madeiras sent Sacco a note in a magazine that he and another gang committed the South Braintree job and not Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco was at first suspicious of the note, since so many provocative efforts have been tried on him. But Attorney Thompson interviewed Madeiras and later secured his signed confession. Madeiras adds to the typewritten affidavit in his own hand that he knows the last names of the gang members involved, but that he refuses to give them.

One of the defense affidavits is made by New Bedford Policeman Richard Jacobs, who observed members of the Morelli gang on the April, 1920, date of the South Braintree job and subsequently investigated their activities in support of his suspicions that they did the crime. Jacobs says he dropped his inquiries when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested. Another affidavit which Thompson is working to secure, suggested by some already obtained, will show that Joe Morelli tried to get Atlanta prisoners to alibi him for the South Braintree date after the Sacco-Vanzetti defense attorney at the time, Fred H. Moore, had had his assistants interview prisoners in that federal prison. Joe was moved to Athens, Ga., and finally to Leavenworth, Kans., when prisoners threatened his life.

Not a small part of the nearly \$100,000 spent for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was expended in the extensive investigation undertaken by Moore to find the real criminals. It was secured by Moore is now being used by Thompson. Moore, without the aid of Madeiras' confession, came very near to discovering the guilty gang. From Madeiras' confession, the trial has led out in so many directions that can be checked for accuracy that the proving of Sacco and Vanzetti innocence by showing up the real thieves and murderers is much facilitated. Thompson has, however, much to do, as he admitted to Thayer, because criminals do not want to betray themselves for further punishment. Madeiras, Thompson stated to Thayer, is not confessing in braggadocio, as the prosecution might charge, but apparently because he does not want to see two innocent men executed. Thompson urged Thayer to see Madeiras himself to judge what type of man he is.

Madeiras tells in detail, much of which has been checked, how the robbery of Slater & Morrill shoe factory's pay roll in South Braintree was accomplished, with the accompanying murders of the two pay roll guards. Madeiras' part was to sit in the rear of the machine with a gun and ward off attacks of bystanders if necessary. He was a youth of 18 or 19 at the time. The blonde, pasty-faced, thin gangster who drove the car has since been killed at Narragansett Pier. Thompson says: Two cars were used by the gang—both stolen cars with stolen number plates.

Thompson told Judge Thayer that he had played fast with the State by showing the district attorney's office the affidavits supporting the new trial motion. He remarked that the prosecution had not replied with the same courtesy.

"If I am right, as I believe I am, that these men—Sacco and Vanzetti—are innocent, I'm going to press to the bitter end to prove it, no matter how much personal inconvenience it is to me," Thompson exclaimed to the court. He explained that he has not previously handled criminal cases and had not expected to have to do criminal investigation in this case but that he would see it through and asked for the moderate allowance of two weeks to complete his inquiries.

Judge Webster Thayer, yellow and

deathly pale, ghostly thin, with head and voice shaking, allowed the time asked. After nursing his anti-alien, anti-Sacco and Vanzetti prejudice so long, it is hard for Judge Thayer to have to look at facts. He may be afraid. If he turns down this final motion for a new trial for these two innocent workers, he will have to exert himself strenuously to make his denial plausible in comparison with the defense case.

Thayer said that the public did not seem to know that Massachusetts law now permits the defense in capital cases to file motions for a new trial any time before sentencing. Assistant District Attorney Ranney had said that the public was impatient, thinking the prosecution slow in finishing up this long case. He implied that there was impatience for the sentencing and executing of Sacco and Vanzetti since the State Supreme Court upheld Thayer's denial of previous new trial motions. District Attorney Wilbur has been howling for the electrocution of these two innocent men.

Defense attorney Thompson replied to Ranney that another large section of the public, of which he was a part, was equally impatient in the other direction—to see Sacco and Vanzetti freed and blame placed where it properly belongs. As Judge Thayer left the court room he said: "I'm not going to be influenced by any outside matter whatsoever!" Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends are waiting to see how fair Thayer will be!

## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

(Continued from page 1)

based on stories I have heard and experiences I have had, some of which I cannot tell in detail. Here is a sample. A certain labor bank, not in New York, is now engaged in financing a combination, which combination notoriously has an understanding that it will not employ union labor. An agent of that same bank threatened a teacher in the field of workers education with the loss of his job because that teacher had expressed doubts about labor banking as a panacea for labor's ills.

All you boys and girls as my friend, McAllister Coleman, would say, have heard of Concord, Mass. Emerson and Thoreau lived there. It was a hotbed of abolitionists. At an earlier period, memory seems to tell me, thereabouts were fired the shots heard round the world. Well, a second battle of Concord has just been fought. The good citizens used eggs. This was the way of it. A group of young folks, mostly students in New England colleges, planned a rather highbrow conference on leadership for peace with many far more respectable speakers than the present writer. The American Legion, presumably inspired by the War Department, worked hard but not quite successfully to have the conference excluded from town. The historic Unitarian Church was closed to these young folks guilty of the horrible crime of believing that perchance a peaceful world might be achieved. An Episcopalian church came to the rescue.

Evidently a section of the population of Concord has its own ideas of liberty. Anyway, a crowd of hoodlums not content with almost breaking up the initial meeting of the conference pelted the young folks and their friends, men and women, quite indiscriminately with eggs, potatoes, and stones. They hit the hospitable clergyman and his wife. The young folks that night and next day tried to find out what was the matter. They discovered that these hoodlums honestly believed that they were dealing with a lot of Bolsheviks and free lovers. "Where are your Russians," said one woman to another at whom she had just hurled an egg. "Well," was the reply "my name's Kelly." By the next night, as one Boston paper reported, the lion and the lamb danced together and when I visited Concord all was quiet. Another test in the form of a public meeting was to come after I left. I think, however, that the better elements of the town are sufficiently aroused to make a somewhat hostile police force do its duty. The American Legion has formally repudiated hoodlums. Nevertheless, the tragedy of the situation is that these men and women, themselves the chief victims of war and a system which makes for war, should be led to turn with violence against those who seek their emancipation. It was quite evident that these disturbers of the peace had been coached in lies by the priests both of patriotism and religion. Scripture was actually quoted—or misquoted—by some of the egg throwers, and on the day following the trouble a benevolent looking old gentleman coming out of a church told an innocent enquirer for the place of the conference meeting that if he had his way he'd kill all

## CENTRAL TRADES GOES AFTER POLITICIANS

(Continued from page 1)

struction. The scabs thus imported work at \$2.50 per day below the union scale of wages.

Johnson of the Iron Workers repeated his protest of the previous monthly meeting against the duplicity of the old parties. "Let us have a big Labor Day demonstration," he said. "Let it be a parade or a meeting. It makes no difference, but let us let the politicians know that we are alive."

What had caused the most disgruntlement even among the delegates least ready to complain was the manner in which the Democrats had double-crossed organized labor. In the budget last summer a million dollars had been appropriated to increase wages of laborers employed by the city. When it came to a show-down the officials quibbled and announced that the increased appropriation had been for salaried employees only. The labor representatives had had the distinct understanding that it had applied to workers paid by the day.

John Coughlin, secretary of the central body, and "Ed" Hanna of the committee in charge of the problem, explained where the difficulty lay. "Labor is not united," they said. "Each one of the forty-three crafts affected works separately. The officers of each of the unions involved appear before the Board of Estimate independently. Each one is anxious to gain the prevailing rate of wages for the men he represents. He wants to get the credit if anything is accomplished. He won't let the committee of the New York City Trades and Labor Council represent him. What is the result? We pull in forty-three different directions. There is no unity. When one craft is about to gain something the others protest. The city officials laugh at us. They make promises they do not intend to keep. They know we will never unite to face them in our organized strength."

The Callahan case, in which a municipal court ruled in favor of paying the prevailing rate of wages to a painter employed by the city which was discussed in The New Leader in the section, The Field of Labor, two weeks ago, was cited. The lawyers for the city intend to appeal the case. The whole situation was a mess. If organized labor did not voice a united opposition, another election day will roll around and the persons who did not heed labor's scattered protests will be re-elected.

At this point in the discussion feeling ran so high that it was decided to give the matter special attention. It was decided that the next meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council on July 15 will be devoted entirely to the question of the prevailing rate of wages. All affiliated unions are to be urged to send their full quota of delegates. The New

pacifists "and yet," was the reply, "you have a nice face." Thus in the 150th year of American independence are the principles of Jefferson honored in the cradle of American liberty.

Lest anyone think me too gloomy, let me hasten to add that in Concord as in Passaic whenever the patriots who prate of law and order stop over into violence it does a certain amount of good in that it turns the light on the actual situation in America and helps to arouse some who otherwise would be apathetic.

There is plenty of light these days for those not too blind to see it. There is the British coal strike to remind us what happens if you fail to assert public ownership of a great natural resource in time. There is the tremendously gallant struggle of the workers in Passaic to show us what can be done to organize the unorganized and to warn us what will happen if they are not organized. All around the world are object lessons in imperialism. Even government officials make interesting admissions. Col. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General and spokesman for the Administration, makes the significant admission that diffusion of stock ownership—which some employers brazenly call public ownership—actually makes for concentration of control and irresponsibility of management. Stunt Chase uses the latest government figures in a recent article in the New York Times to show that at the end of 1922 less than 2 percent of stock was actually owned by the workers who are now supposed to be capitalists.

Finally, speaking of government admissions, here is none other than Calvin Coolidge who has declared his opposition to compulsory military training in schools and colleges. Will he have the capacity and the courage to make his opposition effective against the continuous militaristic propaganda of his own War Department?

## "ROAD TO FREEDOM" CAMP

Belle-Terre, Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR ADULTS

EDUCATION RECREATION  
CAMP FORUMWeekly Schedule of Lectures by Prominent Lecturers  
All Sorts of Outdoor Sports

Reservations Limited to 20-25 at One Time

ROUND TRIP FARE, \$2.46

One Hour's Ride from Grand Central Station

For Further Information Write for the Camp Booklet

## Workers' UNITY HOUSE

FOREST PARK, PA.

Owned and Managed by  
The International Ladies Garment Workers' UnionThe Workers' Summer Resort in the  
Blue Ridge Hills of PennsylvaniaBeautiful Surroundings  
Unexcelled Food  
Concerts Daily  
All Sports  
Dancing

REGISTER NOW!

3 West 16th Street, New York

## GROUP LEADERS WANTED

Wanted 2 capable Group Leaders,  
one for boys and one for girls, for a  
modern Sunday School Camp. Call  
Sundays after 7:30 P. M. Tanser, 586  
Morris Park Avenue, Bronx.

## THE GREENWICH VILLAGE QUILL

Edited by HENRY HARRISON

Is the Only Magazine Devoted to Greenwich Village

Among the Contributors to the July Issue Are:

Floyd Dell	Henry Harrison
Clement Wood	Helene Searcy
Joseph T. Shipley	Peter Pater
Maxwell Bodenheim	J. Corson Miller
Gordon Lawrence	Thomas Boggs
David P. Berenberg	Justine L. Whitfield
A. B. Shiffrin	Robert Edwards
Robin Christopher	George Bogner
Frank Del Witt	Miguel Quesada
Emanuel Eisenberg	Lazar
John Rose Gildea	Ruth Sinclair George
Sidney Wallach	Margaret Lee Keyting
Gremm' Zorn	Maurine H. McGee
A. M. Sullivan	Sara Owen
Lucia Trent	Senia C. Harrison
E. Ralph Cheyney	Robert Clairmont
	L. W. Darrah

Among the Features in the July Issue Are:

What I Think of Greenwich Village	Caricatures of Thought
Map and Guide to Greenwich Village	Chatter for Lowbrows
Village News	The Romantic Husband
Local Color	The Book Department
Sulli-Vanities	The Poetry Parade
Jest a Moment	
Entrances and Exits	
Advance Bulletin for Village Sports	
Our Very Delicate Relationship	
Our Age	

## THE GREENWICH VILLAGE QUILL

Edited by HENRY HARRISON

Associate Editor Art Editor Jail Editor  
E. RALPH CHEYNEY ROBERT EDWARDS JOHN DECKERPublication Office Business and Editorial Offices  
144 Macdougall St. 76 Elton St.  
Greenwich Village, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Let's See Your Tongue!

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

## EX-LAX

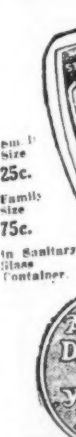
## The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

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



More than half your teeth are under the gums. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here you and germs breed.

## Superior to Pastes and Powders!



Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus. AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary. AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums. Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.

## AMEGIN

PROMOUCHE IT AMMA - JIN

PYORRHEA LIQUID

It Heals!

It Cleanses!

Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

Product of Korth Laboratories, New York

## Offices to Let

Attractive Offices to let in the recently reconstructed modern building of the Home Office of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 227 EAST 84TH STREET. Apply week days between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 only.

## Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

New York and vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.

Established 1872. Membership 44,000. Main office for New York and vicinity at 227 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559. Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays from 8:30 to 5:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

## S. HERZOG

Patent Attorney,  
116 Nassau Street,  
Kew-Forest and Astoria, 1485 Glover Street,  
New York. Telephone 4-1000. New York, 1485  
New York, 1485 Glover Street, New York, 1485  
New York, 1485 Glover Street, New York, 1485



# Capitalism's Soviet

## Mellon Stands Out As Ruler Of the Financial Diet

IN 1915 there appeared a small book of 160 pages, entitled "Your Congress," which has escaped the general recognition which it deserves. Of all the works that have been written on politics and government in this country, this little book presented the best close-up view of the Congressional machine at work that has been written. The author of that book, Lynn Haines, has added another small volume (*Your Servants in the Senate*, Washington: The Searchlight Publishing Company; \$1.00), which offers a good picture of the mechanism and personnel of the upper chamber of the great American Diet.

What stands out in the second book is the overshadowing influence of the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon. Mr. Mellon is one of those "beauty roses" which John D. Jr., told us some years ago is an alluring product of the capitalist garden. Mr. Mellon, one of the wealthiest of our magnates, is no tender bud. He flowered long before he was called to take care of the finances of the executive committee of his class. He sheds fragrance all about him. There are many other flowers like him in the Senate, but he towers above all others from his position of Finance Minister.

**Mellon the Ruler**  
Back in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, the First Congress passed a law which prohibited any person "concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce" from serving at the head of the Treasury Department. That act has never been repealed. It was tested in 1847 and in 1869, and buttressed by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1882—but Mr. Mellon holds his job. If there is anything in the line of "business, trade or commerce" that he is not interested in, it is because of an oversight on his part. Mr. Mellon isn't the power behind the throne. He is the throne. It isn't a case of keeping cool with Coolidge, but of Coolidge keeping cool with Mellon.

Naturally, everything else follows—the Mellon tax legislation, the tariff to nurse sick "infants," the Newberry

episode, the petroleum jobs, the Denby odor, "Sugar Charley" Warren and the Senate machine at work. Mellon stands in the background, but the brand of big finance is impressed upon the whole scene. The record simply indicates that in this country we are still in the infant stage of political intelligence, or the masses would not stand for this sort of thing.

Mr. Haines suggests a program to deal with the situation, his idea being to obtain a "non-partisan" Congress of "statesmen" rather than "politicians." To get such a Congress, he suggests certain legislation to prevent "boss" nominations in conventions and primaries. We think that the object is utopian. After nearly fifty years of exploring the economic phase of history by students all over the world, it appears to us absurd to think that a "non-partisan" legislative body can be obtained in this or any other country. It ignores the fundamental economic groups and classes in society. A program that promises something worth while must first start with a recognition of the economic organization of society, instead of ignoring it. Mr. Mellon and President Green of the A. F. of L., for example, do not disagree on practically all legislation because one is more enlightened, or stupid, or good, or bad, than the other, but because each speaks for fundamentally differing economic classes. Send both of them to Congress by any sort of "non-partisan" scheme that may be devised, and the differing viewpoints would be expressed in that body just the same.

**A Progressive Fallacy**  
On the other hand, it is an amazing fact that the "progressives" who seek to popularize the machinery of political parties overlook a fundamental aspect of their history. The two leading parties have legislated themselves into

special legal positions in all the states. A party is a private organization of citizens. If two influential literary societies or benevolent associations were to surround themselves with a maze of protective legislation which at the same time penalized all other organizations of this type, our "progressives" would be up in arms. But here is the astonishing spectacle of two powerful parties entrenching themselves behind a barrier of law and making it almost impossible for citizens in many states to present independent party nomination to the voters, and the usurpation of the usurpation and confine their efforts to an attempt to "liberalize" it.

I am not interested in Republican or Democratic conventions or primaries. Those who are members of those parties are. Let them as private citizens regulate their parties as they see fit without these regulations becoming state law. It may be said that the parties, left to themselves, will become corrupt. So be it. Those who come to recognize the fact can leave corrupt parties. They will leave these parties all the sooner if it is just as easy for them to function in other political organizations. Today they cannot so function because the two leading parties have legislated themselves into special positions of advantage in the state laws and have made lesser political groups almost outcasts.

**The Real Task Ahead**  
The big job of thinking men and women today is not to attempt to "liberalize" the machinery of the old parties, but to break down the laws which have made them privileged political corporations and which have made it almost impossible for any other parties to function in elections. Extortionate filing fees, requirement of a large number of signatures to nominate candidates, requiring a certain percentage of signatures in all election districts of a ward, or city, or in all counties of a state; requiring that each voter shall attest his signature before a notary public; permitting citizens of all parties to participate in any primary; affidavits, red tape, complicated rules, regulations and expensive routine, have in this country produced two party corporations who say to all other prospective political organizations: "We will permit you to nominate candidates providing that you will surmount all the barriers that we place in your way by law."

To ignore this phase of the development of party legislation is to completely miss a fundamental issue. Nothing like this party usurpation exists in any other country, and so long as political dissenters confine themselves to merely trying to popularize these state-protected political oligarchies we are inclined to think that dead sea fruit will be their reward.

## PASSAIC PROFITS PERMIT WAGE INCREASE

(Continued from page 1)  
would increase the selling prices from only 5 1/2 to 14 cents a yard.

From April, 1922, preceding the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, Lauck points out, prices on cloth had advanced 21 percent by April, 1926. The strike, which has now lasted 20 weeks in Passaic, is due to a 10 percent cut in wages by the Botany Worsted and other mills, which enjoy a 73 percent protective tariff. He concludes that this protection to the manufacturers does not help the workers, and is a positive detriment to the domestic users of these goods.

Suppose the mills granted this wage increase of 10 percent, says Lauck; would they be obliged to increase the selling price of cloth? He answers that they would not. On cloth selling at \$5 a yard, the labor cost is 55 cents, while the profit is 35 cents. Taking 5 1/2 cents out of the millowner's 35 cents would still leave a profit of 29 1/2 cents to stockholders. The net average earnings of the Botany Mills for the seven years ending December 31, 1925, were about 97 percent on the invested capital, and the New Jersey Spinning Company for 16 years averaged 53 percent, and for the years 1916-1917 its profits were 105 percent a year.

A wage increase of 10 percent, Lauck determines, would add only 15 cents to the labor cost of a suit of clothes selling at \$30, even if it were passed on to the manufacturers and merchants to the consumer.

From all his facts he concludes: "That labor is exploited on the one hand and consumers on the other by the textile manufacturers, the special privileges extended in the law against foreign competition being entirely absorbed by the mill owners in indefensible prices and profits."

"That wages paid in the Passaic mills, or the labor costs of producing woolen and worsted goods are not responsible for the increase in prices of these essential fabrics."

"That a modest wage increase, or even wages sufficient for the proper support of workers and their families could be paid without increasing mill or retail prices."

It is now true, as the facts indisputably show, that after four years' operation of the present tariff legislation, in the textile industry of Passaic, that the workers are unacceptably exploited; that the wages of the heads of families are so pitifully inadequate that moth-eaten candidates providing that you will surmount all the barriers that we place in your way by law."

## Pioneering for Plunder

By James Oneal

**M**UCH has been written by American historians on the epic period of American history when adventurous men and their families penetrated the wilderness and served as an advance guard of civilization. These pioneers deserve the credit which has been awarded them, but the epic itself has too often served as a screen to conceal another class of adventurers most of whom were not quite as heroic. This second group is recalled by a recent book (*The Correspondence of John Cleviss Symmes*, Founder of the Miami Purchase, Edited by Beverly W. Bond, Jr., New York: Macmillan, \$2.50) of documents consisting chiefly of correspondence that passed between John Cleviss Symmes and Jonathan Dayton in relation to a notable piece of land speculation in the West following the Revolution.

Symmes became the resident agent and was also appointed one of the judges of the Northwest Territory in 1788. Rufus Putnam, one of the most influential men in another land company, was also appointed a judge for this region two years later, so that two leading land speculators were appointed to positions where they exercised final jurisdiction in land cases that came before them. The intimate connection between land speculation and the judiciary recalls the later era when railroad corporations advanced their lawyers to places on the bench and by their decisions wove a legal web of protection about the noble forms of the railroad gamblers.

**Congress' Early Guardian**  
Back in Philadelphia, Jonathan Dayton, a man of parts and powerful in politics, took care of Congress. Becoming Speaker, he obtained a commanding influence in legislation that was essential to the million or more acres in which he was interested and which Symmes, as agent and judge, watched over with jealous care. Meantime, the certificates of the revolutionary debt also played an important part in this interesting coalition of land, politics, judicial decisions and congressional influence. The certificates had become almost worthless, but when it became known that Hamilton proposed to redeem them at par they were purchased at the price of old rags. All these matters became the subject of interesting correspondence between Dayton and Symmes which is now placed before the reader. Consider this sweet morsel from a letter from Dayton to Symmes in 1790:

"I very early foresaw the rise of public securities, and advised you

## Another Chapter in the Story of the West

of its probability by letter; as soon as their appreciation commenced, I took care to write again and give you notice of the fact, in order that you might take immediate measures to vest in certificates the specie you had received for lands, and to raise their price, if you continued your sales in specie. Since my last letter their rise has been great & rapid, in so much that they were sold at 9/10 on the pound for the principal only; they have since fallen again to 7/8, but it is expected that they will soon get up to 8/10 or 9/10. Much will depend upon the decisions of Congress upon the report of Colo. Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the public debt, & of public credit."

Brother Jonathan frequently returns to this interesting subject. The following extract from a letter seven months later is delicious:

"You will be astonished when I tell you that Certificates have risen to 12/9 on the pound, & you will now believe (I fear too much to your loss) what I have been repeating in my letters from time to time, viz. that it would not answer to sell your lands for specie upon a credit, but that if you sell for specie you ought to insist upon the Cash being paid at the time of contract, in order to its being immediately invested in Certificates. You ought not now, considering the present price of the public debt, to think of asking less than 3/6 per acre in Cash, & if you give a term of credit, not much, if any, less than 4/0."

Other phases of the venture, including the hardships of the settlers on the lands, the menace of the Indians, difficulties of transport, obtaining food and materials as well as carpenters and tools needed in building, are all set forth in the correspondence, but its chief interest for us is the insight it gives into the relation between politics and land speculation. We hardly think that the Daughters of the Revolution will give much publicity to these letters by some conspicuous "fathers."

**The Plantation Overseer**  
Of equal interest is another book (*The Plantation Overseer as Revealed in His Letters*, By John Spencer Bas-

sett, Northampton, Mass. \$5), which presents another phase of the land history of the republic and also through letters exchanged between certain parties. Professor Bassett is interested in presenting the problems of the plantation overseer in the closing decade of the slave system and has chosen most of the letters from correspondence that passed between James Knox Polk and his overseers before he became President and after. Excerpts from these letters are presented under topical chapters and linked together by the author in a narrative of explanation and interpretation which reconstructs in large part the economics of the plantation. An introductory chapter on "The Overseer and His Work" and the two last chapters, "The Planter and His Commission Merchant" and "The Lesson of the Letters," complete one of the most informative books on the social order served by slave labor which has been written.

One thing that impresses the reader is the large and important interests left in the hands of overseers who were almost illiterate and who were paid a salary that was ridiculous considering the responsibility which such positions carried. Many overseers were left for months and even years to their own resources by absentee owners. Having little education and knowing nothing of human psychology, it is certain that this managing aspect of the southern plantation contributed much to the general economic backwardness of the South although the slavery itself was archaic and under more intelligent managers the system would not have been as productive as private capitalism served by wage laborers. The average of overseers, as the author points out, "rarely had the learning acquired by their descendants in the second grade of the modern southern schools," yet "to them were entrusted the care of property worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000."

**"Salting" the Slave**  
Despite his handicap of illiteracy, the overseer managed to muddle through but rarely to the satisfaction of the owner. Moreover, he worked longer hours than the slaves did. He must be up in the morning before they entered the fields and he must make the rounds of the plantation after they retired. A maze of details related to

# The Label Makers

By Blanche Watson

**J**ESSE LEE BENNETT, writing in the *New Orient* on "The Label Makers and the Tom-Tom Beaters," asserts that the feeling of kinship among men can be very easily disrupted—that it has always been profitable to someone to disrupt it, wherein it seems, he has set forth a profound, albeit a little understated, truth.

The master and servant relationship, the relationship of the industrial exploiter and the wage slave, and (in the still wider field) that of the empire and the vassal state, have had their inspiration and genesis in this realm of profit. And what a train of unrequited toil and human misery—have resulted from this manifestation of insatiable greed run riot throughout the whole fabric of human life!

And why all this? Mr. Bennett finds the cause in the character—and one may add the limitation, particularly—of men's brain patterns, from primitive tribal times down to and including our own highly complicated modern life. That "pattern" he sees as a circle of which a man, a group, or a congeries of groups was the center; and that meant the presence outside the circle of other men who were "different"—individuals who were, at the best, strangers—and at the worst, enemies to be hated and destroyed. Today, he tells us, the world of men is dominated and controlled by this limiting, circumscribing, inelastic pattern; and that only by changing the brain pattern can the man, his outlook and his actions, be changed.

"Inexorably," the writer goes on, "there evolved the label maker. (He) develops with the evolving of society. The slightest difference of place, color, belief or custom serves the label maker." The acceptance of these labels, Mr. Bennett declares, is possible only because of the brain pattern—the periphery of which is kept from expansion on every hand, by totem and tabu, creeds and dogmas, customs and conventions.

Then came the tom-tom beaters! They thump, thump, thump—breeding hysteria, passion, war. History (says Mr. Bennett) is largely the tragic record of the doings of the label-makers and the tom-tom beaters, "from the earliest tribe to the latest nationalistic philosopher, jingo journalist or dogmatic sectarian of the year 1926!" Always the same method is followed, the writer adds, "whether it be the stirring of the tribe to the war dance by the beating of the actual tom-toms or the stirring of a hemisphere to passion, by stressing of minor racial differences or religious beliefs."

Mr. Bennett sees, more clearly than most of us, the vigorous and persistent attempts to engender sectional animus and prejudices in this country,

## Some Warnings Concerning The Approaching War

as well as to increase those that already obtain. "The present decade," he says, "has seen the passing of many label makers and tom-tom beaters, and the rise of many new label makers and tom-tom beaters," and he goes on to say, "As long as any totem, any dogma survives, these barbarous types must also survive."

"Is it possible," he asks, "for men forever to remove all marks of differentiation and come into full unlabeled manhood? Is it possible to foresee the nature of this new common brain pattern in a happier future?"

"Whatever the geometrical structure of this new pattern (he answers) it would at least be elastic, expanding. It would at least include within any periphery it had, every intelligent, every human thing that has been, is, or will be on earth. Edwin Markham has voiced, poetically, this same thought, in the oft quoted quatrain: 'He drew a circle that shut me out, Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout; But love and I had the wit to win, We drew a circle that took him in.' 'Allegiance must be given to humanity as a continuing whole,' Mr. Bennett continues, 'for so long as that allegiance is given to any smaller group war and human disharmonies must continue. . . . This new brain pattern should force the individual to recognize himself as a mobile, intelligent cell in the evolving organism of

humanity. . . . It should compel him to understand that every detail of his life touches inexorably the lives of all men on earth with him, and that every detail of his present day existence (comes from) the accumulated activities of all men, of all times, everywhere."

"Does man ever betray himself more," he asks, "than when he permits himself . . . to be regarded as part of something small rather than as a conscious part of all the universe?"

"Label makers, tom-tom beaters and existing brain patterns!"

"Do not the first divide us? Do not the second drum us to the destruction of our fellows and ourselves? Do not the third permit us to be made the ignoble puppets of exploiters, profiting by our basest animalistic instincts and passions and preventing any effective appeal to that reason which makes us men?"

To a people whose ship of state is still feeling the swell of one great war, while its crew is already discussing the possibilities, and its commanders are charting the details of the almost inevitable next war, these warnings from Mr. Bennett may well be heard and heeded. Near-inevitably, even, can be avoided if prompt action is taken when there is yet time.

\*"New Orient," New York, a Quarterly, edited by Syd Hossain.

## The Farmers Move

By Emil Herman

**S**ENATOR WALSH of Montana is authority for the statement that during the years 1923 and 1924, 1,000 banks went into bankruptcy west of the Mississippi River, and of these, 400 were in the State of Montana. The Department of Agriculture informs us that during 1925 500,000 people migrated from the farms to the cities, and that the great majority of these were young men and women from the farms of the Middle and Far West.

The reason is that the farm no longer affords them a decent living, nor any hopeful outlook for the future. The hardest hit among the farmers are the wheat growers. The reason is obvious to the student of economic development.

Due to the broken and rolling topography in most of the wheat-growing

sections of the United States, it is impossible to use the modern machinery which can be used on the great level plains and plateaus of the Dominion of Canada. With the methods of production applicable to the soil of the majority of wheat farmers, it cost in 1924 \$1.25 to grow a bushel of wheat. The gang plows cutting from six to sixteen furrows, drawn by great tractor engines, followed by the discs, the smoothing harrows, the seeder and the covering harrows, in use in large sections of Canada, and with machinery to harvest the crop to correspond, seeding the crop in a single operation over the ground and harvesting and sacking the wheat by another single operation, it costs the Canadian farmer (of this type) but 30 cents to grow a bushel of wheat.

In other words, the Canadian machine farmer can grow four bushels of wheat with the same labor that it takes the United States wheat farmer to grow one bushel.

In 1923 the average price paid the producer of wheat in the United States was 79 cents per bushel, or 46 cents per bushel less than it cost to produce it with the antiquated machinery used (necessarily so) by most United States wheat farmers.

The modern machine farmer of Canada, producing at a labor cost of 30 cents per bushel, paid a duty of 40 cents per bushel for entry into the United States, making a total of 70 cents per bushel, leaving him a net profit of 9 cents per bushel, or 39 cents profit on four bushels, as against the 46 cents per bushel loss by the United States farmer.

Thus it is apparent that while the grower of wheat with antiquated machinery is starved off the farm, the grower who can (and does) use modern machinery becomes wealthy. The antiquated machine farmer can no more compete with the modern machine farmer than the stage coach and freight wagon with modern transportation methods.

The modern machine wheat farmer will continue to starve out the farmer who (for any reason) uses antiquated methods of production.

The exodus from the farm to the city will, therefore, continue, and it is as futile as it is ridiculous to raise the cry of "back to the land."

Neither of the proposals for farm relief now before Congress will solve the problem of the wheat grower, Nationalization, as proposed by the Socialist Party, is the only way out. What effect the migration of a half million farmers to the cities last year has had on the industrial workers will be the subject of a future article.

**MAX WOLFF**  
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN  
225 W. 125 St., Bet 5th and St. Nicholas Aves.

**Dr. Theodora Kutyn**  
Surgeon Dentist  
Telephone: TRAFALGAR 3036  
247 West 72d Street  
MODERATE PRICES  
Over 15 Years of Practice

**DR. E. LONDON**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
961 Eastern Parkway  
Near Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Dr. L. SADOFF,**  
DENTIST  
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 503, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

## What Is Civilization?

By Arthur W. Calhoun

**I**F one does not know in advance what civilization is, he will not know after he reads the latest essay on the subject (*What Is Civilization?* New York, Duffield & Co., 1926). The book is an interesting literary pot pourri, but only one or two of the authors participating in the symposium make any effort at scientific analysis. Neither is the survey as a whole either orderly or inclusive. The total effect is that of a rather random jumble, as might be expected of a work thrown together from magazine articles planned more with a view to impressing the emotions of their readers than with reference to any balanced answer to the large question.

The book is opened with an introduction by Van Loon in his usual smart, if uninspiring, vein. He does, however, achieve a certain distinction in his definition. It seems to him "that the highest civilization is that form of society which allows the greatest number of people to show the greatest amount of consideration for the physical happiness and spiritual comfort of the largest number of their neighbors." The reader need not expect, however, to find this conception amplified or expanded or indeed treated at all in the book. The publishers evidently lagged in Van Loon for advertising effect rather than by way of rounding out or underpinning the volume.

Much of the substance of the book is what one might expect in advance. Dhan Gopal Mukerji reminds us that

### Opticians

**Doien-Miller Optical Co.**  
Manufacturing and Dispensing Opticians  
**DR. I. L. GOLDIN**  
Optometrist  
1690 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
(Corner 106th Street)

**A Radical Difference**  
will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punctal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.  
All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.  
111 East 23rd Street, Near 4th Avenue.  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street.  
215 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.  
285 East 42nd Street, Bronx, N. Y.  
255 Prospect Avenue, Near 165th St.  
1700 Eighth Avenue, Brownsville, Bklyn.

**D'BARNETT & BECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Hobbling Education

**S**IR OLIVER LODGE may see spooks at times, but he also recognizes a good thing when he sees it.

Speaking to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, he made a plea for simpler language in dealing with scientific subjects. He thought the most obscure subject could be discussed in plain language and appealed particularly to botanists, whom he called the most prolific coiners of troublesome names.

To all of which, Amen! and more power to you, Sir Oliver, but why pick on the botanists alone?

How about the geologists, paleontologists, anthropologists, biologists, and all the other pholos, olos and isters?

You see, I'm what they call a self-educated man, and like all self-made men, I'm never quite finished.

Therefore, I'm willing to learn. So I get me a book on geology, let's say.

One of the first words I stumble on is "archeozoic."

Of course, I don't know what it means. But perhaps Noah Webster does. He does. "Archeozoic" means something like first age, or earliest rock age.

Next I meet up with "proterozoic." Webster isn't so sure about it. "Proterozoic," he says, "of, pertaining to, or designating, the era preceding the paleozoic. See Geology. Chart Algonkian, 2-n."

"The proterozoic era or group." I do, and sure enough here is the chart prefaced by this explanation: "According to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great eras, the Archeozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic."

Thereafter comes a few thousand words of equal density, but not a syllable about the Christian name of "Paleozoic."

Goodness knows, I tried my best to master geology—but what's the use when even Noah Webster can't tell me what "paleozoic" means?

So I give up in disgust and turn to the study of animalology. I know there is no word like that, but I'm sure it's more illuminating than the right one, whatever it is.

Here then is Mr. Trachodon. He looks like a hairless kangaroo with a duck's bill for a snout.

Let's see what Noah Webster has to say about him—Noah says nothing.

Brother Trachodon looks as big as a house, but he wasn't big enough to break into the Dictionary in Webster's day. Maybe he wasn't in Noah's ark.

I chuck Trachodon and grab at Triceratops. Now that's better. Triceratops means "three-horned brute." He looks like a brute. There are two horns above his blinkers, and one on his nose. That makes three. Tally.

But why call him Triceratops, which is longer than "three-horn brute" and means nothing to the one hundred million and ten inhabitants of this country who should rule it, but don't?

Next I run into Pterodactylus. He looks like a big bat. He is a big bat and anybody but an animalologist would have called him "big bat."

But no, Pterodactylus is so much shorter, sounds so much sweeter, is so much easier to pronounce, and anybody can tell after seeing it once—with the exception of me and you and the other hundred and ten millions who should rule this country, but don't.

So I go from one jawbreaker to the other, and by the time I reach page eleven of some ology, I've read three thousand pages in Webster's dictionary, and instead of a working knowledge of the "ologies," I acquired a perfectly useless vocabulary, for the more words a fellow knows, the less people can understand him.

Therefore, if Sir Oliver can persuade these English scientists to use the marvelously rich English language as a tool of their trade, I'd be much beholden to him.

And if through some medium or other, he can bring about the materialization of the jawbreaker coiners who invented these seven-jointed scientific fog words—I will break the neck of every one of them for having closed the doors of knowledge to more light-hungry souls than all the voodoo doctors, witch burners, inquisition generals and anti-evolutionists that ever came down the pike.

Adam Coaldigger.

## Slum Children

Your songs at night a drunkard sings,  
Stones, sticks, and rags, your daily flowers;  
Like fishes' lips, a bluey white,  
Such lips, poor mites, are yours.

Poor little things, so sad and solemn,  
Whose lives are passed in human crowds,  
When in the water I can see  
Heaven with a flock of clouds.

Poor little mites that breathe foul air,  
Where garbage chokes the sink and drain—  
Now when the hawthorn smells so sweet,  
Wet with the summer rain.

But few of ye will live for long;  
Ye are but small new islands seen;  
To disappear before your lives  
Can grow and be made green.

—William H. Davies.

## Preliminary Conditions for Socialism

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

**T**URNING to the question of the industrial and political agencies which are destined to bring about Socialism, Bernstein has a number of strictures to make on the older Marxian concepts. He first analyzes the doctrine that capitalist society has advanced industry from individual to social production and that it is now ripe for social ownership and management. While concentration has taken place in many industries, still there are hundreds of thousands of separate businesses in existence. It would be impossible to socialize all of these industries at once and to run them efficiently.

And if one considers only the larger industries, the task of socialization he contends is a colossal one. Should Germany and the individual states wish to take over only the larger industries [this refers to the nineties of the last century], it would be a question, in industry and commerce together, declares Bernstein, of about a hundred thousand businesses with five or six million employees, and, in agriculture, of over 300,000 holdings with over five million workers. "What abundance of judgment, practical knowledge, talent for administration, must a government or a national assembly have at its disposal to be even equal to the supreme management or managing control of such a gigantic

organism!"

### Conquest of Political Power

What about the first preliminary condition, namely, the ripeness of industry for Socialism, he deals with the second condition, the conquest of political power by the proletariat? There are still many obstacles in the way of this conquest. It is true that the proletariat is in the majority "if one counts in it all persons without property, all those who have no income from property or from a privileged position."

But this group is an extraordinary mixture of different groups, and the difference of occupation, education and social position has prevented any great spirit of solidarity from developing. When we come to the industrial proletariat, we find that they are in a minority. In Germany some 7,000,000 out of 19,000,000, earning incomes at the time of this writing were industrial wage earners. As far as the agricultural workers are concerned, but a small number of them can look much beyond the immediate amelioration of their economic conditions. "To by far the greatest number of them the socialization of agriculture production cannot be much more than empty words. Their ideal is in the meanwhile to get their own land."

Meanwhile, the desire of the industrial working classes for socialistic

production is for the most part more a matter of assumption than of certainty.

Bernstein adds that the great increase in Socialist votes indicates a steadily increasing interest in Socialism, although it cannot be said that all of the votes come from Socialists. In case of a Socialist victory, he concludes, it can be taken for granted that "there would be no question of an immediate taking over by the state of the total manufacture and distribution of products. The state could not even take over the whole amount of medium and large enterprises." The local authorities, too, as connecting links, could not do so very much. They could socialize at most those businesses which produce, or which perform services, locally for that locality. As for the large manufacturing and commercial businesses, the communes would either have to leave them in the hands of the former proprietors, or, if they wanted to expropriate these absolutely, they would be obliged to give them over to associations of workmen on some leasing conditions.

### Co-operative Enterprises as a Preliminary to Socialism

Many of the older Socialists, Bernstein continues, put too much faith in productive co-operative enterprises as a preparation for Socialism; too little

faith in consumers' co-operative undertakings. The history of productive co-operation, declares Bernstein, thus far, has been a history of failure. The tendency of an association of producers and sellers is to become exclusive and individualistic and to engage in an intense hunt for profits.

Furthermore, hitherto productive co-operatives have split on the rock of control. It is difficult to have an efficient organization where the workers elect their own immediate officers and have the right to remove them. "Where day by day and hour by hour prosaic decisions are to be taken which always give an opportunity for friction, it is simply impossible that the manager should be the employee of those he manages, that he should be dependent for his position on their favor and their bad temper."

On the other hand, as Beatrice Webb brings out, a co-operative association of consumers, as in the Rochdale co-operative movement, tends constantly to broaden out and become more inclusive. The British co-operative movement has become a powerful factor in economic life, and consumers' co-operatives on the continent have grown rapidly.

One of the great problems is the development of agricultural co-operation.

(To be Continued Next Week)

## GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

### CHAPTER XI.

#### The Past Returns to Agatha

**R**EPRESENTATIVE AND MRS. DANIEL MINTURN are at breakfast in the large and distinguished dining room of the Gayland home. It is late March. A driving rain lashed the bare boughs of the denuded trees against the beveled glass of the old-fashioned bow-window. Minturn is reading the morning paper.

"I'm glad you got up, dear," he says to his wife.

"Arose is better, Dan," Agatha answers. She is busy operating the electric toaster. As she corrects him her voice is not unkind, only a little fatigued and a trifle accusing. "You haven't slipped into the lower Pillsbury jacket lately," she adds.

"No, I talk almost as well as Gayland," his voice is cold, no bitterness nor resentment audible.

"You talk much better, and you should. You have twice his ability." He is somewhat mollified by the compliment.

"At any rate," he tells her, "I am glad you arose and joined me, Mrs. Minturn, over the breakfast cups."

"It isn't necessary to be funny."

### Men and Women

**A** SLENDER volume, Women: An Inquiry, by Willa Muir; Alfred Knopf, N. Y., \$1, aiming to probe at last into the essential distinction between men and women. The author opens her book by stating the attitudes held quite generally among people toward the "difference" in the sexes and reviews various historical pictures of these attitudes, showing how it was psychologically necessary for man to make woman his inferior, because of his threefold dependence on her for nutrition, for sexual satisfaction, and to bear his children. This involved a conflict, however, because he couldn't see his sons borne by an inferior being, and so the madonna conception developed alongside the "kuecher, kinder, kirche" stigma.

Willa Muir holds the function of motherhood and the many implications arising from it as the only fundamental distinguishing marks setting off women from men. They are responsible for bringing about differences which are relative and not absolute. Man is concerned with "conscious life," women with "unconscious life." She elaborates this thought thus: "The processes of the unconscious can . . . be described by contrast with the conscious life. The unconscious is concerned with growth rather than form; it is essentially emotional, spontaneous and irrational. As far as we know it is concrete in its thinking and not abstract; it creates living agents and not systems of thought. Thus while conscious processes supply form and permanence in our world, unconscious processes supply growing vitality and change."

She does not believe men and women antagonistic, but complementary; she does not find men all intellect and consciousness, women all intuition and unconsciousness; rather that "some men are more intellectual than any woman and some women are more intuitive than any man."

One disagrees with or questions many of her assertions, but the book is a stimulation of the perennially interesting problem of sex difference, and it suggests many a thought which could conceivably be of value in educating our children.

Mary Fuller.

### The "Bum" Speaks

All my life I been amovin' on—  
Yes, dear Lord, jus' amovin' on;  
Set down on a doorstep, feller come along—  
"Hithere, you Bum, keep amovin' on!"

So I ups an' I ambles on my ole tired feet;  
Oh, my Lawd Gawd in Heaven, res' 'd be sweet.  
Never had no Mammy—leas'ways don't remember.  
Brung up in a orphan 'sylum—June till November,  
Any thing we just the same—so I skipped one day—  
The children goin' two by two—I run the other way;  
Hid me in a alley—Lord! I high was starvin';  
Seed a man in through a winder, juicy steak acarvin'.  
Up and ast him for a slice—an' he give it to me.  
Wanted me to stay an' work, but—the dear Lord love me!

I wasn't stayin' anywheres—so I took to rovin';  
Been amovin' ever since, apushin' an' ashovin'.  
I remember once I stayed in a Grand hotel,  
Scully boy I was—an' my! them janes was swell,  
The waitresses—but there was one was little an' red-haired,  
Caught adrift the same as me, an' my! But she was scared.

Ever time she took her tray how her teeth would chatter.  
Finally I says one day, "Say, Sister, what's the matter?"  
At that she give one look at me, an' then she bust out sobbin'.

At them big tears I thought I'd die, my heart did that much throbbin'.  
"My father's that great swell in there. My mother? No one knows.  
An' he don't know, nor me nor her—but, Lord! the fits he throws  
When things don't go to suit him! Gee! I'll have to run.  
That's his hell aringin' now. But, thank ye kindly, Hon.,  
Fer askin' 'bout my troubles, see?" Well, then after that,  
I took her to the movies—an' we found a little flat.  
The baby come, but then it died—an' then my girl died, too—  
Well, I was beat. I ask you, pals, what could a feller do?

So all my life since then I've just been movin', movin' on.  
But when I reach the Happy Land where Sal an' Baby've gone,  
I know the good Lord God'll say: "My son, yer feet is sore,  
But you're at home in Heaven now—don't have to move no more."

Coralie Howard Haman.

### Another Tub Party



Capitalism:—"I give parties like these every day."

## We Are in a Depressed Mood

**W**E are very low in our minds and we don't care who knows it.

We have been contemplating the ascent of man. Thousands of years ago man was in the primeval ooze struggling to stand erect, get a brain and become articulate. He moiled and toiled, sweated and grunted and finally evolved into a nation that has for its Statesman, Calvin Coolidge, its Singer, Eddie Guest, and its Seer, the Reverend Dr. Cadman.

These gloomy thoughts arise after reading the history of the United States that was gotten up by the American Legion, the National Security League, the American Federation of Labor, the Boy Scouts and other organizations of savants. In this masterpiece, which is about to be wished on public schools throughout the country, the author becomes mystical and remarks that Divine Providence must have had a special purpose in mind when he reserved the North American Continent for the use of us Nordics. Which somehow recalls that short and beautiful poem,

"How odd  
Of God  
To choose  
The Jews."

Magnus Johnson has re-emerged on the political scene. While we are not prostrate before Magnus's mental equipment we have always had a soft spot in our heart for one story about Magnus. He was speaking at a farmers' picnic. He was in an open field with no speaker's platform. The committee rushed about and finally found a manure spreader which they trundled to the center of the field and on which they elevated Magnus. He commenced his speech as follows:

"My friends, I have been speaking in public for twenty years, but this is the first time I have ever spoken from a Republican platform."

Wayne Wheeler says that it cost \$35 million bucks to dry up America, which is about the average income of a bootlegger on an off year.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, Queen of the Love Game, kept the Queen of England waiting for seventy minutes to watch her play the other day, and then when she did arrive, Suzanne had such a row with the officials that she collapsed. Tough as this may have been on the Queen of England, we can't get very sore at Suzanne. One never knows what might have caused the collapse. It may be that Suzanne got a good look at the Queen's hat or umbrella or even the King who, judging from his recent pictures, is getting to look more and more like an agitated sheep dog. Anyone, especially a temperamental French maiden, is entitled to one good collapse after looking at the King. We will now rise and sing our favorite anthem:

"God save our stupid King,  
Stupid as anything,  
God, what a King!  
Georgie fell off his horse,  
Mary was awfully cross,  
There was a scene of course,  
God save the King!"

We got a copy of the esteemed Nation the other day to read a piece that caught our eye called "Alcohol and Amorousness." We read it in our favorite saloon and for the life of us we can't understand one sentence of it. And it wasn't the fault of the Scotch either. We are in the same pitiable condition as the guy who was recovering from a nervous breakdown and asked his nurse to read him a poem of Browning's. When she was through he rolled back on his pillow with a low moan. "Heavens," he exclaimed, "my sickness has made me feeble-minded. I can no longer understand the English language."

We are now on our way to Tamiment to tell all the young folks how to make the world over. If we really knew we would have done it long ago, but as our ignorance of the subject is profound no doubt we will make a blissful speech.

McAlister Coleman.

### On Hearing a Dead Man Over-Praised

He's dead, and all who know him swear  
How good he was, how true, how staunch,  
You'd never guess to hear them there  
His sudden eye, his heavy paunch.

His torpor was his solid sense,  
His virtues swell, his sins have shrunk.  
We all remember his immense  
Good fellowship—when he was drunk.

Did they admire him above ground?  
No, not but, wisely, they mistrust  
Cold truth, and heap the common mound  
Of lies above a tainted dust.

—James Laver.

### Farewell

Lay me low, my work is done;  
I am weary. Lay me low,  
Where the wild flowers woo the sun,  
Where the balmy breezes blow,  
Where the butterfly takes wing,  
Where the aspens, drooping, grow,  
Where the young birds chirp and sing—  
I am weary, let me go.

Stern the world and bitter cold,  
Irksome, painful to endure;  
Everywhere a love of gold,  
Nowhere pity for the poor.  
Everywhere mistrust, disguise,  
Pride, hypocrisy, and show,  
Draw the curtain, close mine eyes,  
I am weary, let me go.

—Adam Lindsay Gordon.







## The New Leader Mail Bag

### Likes The New Leader

Editor, The New Leader:  
You may never know how much I have enjoyed reading The New Leader, your pamphlets, and your letter of June 8.

While I have always been of the opinion that anyone to even approach the similarity of Christ in church, State, or party form, should be a Socialist in faith and practice, I never could stand our vainglorious boasting democracy, and early in life took to the standards of Abraham Lincoln to find out that his followers like Thomas Jefferson's, were damned financial lions in sheep's clothing, going about, as old Isaiah the prophet put it, showing much love with their mouths, while their brains conceived mischief, and their hearts run after greed and gain. I later, in 1903, switched off with LaFollette, and found in 1924 that his backers, in Georgia at least, were a band of pre-election campaign mercenary bootlickers. Wish I were able to send you \$1,000, to help your cause, but owing to past family sickness, and other misfortunes, I am unable to give anything save good will, and best wishes for the success of the sweating masses. I thank you for past favors, and may the God of us all bless our every honest effort.

JAS. M. ELDERS,

Hagan, Ga.

### Editor, The New Leader:

May I have the opportunity, in your columns, to say a word in appreciation of our Comrade, Meyer London? I speak as a pacifist, and for the many pacifists who admire and honor him for his honesty and sincerity and straightforwardness—for we know he was all that, even though he may not always have acted exactly to the line that some of us would have hoped.

We felt glad throughout the war period that we had some one in the House of Representatives to voice our ideals and to keep prominently to the front the idea of an ultimate peaceful and peaceable world. Meyer London represented humanity during those dreadful years, and he spoke for the International—the mere idea of which was beyond the intellectual and spiritual grasp of all but a pitifully small number of our "representatives" in the halls of Congress.

In short, this man kept intact his vision of a better world in the most trying period of this country's history, and this against odds that would have daunted most men. We'll miss the Tribune speak of him as "a good American." But higher praise I would give to him. Meyer London belonged by every right among those of whom it has been said: They do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with their God.

BLANCHE WATSON.

New York City.

### Erasmus, Brooklyn, Laundry Fights Union Drivers

The Erasmus Wet Wash Laundry of Brooklyn is continuing its fight against the Laundry Drivers' Union, Local 810, refusing to recognize the union or employ union drivers under union conditions. The strike is now on for a number of weeks and the firm refuses to settle. From the very outset of the strike, the workers were terrorized by gorillas and gangsters, who beat up a number of the pickets, while others are arrested almost daily on all sorts of trumped up charges. The workers are continuing their struggle in high spirits, as the public is showing its support by refusing to give their laundry to any but union drivers who display the union label.

their demands after a brief strike that lasted about two weeks.

The union won an increase in wages of ten percent, the registration of all contractors used by union manufacturers with the union, which is of vital significance, and guaranteeing union wages for the workers in contracting shops by the manufacturers and jobbers.

A statement issued by the manager of the union, Louis Posner, points out that these gains are of the utmost importance in helping the union to stabilize the conditions of the workers in the industry. He also points out that the union is now preparing a vigorous drive to organize a number of the large uptown shops and bring the workers employed in them into the union fold.

### Brooklyn Shoe Strike Partially Called Off

Because of existing conditions in the shoe trade, the executive board of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union has called off its strike in all but six factories. The strike continues at the plants of the Premier Shoe Company and five other companies which obtained temporary injunctions against the union. Arguments on these injunctions are to be made in court shortly. Workers still on strike total 2,000. Six thousand had been out.

The strike began seven weeks ago, following refusal of members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade to arbitrate differences as provided by the prevailing agreement with the union; this amounted to an abrogation of the agreement by the manufacturers. Moves to extend and strengthen its organization are to be made immediately by the union.

### German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at the Labor Temple, 245 East 4th St.  
AUGUST KOENIG, President  
CHAS. KOENIG, Secretary  
AMBROSIO HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

### LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 998, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn, Phone: 6152 Main.  
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.

JOHN K. JOHNSON, President. JAMES BURKE, Vice-President. GILBERT O. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.  
JAMES MCGUIRE, Recording Secretary. OTTO WASSTOL, Business Agent.  
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTEN, Delegates.

### WHEN YOU BUY

### CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always  
Look for  
This Label



### THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.

S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel

Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York. Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.  
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.  
Carpenters' Union 493. German Technicians & Draftsmen.

ALBERT HELB, Secretary.  
For Dressers' Union No. 2.

### ITALIAN CHAMBER OF LABOR

Organized in 1919 for the purpose of spreading the principles and the ethics of labor unionism and helping all recognized labor unions in all their industrial and educational activities among the Italian-speaking workers of New York City and vicinity.  
For Translations, Printing and Speakers, Call Lexington 5852.  
Office at 231 East 14th St., N. Y.  
LEONARDO FRISINA, Organizer.

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 39 EAST 84TH STREET LOCAL 54 Telephone Lenox 4559  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS CABILL, President  
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage.  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening.  
WILLIAM WENGERT, President. CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y.  
JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer. ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent.  
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y.

### United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 E. 168th Street  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 2074  
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. THOMAS ANDERSON, Rec. Sec'y.

### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5114. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HARKETT, President. SYDNEY PEARCE, Recording Secretary. HENRY COOK, Treasurer.  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary. CHARLES FRIEDL, Business Agent.

### DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1455, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Telephone Melrose 4992  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President. LUDWIG BENSON, Recording Secretary. Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer. Ray Clark, Business Agent.

### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS

OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163  
Day room and office, 160 East 63rd Street, New York. Phone: RHINECLANDER 4330  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN A. HARRIS, President. J. I. DALTON, Vice-President. W. J. GORDNER, Rec. Sec'y.  
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent.

### PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 245 EAST 4TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, President. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent.  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Recording Secretary.  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LAMONTE, Treasurer.

### Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street.  
Telephone Plaza-4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 106th Street. Telephone: LEHIGH 8141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, President. J. HENNINGFIELD, Recording Secretary.  
Financial Secretary: J. HENNINGFIELD.

### N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 51 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.  
LEON H. ROUSE, President.  
John Sullivan, Vice-President.  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary.  
Theodore F. Douglas, Treasurer.  
Phone Watkins 5188.

### JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6504.  
Office and Headquarters, 220 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.  
WILLIAM PIOTTA, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEYERS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES MCADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 203 15th Avenue. Phone: HARLEM 4218.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 245 East 84th Street.  
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary.  
Business Agents: GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

### EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On This Label When You Buy Bread



Never before have the Bakery Workers been more in danger of going back to slavery conditions. The employers are now making terrific onslaughts on their hard won gains after many years of struggle.  
Now, as never before, the Bakery Workers need your moral support.  
The best and only way that you can help is to insist on the above Union Label.  
EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE and know that you are not doing so at the expense of Slavery to the BAKERY WORKERS.

Patronize Union Laundries!  
Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810  
Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn  
Phone: DICKENS 1144  
Philip Eagle, Pres.  
M. Brodie, Organizer  
I. Burstein, Treas.  
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE  
11-27 ARION PLACE  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

LABOR LYCEUM  
949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Large and small halls suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 5445.  
Labor Temple 343-347 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK.  
Workers' Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 P. M.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Sales. Telephone Lenox 1995.

## UNION DIRECTORY

### N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 24th STREET  
Phone: ORCHARD 980-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

### OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.  
Executive Board meets every Monday.

### CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.  
Executive Board meets every Monday.

### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the office, 501 E. 181st St.  
M. ADAMSON, Chairman.  
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman.  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

### HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. Broadway. Orchard 5259  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL. GRADAL, President.  
L. KORN, Secretary. S. JACOB, Sec'y.

### BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 3657  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
Z. L. FRIEDMAN, President.  
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIBSEL, Manager. Secretary-Treasurer.

### NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6923, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street  
Sam Harris, President.  
N. Ullman, Rec. Sec'y.  
Murray Chisling, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Fin. Sec'y & Treas.  
Cus Levine, Business Agent.

### HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.  
Phone Dry Dock 3360  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager.  
Joint Executive Committee of THE VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.  
Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6839  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, I. B. of T.  
Office: 465 Hudson St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 62 East 4th St.  
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 1.  
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.  
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

### Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn  
Office: 511 Pacific Street. Telephone: CUMBERLAND 9189  
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, Street and Court St.  
Charles McNeill, E. R. Calvert, President. Sec'y-Treas.

### N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday  
215 EAST 8TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, Secretary  
A. Fugate, Wm. Dietrich, Sec'y  
H. Voie, August Schermer, Fin. Secretary  
Treasurer. Business Agent

### PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 368 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longview 5629  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President. Fin. Secretary  
M. McDONALD, Sec'y. J. B. BERRY, Vice-President. Rec. Secretary  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

### MEETING HALL TO RENT

FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.

### Patronize Union Laundries!

Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810  
Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn  
Phone: DICKENS 1144  
Philip Eagle, Pres.  
M. Brodie, Organizer  
I. Burstein, Treas.  
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

### AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

### LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Large and small halls suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 5445.  
Labor Temple 343-347 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK.  
Workers' Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 P. M.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Sales. Telephone Lenox 1995.

### The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 2148  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

### The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Lexington 4190  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

### Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4840  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 P. M.  
Bklyn—168 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

### EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the office, 501 E. 181st St.  
Melrose 7630  
CARL GRABNER, President.  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

### Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.  
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak- and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the office & West 21st Street. Telephone 774-4-Watkins  
LEON ANTONINI, Secretary.

### United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7080  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 10 P. M. in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President.  
E. GUTTENBERG, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager.  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

### WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 65 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7108-7  
A. SNIDER, Manager

### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-716  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.  
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1600-1-2-3-4  
ABRAHAM BECKERMANN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1600-1-2-3-4  
ABRAHAM BECKERMANN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

### New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."  
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 3548.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
PHILIP O'LOFFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIEGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

### PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1337  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENBERG, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOIR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

### Lapel Makers & Pairs'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.  
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drisdorf 3409  
Exec. Board Meets Every Friday at 8 P. M.  
RE SCHNEIDER, Chairman.  
KENNETH J. WARD, Secretary.  
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

### Pressers' Union

Local 1, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
117 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTON, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y.  
LEON BOKER, Fin. Sec'y.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION  
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor  
GENERAL OFFICE:  
11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084  
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.  
A. I. SHIPILACOFF, Manager.

### PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and Headquarters, 761 Broadway. Phone Orchard 1290  
AL GREENBERG, FRED CALOJA, SAM SCHALL, FLORENCE GELLER, President. Treasurer.  
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO, Delegate, JOSEPH DIMINO.

### MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 610 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548  
Uptown Office: 28 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.  
HYMAN LEDERFAR, I. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman. Ex. Bd. Sec'y. Treasurer. Sec'y-Treas.  
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2238-2239  
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer  
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 215—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 216—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

### Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Midtown Square 1234  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Manager. Sec'y-Treas.

### FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: 4621 Stage  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays  
M. REISS, President.  
S. FINE, Vice-President.  
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.  
E. FINESE, Fin. Sec'y.  
H. KALSHOFER, Bus. Agent.

### INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 60  
O. SCHUCHTMAN, General President.  
I. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

### The AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 137  
Office and Headquarters 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y.  
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Friday at 8 P. M.  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2748  
M. ROSEN, President. D. MACY, Vice-President.  
J. L. NEWMAN, Rec. Sec'y. PHILIP GINDER, Financial Sec'y.  
I. SIKSTINO, Bus. Agent.

### Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT 4136  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at  
ARLINGTON



# Amusements

## DRAMA

WILLIAM COLLIER



The noted comedian will act as master of ceremonies in the new Herndon revue, "Americana," which opens at the Belmont Theatre July 12.

### Imperishable Films Invented by German

A NEW chemical process which is said to make "The Hundred-Year-Old Film" a possibility of the near future has been patented by Herr Stock, a Munich chemist. This invention, which has been tried out in Berlin, and approved by experts, renews the celluloid so completely that all scratches and other defacements disappear, and the film is to all intents and purposes as youthful. If not more so, than a woman's face after a beauty treatment. The method dissolves the colloidal substances of which the film is composed, and adds a new ingredient. The same process applied to films in the making will insure a practically constant youthfulness, or, at least, so preserve them that after many years scenes and ordinary pictures can be shown as new. A further advantage is said to be a heightened sensitivity to light, so that photographs taken this way are in every sense an improvement on the same subject taken on ordinary untreated films.

### Curfew Law Welcomed by Musical Show Managers

Mayor Walker's bill imposing a 3 a. m. curfew on night clubs is welcomed by musical show managers and producers, according to Theodore Hammerstein, stage manager of "The Girl Friend."

"Ever since night clubs began their all night programs," says Mr. Hammerstein, "it has been almost impossible to keep a chorus up to its proper mark. There is no provision in the chorus contract for the stopping of work in a night club when a girl is engaged by a musical show. As a result, many girls try to double their income."

"Both their health, their morals and their work suffer. One of our girls experienced a complete mental breakdown just after 'The Girl Friend' opened as a result of continued rehearsals, performances in the show and work in a club every night after the show continuing until 6 and 7 a. m."

"The girl who doubles in show and club soon wears herself away to a rail. She becomes a limber dancer but she rarely has enough energy to keep awake. Unwittingly Mayor Walker has ended this evil with his new regulation, which means that theatre audiences will now see better chorus work."

### Oliver Morosco to Produce Three Productions in Florida

The scripts already bought by Oliver Morosco for production in the chain of new try-out theatres which he will lease and book in Florida include "The Lame Duck," by Bennett Southard; a musical version of "Please Get Married," entitled "Mary's Little Lamb," with book and lyrics by Morosco and music by Werner Janssen, and "The Trouble Hound," by Adelaide Matthews and Martha Stanley. It is probable that guest stars will be imported to play in the various pieces, which will be presented in the three houses. Morosco leaves June 10 for Florida.

### "The Eskimo" Is Given A Tryout in Detroit

"The Eskimo," a comedy by Gene Markey and Samuel Hoffenstein, was presented for the first time last week in Detroit, with Ann Harding and Eddie Peters heading the cast. Mr. Markey and Mr. Hoffenstein are well known hereabouts; the latter, indeed, has achieved a measure of fame as a commentator in this and other journals on the life and opinions of A. H. Woods. Further, Mr. Woods is said to have designs on "The Eskimo" as a vehicle for Miss Harding here next season.

Clarence Derwent, English producer, who also appears in Henry V. Esmond's play, "The House of Usher," at the 4th Street Theatre, is arranging for a London presentation of this piece in the fall.

## Jeremy Collier, the First Dramatic Censor

(With the "Reformers" and our "Moral Busybodies" howling hereabouts for censorship of the drama, and everything else; with play critics who tell you what's moral, and a press that lends itself to much of this cackling, it may interest the readers of "The New Leader" as to how this censorship began. We take the following from the London "Observer.")

JEREMY COLLIER, the most picturesque of stage censors, who died on April 28, 1726, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Pancras, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1650, was educated at Ipswich and Cambridge, acted for a time as chaplain to the Countess of Dorset at Knowle, was rector of Ampton in Suffolk, resigned, came to London in 1685, and was made lecturer at Gray's Inn. The Whig Revolution three years later was the turning point of his life, giving rein to his natural powers as a pamphleteer, while it embittered a temper never of the mildest. He became at once the fiercest and most active of the Non-jurors, was more than once committed to prison under suspicion of communications with St. Germain, and refused to make any submission to "the usurper."

It was in 1694 that he became a public character. He accompanied on the scaffold two of the leaders in the Turnham Green conspiracy against the King's life, and though Parkyns, especially, had gloried in his crime, he pronounced a form of absolution. He was universally condemned by the archbishops and twelve bishops in a solemn manifesto, and by all parties among the loyal laity. Being detested not to give bail, he concealed himself, pouring forth from his hiding place floods of defense and acrimony. Though his conduct was really indefensible. In the next reign attempts were made to persuade him to take the oaths, but he refused, was consecrated to the episcopal office among the Non-jurors, attended to form a junction with the Eastern Church, published his Ecclesiastical History, and plunged with fury into the controversies resulting. But failing health at last robbed him even of his love of controversy, and he died, worn out, in his 76th year.

If this were all the story of Jeremy Collier, he would have been forgotten with the crowds of pamphleteers of his age whose many books moulder on the shelves of the British Museum, or remembered only by historians of the Non-jurors. But, in March, 1697-8, he produced the work which has earned him immortality and has set up new controversies in our own day. Collier was not technically the first censor of the stage; he owed much to Rymer's "Short View of Tragedy"; Evelyn, Blackmore and others had protested at the degradation of a stage whereon indecency was considered essential to wit. But Collier's claim is none the less secure. Collier first made the question of stage morals a burning topic.

He had everything against him. He was an outlaw; he lay under an odious imputation in the matter of Parkyns; he had no artistic perception; he had

### The Art of Evelyn Keller

THE Little Theatres of the East, which make frequent contribution of valuable material, playwright, scenic artist, idea, have this year offered Broadway a young and fruitful actress. She came to light in the course of the Lenox Hill Players production of Percy Bysshe Shelley's "The Cenci," in the difficult part of Beatrice, daughter of the Count. This tragedy of incestuous love has never before been performed in America, and it is therefore impossible to compare Evelyn Keller's interpretation with that of other, perhaps better known, actresses. The critic is therefore left with the fairer though more difficult task of picturing the performance in its own right.

Beatrice is practically Miss Keller's first role; she moved to the part from a minor place in the Neighborhood Playhouse repertory. There are, naturally, many crudities about her work; most particularly an occasional uncertainty of gesture, a hesitancy in pausings and in decisions. But her command of emotion, in voice and movement, is deep and true; there wells through the intensity of her performance a certainty of feeling and a sincerity that raise it beyond the capability of many an actress of finished technique. Technical finish Miss Keller—and many others—will acquire; this depth of emotional response and intuitive grasp of life's core comes rarely without long years of bitter experience. In her portrayal of the mingling of anguish and pride that drive Beatrice near madness, after her father's hideous crime, Miss Keller rises to perhaps her greatest moments, fully suggesting the philosophy and the ultimate calm that come out of suffering. If the promise in her work of this season ripens to fulfillment, Evelyn Keller will enrich the American stage.

The premiere of "Faces of Children," a French film, will be the feature of the fifth subscription performance of the Film Arts Guild, which will take place at the Cameo Theatre Tuesday night.

Judith Anderson, who has been touring in "The Dove" this season, will appear in Keith-Albee vaudeville during the summer. Her playlet will be "Almost," by Vincent Lawrence.

### American Laboratory Theatre Plans for Next Season

The first production of the American Laboratory Theatre next season will be a musical comedy version of Labiche's farce, "The Straw Hat," with music by Randall Thompson.

Richard Boleslavsky, director of the organization, announced yesterday that the second offering will be "The Trumpet Shall Sound," by Thornton Wilder. The Laboratory Theatre's other productions will be selected from "Danton," by Georg Buchner, which is being translated from the German by Erna Obermaier and Miriam K. Stockton; Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Uriel Acosta," by Karl Ferdinand Gutzkow. The Laboratory Theatre also plans a musical piece called "Americana," by Stephen Vincent Benet and Douglas Moore.

Last season's productions of the organization, "Twelfth Night," "The Scarlet Letter," and "The Sea Woman's Clock" will be retained in the fall repertory, it is announced.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN



Gives a sincere and understanding interpretation of William Brown in Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Great God Brown," at the Klaw Theatre.

LILY LONG



A member of the large cast of players in the new "Merry World Revue," the sparkling summer show at the Imperial Theatre.

### Kikuchi Kwan and the New Japanese Drama

WHEN drama sincere and capable bears directly on the life of a people, it exceeds novels for pleasure and blue books for instruction. This volume of plays is a revelation of the common heart of the world irrespective of complexion. That Kikuchi Kwan is regarded in Japan as the most brilliant talent of the day says at first nothing to Europe and America. We are apt to imagine something intelligible to the Far East only; but we are wrong. Kikuchi Kwan is no mere local light. Without the shadow of mistake, we must recognize him as the Shaw or J. M. Synge or Pirandello of Japan—one of the universal dramatists of the contemporary world, and, like them, throwing more light upon human nature and the whole civilized mind than upon national characteristics. Yet the local strokes give a more convincing and intimate understanding of Japanese mind and life than any ordinary hundred books of passing travelers can convey. Kikuchi Kwan, after specializing in English literature at Kyoto University, became a newspaper reporter, and afterwards settled down to authorship. Born in 1889, he is now 37, which is recognized in the European West as the age when a man of talent dies or changes. This courageous artist has had to fight an ancient social prejudice against novelists and playwrights. Of the five plays every one throws Japanese light strongly upon the soul of mankind. "Tojuro's Love" is Diderot's paradox of impersonal method turned to human tragedy.

Tojuro is a historical figure, a Garibaldi of the Far East. To learn how to play a new part, he simulates love with masterly coldness, and the woman commits suicide. This is a theme like Barry Lyndon, and the handling is both subtle and direct. The longest and best of these dramas is "Better Than Revenge." One would like to see it done on a Western stage. A woman with the temper of Lady Macbeth goes to crime a man whose heart is not criminal. With difficulty he breaks her spell, and is reconciled with his hereditary enemy in a scene of wonderful calm and power, with moral beauty and lovely landscape, but not a syllable of false sentiment.

"Better Than Revenge" would be a great drama for the Western stage if there were any means of showing the workers in the tunnel and how they smashed through the rock with hammers and saw. The Yamakuni river shining under the moon. The "House-top Madman"—the simple peasant always trying to climb nearer to the gods and the stars—is a tender and harrowing piece of symbolism, just as true for London as for "an island off the coast of Sanuki. In the Inland Sea." The most realistic of all, though not the greatest, is "The Father Returns"—a reckless father who comes back to the family after many years of desertion and perishes with his usual incompetent obstinacy because he is not received with the sentiment he has not deserved. The last of the group is "The Miracle," a satire on priests and gods such as might be conceived about Corinth or of Rome in the pagan interval before the counter-Reform: an overpowered artistic sense by the spiritual. The translation by Mr. Glenn Shaw is, on the whole, very good and vigorous, though some American colloquialisms are more reminiscent of Chicago than of the Inland Sea and the Kiso mountains. All the plays are full of Japanese traits—Inns, temples, theatres, pilgrimages, and family life; but none the less Kikuchi Kwan, like an advanced European, is engaged more with humanity than with nationality; he is an ultra-modern Asiatic who abolishes the separate sense of continent and color; and he ranks amongst the foremost dramatists of the world.

"Tojuro's Love and Four Other Plays." By Kikuchi Kwan. (Hokuseido, Tokyo.)

"The Half-Naked Truth" moves from the Mayfair to the Cort Theatre on Monday.

## THEATRES

### NEW YORK'S 3 BIG REVUE HITS!

CASINO de PARIS  
62nd ST. & CENTRAL PARK WEST  
EVENINGS ONLY at 8:30 | Phone  
SMOKING PERMITTED | Col. 8866

### A NIGHT IN PARIS

"SCUDDLED ALONG GAILY, WITH  
NEVER A LAGGING MOMENT."  
—Frank Vreeland, Telegram

WINTER GARDEN  
EVENINGS 8:30 MATINEES  
TUES. THURS. & SAT.

### THE GREAT TEMPTATIONS

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
By HAROLD ATTERIDGE  
"FULL OF SENSATION."  
—Burns Mantle, News.  
HOLIDAY MATINEE, MON., JULY 5

IMPERIAL  
THEATRE, 45th W. of B'WAY. EVGS.  
8:30. MATINEES WED. and SAT.

### THE MERRY WORLD REVUE

Staged by J. C. Hoffman  
With a Cast of International Stars  
"KEEPS THE AUDIENCE IN A  
HILARIOUS MOOD."  
—Brooks Atkinson, Times.  
HOLIDAY MATINEE MON. July 5.

### WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

602 TIMES

IN NEW YORK

The Comedy Knockout

IS

ZAT

SO?

by James Gleason and Richard Taber  
Chanin's 46th St. West of B'way  
Evenings Only at 8:15

### "Full of Laughs." Burns Mantle, News. THE PATSY

Barry Connors

Delightful Comedy

with

CLAIBORNE

FOSTER

Now in its

Seventh

Capacity

Month

BOOTH TH. 45th W.

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. &amp; Sat.

### Fortune Gallo to Build Own Theatre on Broadway

FORTUNE GALLO, back from a trip through Memphis, New Orleans, Chicago, Cleveland and Asheville, has purchased a site at Broadway and Fifty-fourth street, where he intends to build a large theatre suitable for grand opera, drama and motion pictures. It will be ready in 1927.

The San Carlo Opera Company will open its season at the Asheville Music Festival in August. This is the third consecutive year that the company has provided the main feature of the festival. "Thais," "Samson et Dalila," "Manon" and "Andrea Chenier" will be added to the repertory. The guest artists will be Marie Rappold, Anna Fittiz, Josephine Lucchesi, Anne Roselle, Bianca Saroya, Stella de Mette, Rhea Toniolo, Franco Tafuro, Dimitrio Onofrei, Emilio Ghirardini and Manuel Salazar. Carlo Peroni will be chief conductor.

### Max Reinhardt Turns Down American Film Offer

Max Reinhardt, in an interview given out in Vienna, says that he has had an offer from an American film enterprise to go to Hollywood in the autumn to stage-manage a number of films there. He states, however, that he has not made any definite agreement, and does not intend to accept. Instead, he hopes to give the first German production of Gerhart Hauptmann's new play, "Dorothea Angermann," in Vienna, some time in the coming season.

### Michael Kallseker Has Two Plays Ready for Production

Michael Kallseker, author-producer of "One Man's Woman" at the 48th Street Theatre, will this fall produce "Bed and Board," a three act comedy, and "Shallow Wells," a comedy drama. Mr. Kallseker is the author of "Shallow Wells," while Barbara Chambers collaborated with him in the writing of "Bed and Board." The pieces will have out-of-town tryouts in the late summer.

### Broadway Briefs

Robert Woolsey, the comedian recently seen in "Mayflowers," is to be the featured player in "Honest Liars," the first George MacFarlane production of the new season, which opens at the Harris July 12. Others in the cast are Alfred Kappler, Jay Wilson, Kathleen Lowry, Adelaide Rondelle, Margaret Walker and Neil Pratt.

Philip Charig has been added to the list of composers who will be represented in Richard Herndon's production of "Americana," J. P. McEvoy's impromptu revue, which will open with a midnight performance at the Belmont Theatre July 12. Eddie Elkins' Orchestra will be a feature of "Ameri-

### THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE 466 GRAND STREET. Telephone DRY DOCK 7510.

"The loudest laughter greeted Mrs. Feilichbaum."—World  
"The Moscowized 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' well worth the trip downtown."—Sun

### THE GRAND ST. FOLLIES

Every Evening (except Monday). Matinee Friday

OSCAR WILDE'S

Gayest Comedy

### THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

BASIL RATHBONE

PATRICIA COLLINGE

HILDA SPONG

HAROLDINE HUMPHREYS

CATHERINE PROCTOR

RITZ

Theat. W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:40

Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

### SHUBERT THEATRE, WEST 44TH STREET MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

a. h. woods presents

### FLORENCE REED IN THE SHANGHAI GESTURE

By JOHN COLTON Staged by GUTHRIE MCCLINTIC

400 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00 ORCHESTRA, \$2.50

BALCONY, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

### Plymouth Theatre

West 4th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY

WINTHROP AMES presents GILBERT &amp; SULLIVAN'S

### IOLANTHE

"I have yet to see an opera cast so perfectly—don't miss 'Iolanthe'—Samuel Chotzinoff in 'N.Y. World.'"

cana." Lew Brice is a late addition to the cast.

The Messrs. Shubert announced yesterday the second edition of the Casino de Paris frolic, "A Night in Paris." Rehearsals will begin on July 15. Casting has already begun, with most of the present members of the company to be retained.

Emil Boreo, the eccentric comedian in "The Merry World Revue," at the Imperial Theatre, will be provided with an intimate theatre in which to stage his original plays this winter. The first of these, a musical melodrama, "What the Woman Wants Now," is already completed. The little playhouse will be erected in the neighborhood of 58th street and Park avenue. Emil was first connected with the theatrical world in the capacity of a paid applauder in Moscow, and achieved his first success in the American presentation of "Chauve-Souris," for whom he staged the "March of the Wooden Soldiers."

Luna Park's swimming pool will be open until midnight every day in the week. A red head beauty contest will be held at the pool August 13. Suit-

EVA LE GALLIENNE



Who will head a popular-price subscription theatre next season, opening in October with "Saturday Night," a drama from the Spanish of Benavente.

Sidney Blackmer, featured in "Love-in-a-Mist" at the Gaiety Theatre, has been invited by Hamilton MacFadden, director of the Theatre Guild School, to direct one of the school's productions next season.

Commander Richard E. Byrd makes his first lecture appearance at Carnegie Hall this Friday evening, June 25, when he will tell his own story of the Byrd expedition. Moving pictures will illustrate the talk.

Illumined by vari-colored lights of over 1,000,000 candle power, the new "Tower of Jewels," topping the Bobs Coaster and Amusement Department Store, on Stillwell avenue, will be an innovation to Coney Island visitors this week. There are over 25,000 jewels in this new tower.

"The Phantom Ship," an adaptation from the German of Rudolph Lothar and Oscar Retter by Owen Davis, will be tried out in Asbury Park the week of June 21. Ruth Gordon will play the leading role.

Clare Kummer, author of "Pomeroy's Past," leaves next week for Narragansett, where she will write a play for William Gillette and put the finishing touches to "Spick and Spanish," a comedy written for her daughter.

Winifred Lenihan, director of the Theatre Guild School, will return to the stage next season in a play by Philip Barry, author of "You and I" and "In a Garden." The piece is untitled. Miss Lenihan's last Broadway appearance was in "Nervous," which was produced in September, 1924. Previously she had played in "Will Shakespeare" and "Saint Joan."

Phil Baker, comedian, now appearing with "Artists and Models" in Chicago, has been placed under a five-year contract by the Shuberts. He is to be starred in a production especially prepared for him. Baker has become established as an entertainer through appearances in vaudeville and in the "Greenwich Village Follies," "Passing Show" and "Music Box Revue." He played in the last edition of "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden.



## :: DRAMA ::

**"The Grand Street Follies"**

*The Fourth Annual, at Neighborhood Playhouse, a Lively, Amusing and Graceful Revue*

IN the field of the intimate revue, as in many other departments of the Vanity Fair of Life, there are two acceptable attitudes, two spirits that may move the participants. They may be driven by a desire to make money, or fame, or other high reward; they may be stirred by the love of the game. This desire to play, this reveling in the thing, being done, for its own sake, and not for any outside consideration, is what marks, in the true sense of the word, the amateur from the professional. Not the amateur in the sense of the beginner, the get-the-hook victim, the would-be; but the amateur who is literally the "lover," who may be a star of the first magnitude or a speck in the Great Milky Way, but is drawn to an activity through natural desire.

Between these two attitudes there can be no easy compromise. The amateur—remember the sense in which we use the term—usually surpasses the man for whom the work is a mere "profession." In spontaneous vigor, in freshness, and also (though the quality may seem unrelated) in intelligence; the "professional" will be smoother, more technically equipped and adept, more restrained, urbane, and, therefore, perhaps more restricted. When the flash comes, when inspiration gathers to a head, there appears something as refreshing as the first of the "Grand Street Follies," as the earliest of the "Garick Gaeties." Even in their second season the Garick group maintained the freshness of approach, the spirit of the game for the game's sake; but by its fourth edition, the "Grand Street Follies" unfortunately has moved toward the second attitude, and what was a spontaneous joy has become a drearier business.

This subtle change explains why the cleverness of the conception of Agnes Morgan, who has set the scene of the revue in a real estate boom at the North Pole, fails to win more than passing interest. The sly digs are all there, the clever take-offs on characters in the season's hits, the swift lines, and the telling songs; but when they no longer trip fresh from spontaneous players, rolling instead from regular actors and actresses, they invite and cannot meet challenge with the defter and more polished Broadway revues. For example, in the first Follies, Albert Carroll dashed delightfully all through the evening; now he is part of the regular repertory company, and what looks at first like a good transfer of the burlesque funny man turns out to be no more than an intruding, unfortunate attempt to give Carroll a part lengthy enough to suit his standing in the company. A true repertory theatre must learn to give its actors parts that fit the play, instead of wrenching the play to fit the importance of the actor.

Among the best of the individual bits and there are many of these, was "Mitt Gross' Exaggeration," when Mrs. Fettelbaum told her neighbor of the North Pole production of "The Dybbuk." The song of the ex-taxi driver, lamenting in the isolation of the Pole, the crowds, even the cops and the summonses, of New York, was also entertaining, and the conversation between Agnes Morgan on the stage and Harold Minjer in the audience was slippery with wit. Minjer reminds one of Tannen. Of the peculiar combinations of signs—for civilization with all its mixed virtues traveled speedily to Glace Gables—there seemed a subtle suitability in "Ex-Lax: Say It With Flowers" that should be called to the attention of the Theatre Guild producer (as shown on the Neighborhood Playhouse stage). The performance is throughout lively, with graceful dancing, especially in the skating scene, and with a clever "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—though need that sentimental still be stressed? I suppose every generation needs the dose—and a wit that makes the evening slip by. But the Playhouse must beware of the bugaboo of business, lest one good custom fall corrupt the world.

J. T. S.



Ian MacLaren

**Tennessee**

J. T. Melton, of Beech Bluff, has started propaganda work, will distribute literature, give lectures, take in members of the Socialist Party and get subscriptions to the American Appeal. There is a big study group organized in his home town, which will be developed into a Socialist Local in due time.

**Oklahoma**

P. J. Dickerson, of Pawhuska, lines up in the work of the party and states that he is on the firing line to stay. If this lining up continues in Oklahoma, we will soon have a State organization there.

**Indiana**

Indiana Socialists are fighting hard to put their State in the lead in gathering subscriptions to the American Appeal. The State secretary writes that she is anxious to hear from the young people who are interested in organizing a Young People's Socialist League. Hazel Marie Bond of Muncie informs the National Office that she feels confident a Y. P. S. L. can be organized in that city, which will be a great help to the party Local. She also writes: "I am going to order a bundle of 20 American Appeals each week until I get my personal list of 300 addresses circularized. Then I am going after each of them for subscriptions. I have about 50 or 60 circularized already, and will certainly try my best to get at least 50 subscriptions."

**Wisconsin**

Wisconsin Socialists are enthusiastic since their excellent State convention. William Coleman, State Secretary, writes that he would not be surprised if they elect three Congressmen. Comrades Berger and Melms are re-nominated in the 4th and 5th Districts, and it is understood that Emil Seidel, former Mayor, will run in another favorable district, with excellent prospects of winning.

The Socialists of Wisconsin will hold their big State picnic at State Fair Grounds on Sunday, July 18. They expect to break all records in regard to attendance. Socialists in Wisconsin and nearby points will enjoy an excellent time if they keep this date in mind.

The American Appeal will have a booth at the State picnic. Comrades from the National Office will attend for the purpose of boosting it. Readers who intend to be at the picnic, and who will not be engaged in other work on the grounds, will please assist the committee in gathering subscriptions.

**Illinois**

The Socialists of Cook County, Chicago, will hold a county convention for

**Music Notes**

The Goldman Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, is attracting larger audiences at the New York University Campus and the Mall in Central Park.

The programs for the third week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at N. Y. University, and Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday in Central Park—include a special Victor Herbert program, as well as Beethoven, Russian and American programs. The soloists will be Jane Eller, contralto; Waino Kauppi, cornetist; Lotta Madden, soprano; George J. Carey, xylophonist, and Olive Marshall, soprano.

Anne Roselle, former Metropolitan Opera soprano, will sing the leading role in Puccini's last opera, "Turandot," in its first presentation in Germany on July 4 in the Dresden Opera.

Open air grand opera will be presented by Maurice Frank at the Polo Grounds Thursday evening, July 1. The bill will include "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda." Dr. Ernest Knoch will conduct a symphony orchestra.

**WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN**

The talented conductor of the Stadium concerts will again lead the Philharmonic players in their summer season, which begins July 7 at the Lewisohn Stadium.

the purpose of making nominations on Sunday, July 11, at 2 p. m. in the Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden streets, Chicago. The committee urges party members and others who are interested to put a mark on their calendars for July 11.

The picnic held by Cook County Socialists at Riverview Park, Chicago, Sunday, June 20, was a success in every way. Speakers of the day were Leo Krzycki and William Coleman, of Milwaukee, and George R. Kirkpatrick and William H. Henry, of Chicago.

**Arizona**

Lawrence McGivern writes National Headquarters, saying that the Socialists of Arizona will, in due time, be able to rebuild a strong Socialist Party in that State. Governor Hunt has been putting himself to the front as a progressive. For several years a large number of people who have been sympathetic to the Socialist movement have believed that Hunt was really leading the workers to something worth while. After years of his administration, the socialistically inclined and better posted progressive elements are breaking away.

**Ohio**

State Secretary Willert has sent a circular to locals, branches and sympathizers throughout the state, calling attention to the importance of getting signatures to nomination petitions for the state ticket. To get the ticket on the ballot 21,000 signatures are necessary. The two capitalist parties enacted the law requiring this number of signatures years ago with the view of shutting out a working class party. Every Socialist and sympathizer in the state should resent this monopoly of the ballot by getting signatures. Readers of The New Leader who want to help should write for petitions. Address John G. Willert, 314 E. Superior avenue, Cleveland.

**Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvanians desiring to learn more about the Socialist Party can do so by writing Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, 415 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. News items concerning labor and radical groups should be sent to the same address for publication in The New Leader.

The North Philadelphia Branch, recently organized, will hold a supper at Belmont on Saturday, June 26, or, in case of rain, at 3006 Susquehanna avenue. C. Wm. Thompson of Camden will deliver the speech of the evening and a very enjoyable affair is predicted. This differs from the usual Socialist supper. There will be no tickets sold. It is held primarily to get the comrades together. All persons interested in the Socialist Party are cordially invited, but are requested to notify local headquarters, 808 Locust street, in advance so that proper arrangements can be made. This is one of several affairs Local Philadelphia has planned to arouse enthusiasm and make the coming campaign successful.

**State Office Notes**

S. A. Nelson of Gallitzin has been unusually active during the past few weeks and has sent in two applications for membership. One is that of Powers Hagood, who is now working as a miner in central Pennsylvania. Local Allegheny and its constituent branches are doing everything possible to boost the sustaining fund of the State Office. The local has also contributed \$50 and promised as much more. The Debs, Jewish and Brad-dock Branches have also sent contributions and promised to continue them every month this year. This is work that will make possible a real campaign this year, and Socialists in all parts of the state are urged to do their part. Contributions of from \$1 to \$5 per month from each branch or from individual members who are in a position to contribute will give the State Office sufficient funds to do the necessary organizing and campaign work. Let us hear from all of you.

**New England**

Frank Grossman, one of our active party members in Boston, has been elected president of Local 157 of the Carpenters' Union.

The Meyer London memorial meeting at Faneuil Hall proved a big success. More than 300 people attended in honor of our dead comrade. In addition to Judge Panken, the principal speaker, there were representatives from the "Our Workers," the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Workmen's Circle, as well as the Socialist Party.

The branches in Rockland, Whitman and Brintree-Weymouth have had meetings and elected delegates to the state convention on July 18, and the members of Local Attleboro promise to do the same thing.

Alfred Baker Lewis reports that he met with a favorable reception from the Fellowship of Youth for Peace at their conference in Concord. He spoke on the subject of "Capitalism as the Cause of War."

**New York State**

Convention Delegates  
Delegates and alternates to the State Convention whose names have not

been previously published are as follows:

Rochester, George Weber and William Hildorf, St. delegates, and William Hildorf, Jr., alternate; Bronx, J. H. Diskant, Adolph Warshaw, Sarah Voivick, Esther Friedman and Patrick J. Murphy, delegates, and Henry Gross, Louis Finkeln, David Kason, August Claessens and J. G. Friedman, alternates; Kings, A. I. Shiplooff, B. J. Riley, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Jacob Axelrod, L. P. Goldberg, J. A. Well, D. J. Meserole, Herman Rivkin, Samuel Kantor and S. H. Friedman, delegates, and L. M. Chateauf, Emil Bronberg, Morris Wolfman, William Shapiro, J. N. Cohen, Chas. Dann, Meyer Rubinson, W. W. Oldfield, Rose Brody and H. Koss, alternates; Utica and Oneida County, Ray Newkirk and Adin P. Barnes, delegates, and Edmund B. Butler and John Latimore, alternates; Yonkers, Otto Riegleman, delegate; Robert Pearson, alternate; Port Jervis, A. Milway, delegate.

State Secretary Merrill requests Branches and Locals to send in their collections on the sale of State Convention assessment stamps.

**Buffalo**

Emil Herman continues his excellent work of organization in this vicinity. He took up his work on May 4 and by the end of the month his report shows the following: Income, Debs Liberty Bonds, \$102.50; dues, \$67; The New Leader, \$9; American Appeal, \$36; total cash receipts, \$214.50. To this may be added Debs Liberty Bond pledges, \$102.50.

The expense account shows the following: Wages, \$221.69; transportation, \$15.44; miscellaneous, \$2.88; total, \$240.01. This leaves a balance of receipts over expenses of \$76.99. In addition to this he has held four meetings, organized two Locals, and taken in 41 applications for membership. Herman is one of the best field organizers the Party has.

**Local New York****STREET MEETINGS**

**Manhattan**  
Friday, June 25, Clinton Street and East Broadway. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley and Tim Murphy.  
Saturday, June 26, 125th Street and Fifth Avenue. Speakers: Tim Murphy and Andrew Regalid.

**Brooklyn**  
Monday, June 28, 139th Street and Broadway. Speaker: Esther Friedman.  
Tuesday, June 29, 112th Street and Lenox Avenue. Speaker: Esther Friedman.  
Wednesday, June 30, 133rd Street and Lenox Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and V. C. Gaspar.

**Brooklyn**  
Friday, July 2, Clinton Street and East Broadway. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and Leon R. Land.

**Brooklyn**  
Monday, June 28, 141st Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and Jacob Bernstein.

**Brooklyn**  
Thursday, July 1, Wilkins and Intervale Avenues. Speaker: Esther Friedman. Chairman: Patrick J. Murphy.

**Brooklyn**  
Wednesday, June 30, Monroe Street and Broadway. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley and Samuel H. Friedman.  
Thursday, July 1, Pulaski Street and Tompkins Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and Joseph Tuvin.

**Brooklyn**  
Friday, July 2, Pitkin Avenue and Bristol Street. Speaker: Samuel E. Beardsley.

**MEYER LONDON MEMORIAL MEETINGS**

**Brooklyn**  
Friday, June 25, auspices Local Bronx; Bronx Free Fellowship Hall, 1201 Boston Road, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers: A. I. Shiplooff, James Oneal, Samuel Orr, August Claessens. Chairman: Esther Friedman.

**Manhattan**  
Friday, June 25, auspices Socialist Party, 4th A. D., Auditorium, Public School No. 4, Rivington and Pitt Streets, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, William Karlin, Abraham Cahane, S. P. Kramer, Morris Markshied and N. Chain.

**Manhattan**  
Monday, June 28, auspices Socialist Party, 6th, 8th and 12th A. D., Auditorium, Public School No. 64, 10th Street and Avenue B, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, Morris Hillquist, William Karlin, Abraham Beckerman, Louis Waldman and August Claessens.

**CITY OFFICE NOTES**

The reorganization of the Socialist Party of New York City is now in progress. An Executive Committee of 17 members has been elected for the new city-wide form of organization. Forty-two applications for membership were passed upon and admitted. An excellent spirit is manifest in many of our branch organizations, and the prospects for steady growth and great activity are encouraging.

**Convention Banquet**  
The State Convention will open at 1 p. m. on Saturday, July 3, at the Finnish Socialist headquarters, 2056 Fifth Avenue, corner 127th Street. A banquet and reception, entertainment and dance will be given to the delegates and their friends at 7:30 p. m. that evening. All Socialists and near-Socialists are cordially invited. Reservations can be made with Secretary August Claessens, City Office, Socialist Party, 7 East 13th Street; telephone Stuyvesant 3732. Members desiring to be present should respond at once, as the seating capacity is limited. The admission for the banquet, entertainment and dance is \$2.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

Party, 6th, 8th and 12th A. D., Auditorium, Public School No. 64, 10th Street and Avenue B, at 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, Morris Hillquist, William Karlin, Abraham Beckerman, Louis Waldman and August Claessens.

**CITY OFFICE NOTES**  
The reorganization of the Socialist Party of New York City is now in progress. An Executive Committee of 17 members has been elected for the new city-wide form of organization. Forty-two applications for membership were passed upon and admitted. An excellent spirit is manifest in many of our branch organizations, and the prospects for steady growth and great activity are encouraging.

**Convention Banquet**  
The State Convention will open at 1 p. m. on Saturday, July 3, at the Finnish Socialist headquarters, 2056 Fifth Avenue, corner 127th Street. A banquet and reception, entertainment and dance will be given to the delegates and their friends at 7:30 p. m. that evening. All Socialists and near-Socialists are cordially invited. Reservations can be made with Secretary August Claessens, City Office, Socialist Party, 7 East 13th Street; telephone Stuyvesant 3732. Members desiring to be present should respond at once, as the seating capacity is limited. The admission for the banquet, entertainment and dance is \$2.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on a private estate, taking in 145 acres of land, lakes and springs in woods, and beautiful country, which accommodated about 4,000 men, women and children last season. This year the official opening is on June 26, with an additional casino erected this year and seating 8,000 people for lectures and debates and other social activities, concerts, etc. The Board of Directors have received Eugene V. Debs' consent to name this new \$10,000 building the Eugene V. Debs Hall. The Board is headed by Dr. Maurice S. Calman, president; Nathan Chavin, vice-president; and Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, secretary and treasurer.

**Harlem Socialists Buy Camp**  
The Harlem Socialist Educational Centre and the Jewish Socialist Verband have invested \$10,000 to equip their camp with the latest improvements, and named it Camp Ganeden. It is situated along the Hudson river on



# THE NEW LEADER

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

Editor.....JAMES ONEAL  
Assistant Editor.....EDWARD LEVINSON  
Manager.....U. SOLOMON

## Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs  
Victor L. Berger  
Abraham Cahan  
Harry W. Laidler  
Joseph E. Cohen  
Clement Wood  
John M. Work  
Joseph T. Shipley

Morris Hillquit  
Algeron Lee  
Norman Thomas  
Lena Morrow Lewis  
Wm. M. Feigenbaum  
C. A. Hoehn  
Cameron H. King

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program 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 purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the page 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 26, 1926

## RUSSIA AGAIN

IN reporting to the Foreign Policy Association the increasing development of capitalism in Russia, Savel Zimand merely confirms what Bolsheviks in Russia have candidly admitted. The turning point in Russia came in 1921 when the New Economic Policy was adopted. For a number of years, a Left Wing fought this return to capitalism but opposition was eventually crushed and the Bolsheviks have employed tons of paper to reconcile the new capitalism with revolutionary professions.

Fundamentally, the Bolsheviks are prisoners of economic forces. While dictating to the working class these forces have also dictated to them. They attempted to escape the iron necessity of economic law but were finally forced to surrender to it. In the first period of their rule they attempted to drive what little capitalism Russia had out of the door. In the modern period they admit it through the window and nurse it with Soviet legislation. Private trade is encouraged and big concessions are made to foreign capitalists.

Meantime the working class is deprived of initiative and independent organization by espionage and terror. A military dictatorship protects forced labor in Soviet and private capitalist enterprises. The Bolsheviks do what a ruling capitalist class would do in nursing capitalist production. To guard against the working class acquiring power and formulating its own program the Communist Party undergoes a periodical "cleansing" to keep the membership down to those who agree with the views of the small hierarchy at the top. Any subject class that attempts to leap from a low stage of capitalism into a complete state of Socialism before the technical and economic basis of Socialism has appeared, will be compelled by economic necessity to do the work of a capitalist class and no amount of "revolutionary" phrases will conceal this necessity.

The unfortunate thing about Russia is that the Bolsheviks have done irreparable harm to the Socialist movement all over the world. It is not easy to explain to many workers why the Bolsheviks have failed. Many workers have turned cynics, but they are cynics because they have ignored or did not know that Socialism is based on the view that a fairly high stage of capitalism must be reached before Socialism is possible.

While the Bolsheviks have been responsible for this cynicism, they have in turn divided the organized workers, concentrated attention on factional issues, and prevented unity of action. In all countries they intrigue for either control of working class organizations or dividing them into warring camps if they cannot control. Meantime they nurse capitalism at home and invite the capitalists of the world to exploit the rich resources of their own country, enforcing this policy by ruthless military power.

It is necessary to say all this considering the widespread publicity given to the report of the Foreign Policy Association. Veteran Socialists are not discouraged because they understand. They have been vindicated, not refuted, by what has happened in Russia.

## OUR STATE BIBLE

SINCE the end of the World War many people have observed the rise of a new religion. The popularization of modern science has tended to undermine faith in the old tribal God and other phases of belief. This in-part accounts for the upsurge of the Ku Klux barbarians who hoped by state legislation to make science an outlaw. Science also brought a crisis in many religious denominations and a factional war that is being fought by "fundamentalists" and "modernists."

Out of this welter of ideas there is slowly evolving another religion. Worship of the State is being shaped by the reactionary sections of capitalist society. The London Nation observed this rise of the religion of the State two years after the armistice and Belmont Bax called attention to it about the same time in a book of reminiscences. How far this new creed has progressed in this country may be observed in this fact: One may be very unorthodox in criticizing religious ideas without being molested, but if he criticizes the State and capitalist property which it protects he is regarded as the heretic of a century or two ago.

The Bible of the new State religion has recently appeared in two volumes and there is to be a drive to introduce it in junior high schools all over the country. Attempts were made to get a reputable historian to write it, but to the credit of the profession be it said the effort failed. The sponsors had to take Charles F. Horne, professor of English in the

College of the City of New York, who has turned out the text required by the American Legion and other "patriotic" organizations.

This Bible is to be palmed off as a history of the American people. From an article in Harper's a few months ago and the current number of The New Republic we are not left in doubt about its contents. The United States is the chosen land of God and we are a chosen people. Ours is the history of a noble race that has always been led by the wise, the good and the righteous, and God is complimented on His good sense in having selected us for special favors. We were always right in our wars. The government sacred. The Fathers are transformed into something like saints. The implication is that criticism of our history, the government, its founders and administrators is a mortal sin, that invites eternal damnation. If you want to be saved, worship the State of our glorified Babbitts.

Watch for the drive to introduce this Bible of the American State. You may be sure that if your child is compelled to accept its contents he will leave school with nothing but sentimental mush packed in his head just above the ears.

## IRISH REACTION

IT IS an interesting fact that occasionally certain racial stocks in the United States become as worshipful of American fictions in history as the most reactionary native groups. An example of this is provided in a circular of the Friends of Irish Freedom which protests against the immigration law. First let us say that American Socialists have always supported the cause of Irish emancipation from the rule of British capitalism, and for that reason we have earned the right to criticize.

This circular chants the patriotic epic up to the 100 per cent standard. These two sentences are typical: "George Washington and the group with him were fighting not alone for freedom from imperial, political and economic absolutism, but for freedom of body and mind. The Revolutionary War proved to be the most forward step in the progress of civilization after the Christian era, opening the door of hope for oppressed peoples everywhere, and affecting profoundly every subsequent act in the world up to this day." This is pure hokum. How do the authors of the circular reason that slave owners, slave traders, land speculators, aristocratic clergy and the colonial aristocracy in general favored the glorified freedom they mention? As a matter of fact the political, economic, social and religious coercions, restrictions and class privileges remained intact for many years after the Revolution, except for some modifications in Virginia. White workers were still being sold into indentured bondage when Jackson was elected for his first term and in New England a church oligarchy survived.

It seems to us that the Irish can consistently work for the liberation of their kin from British dominion without making the task of the workers of this country for emancipation a harder one. They seem to have a genius for supporting revolutionary progress in Ireland, while in the United States cultivating the most reactionary historical folklore, a folklore that is a tremendous obstacle to intelligent thinking and action. They cultivate it because it so happens that it can be used against British imperialism. Fundamentally, the cause of Irish emancipation cannot be advanced by playing into the hands of American reaction.

## BROTHER LOCKWOOD

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD is editor of the National Republic, a monthly magazine expounding the virtues of the Republican Party and concealing its vices. Brother Lockwood is the bird who tried to "get" Senator Wheeler in Montana last year. Brother Lockwood also runs a department in his magazine entitled "The Enemy Within Our Gates." Here individuals, publications, movements and organizations that do not measure up to the requirements of a Teapot Dome party are listed each month.

Thus far the department has not listed Doheny, Fall, Daugherty and the rest of this precious brood. Will Brother Lockwood please include Pepper, Vare and a few other patriots in the next issue? We would not have future generations remain ignorant of their contributions to political history and the contributions they received to make Pennsylvania safe for anthracite, railroads and steel.

Surely, Brother Lockwood appreciates the importance of current publications as source material for future historians. To leave Doheny, Fall, Daugherty, Pepper, Vare and their kind out of his department is unkind to future scholars. We are strong for "The Enemy Within Our Gates," and when Brother Lockwood closes the gate on his beloved cronies we rise to enter a mild rebuke, hoping that the high priests of virtue we mention will get the recognition they have earned.

## ISAIAH TAKES THE COUNT

THE Manchester Guardian informs its readers of an interesting incident accompanying French censorship of newspapers in Syria. The censors threw out a leading article in an Arabic newspaper so it substituted the first chapter of Isaiah for the offending matter. "Your country is desolate; your cities are burned with fire; your land, strangers devour it in your presence," reads one paragraph.

Isaiah could not be reconciled with modern imperialism, so he was excluded. The Guardian suggests that oppressed peoples must resort to the quotation of Scripture against the "Christian" powers occasionally. It is not a bad suggestion. By careful selection of texts for this purpose we may observe the imperialist powers suppressing Isaiah and others of his kind as "seditious persons." Instead of "carrying the gospel to the heathen" capitalist statesmen would have to suppress it.

# The News of the Week

## Advising the Banking Class

The address of Assistant District Attorney General Donovan before the New York State bankers meeting in Quebec reads like a trusted servant reporting to his superiors. The theme of his address was how the masters of the United States are to use their power without gouging the masses too much. They should be careful about this, or the Government might be "forced to interfere and take over and regulate these corporations." Should this ever become necessary, Donovan believes that "it will be due not so much to the desire of the people of this country to accept socialistic doctrine as to the folly of those who, in their domination of industry, have failed to conform to that principle of competition upon which our economic life has been based." Well put! We imagine these polished bankers nodded assent. They certainly do not want to lose their "domination of industry," i.e., their privileges as a ruling class; and they must be grateful to have a legal spider tell them that, if they skin to excess, the Socialists may be instructed by the skinned to take over the whole capitalist works. It is the function of the bourgeois legalist to not only protect capitalist property with a barrier of laws, but tell the owners how far they can go with safety to themselves in the game of skinning. Donovan acquitted himself nobly.

## Bogus Wine Sold aspect of the life On Broadway

The economic adventures of John Barleycorn in New York is being told by the New York World. "In cellars, scattered over the city," reads an opening paragraph, "shirt-sleeved men and boys are busy by night in the manufacture of new tricks of bootlegging of what is termed champagne. And in the night clubs and restaurants which border Broadway, where worldly wisdom is the guise of all men, this 'champagne' is being consumed at from \$15 to \$30 a bottle in the ingenious belief that in a spurious world 'champagne' alone is genuine." The stuff that is guzzled on Broadway "costs less to make than the price of the glass, wire, tinfoil and paper which encloses it." One plant is said to have two reserve depots, each storing 2,500 barrels, representing 175,000 gallons. All in New York City. Enormous profits are made by the sale of this cheap stuff which baldheads and dandies gulp in the belief that they are getting the real goods. It is merely another chapter in the underground traffic that promises to exceed the great business of Henry Ford in time. It emphasizes the fact that as long as enormous profits are to be made out of an illicit business they will scatter statutes to the winds. Any solution of the problem that does not give frank recognition to the economic phase of the liquor problem is certain to be an illusion.

## Boodle Politics In Pennsylvania

As probers go into the Pennsylvania voting change of the Republican party and unearth the facts the amount of money spent in the primary increases. It may reach the three-million mark by the time this appears in print. The generosity of bankers, corporations and labor exploiters to the G. O. P. shows the profound affection they have for it. In the face of such evidence we do not know how any human being can assert that political parties are not organs of particular class interests. An interesting development is the production of an advertisement inserted in the Gazette-Times of Pittsburgh, which purported to be a letter of President Green of the A. F. of L. en-

dorsing Senator Pepper. This proves to be a forgery and Green may take legal action against those responsible for it. It is said that a union official at Tyrone is responsible for the forgery. This recalls the Mulhall exposures in 1913, which revealed that a whole batch of "labor leaders" were on the payroll of the Manufacturers' Association, serving the latter in political work. Pennsylvania produced a good collection of these union officials. This is one reward of the political action that "rewards friends and punishes enemies" in the old parties. The capitalist politicians play the same game by rewarding union officials that serve them and punishing those who do not. If the organized workers of the nation had their own Labor Party no one would think of forging a letter of President Green for the reason that every intelligent person would know that the trade unions were supporting their own candidates on their own ticket.

## New Home for Labor Office

With much ceremony, participated in by the representatives of capital and labor from about fifty countries, the new permanent home for the International Labor Office of the League of Nations was formally dedicated in Geneva June 6. It is a fine building on Lake Lemman. As has been the case ever since the black shirts came into power in Italy, their agent in the person of Edmondo Rossoni, head of the Fascist labor union, was seated as a labor delegate to the Geneva sessions of the International Labor Conference by the votes of the governmental and employers' delegates over the vote of the labor representatives. The labor men are outnumbered two to one in the Conference. Thus far, however, Rossoni has been kept off all committees, the government delegates from the more enlightened countries voting with the labor delegates against him. This has greatly grieved the big black shirt in Rome, who has threatened all sorts of things if his proteges continue to be snubbed at Geneva. Avanti, the Maximalist daily, and Unita, the Communist paper, in Milan, were confiscated because they printed uncensored accounts of the discomfiture of Mussolini's man. Disappointment with the International Labor organization's failure to do more than compile voluminous reports was voiced at the Conference by John A. Beasley, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Sydney, representing Australian labor. He said that labor expected more positive work for world peace from the Pacific Peace Conference called by Australian labor for 1927 in Honolulu.

# THE CHATTER BOX

WE NOTE with thanks that the Workers' Party has recently moved in all solemnity to cease calling Socialists and labor men any more names. Isn't this new resolve a matter of course, since they have certainly used up all the filth that our picturesque language affords...?

Always we had been mildly amused at our word-frothy step-comrades, the Communists. Their antics have been so serio-ludicrous that we felt for sheer fun's sake it were worth brunting all the threats and silly names flung at us. Our sense of the ridiculous has always been broad and absorbent. Even their manifestos were to be tolerated, along with other literary curios and absurdities.

There always will be among us many millions, we reasoned, a few who simply will never understand that Rome, or Jerusalem, or Moscow were not geographically possible at least on Mott Street or East Broadway. We had been forbearing with their lengthy list of shortcomings. We had always been busy trying to explain away to more clear-sighted and practical Socialists all their too obvious failings. We had even refused to become greatly embittered over the guerrilla warfare conducted by the Muscovites in the needle trade unions. In fact, we dreamed of a day when because of our aloofness and tolerance we might be chosen as a peacemaker between the rights and the lefts.

The editorial and news comments of the Communist newspaper, "Die Freiheit," on the life and memory of Meyer London, even before his broken body was cold enough for the grave, has decided us that we have simply wasted a great deal of unnecessary decency.

For two whole weeks we waited to allow our heated sense of outrage to cool our judgment. The venting of foul names is peculiarly futile and inadequate here. The memory of Meyer London's life as a man and comrade is too beautiful to sully it with any breath of vulgarity, even if it be righteously directed against his detractors.

All we can say, with our heart full of flaming resentment, is that as long as the Communists of America harbor the likes of the editor who wrote that editorial, there can be no peace between us and them. And surely no compromise. There is no compromise between the clean minds of earnest men, and the hate-shrunken brain of a ghoul.

## Trifles

We will not scorn these trifles,  
These timid half-caresses,  
Like faltering strokes of an untried swimmer beyond his depth,  
These whispered adorations, wingless by now and threadbare,  
We will not spurn these trifles.  
Some day . . . some day we two  
Will climb together to inaccessible mountain-tops . . .  
But today, let us hold dear our trifles,  
A nightingale that soars too high  
May lose his lyric in the sky . . .

Philip Gray.

## Ghetto Idyll

(To J. R. in Mt. Zion Cemetery)  
Be grateful, lad, your stone is meant  
To grace no graceless tenement  
Of gasping hall and stair,  
And plastered holes  
Moaning for air . . .  
Give many thanks to any god  
For your lodging in the sod.  
No pillared L-ways over head,  
No cluttering clatter of the cars  
To drown your counsel with the dead  
Or hide the ballet of the stars.

S. A. de Witt.

# Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

## The New Morality

FEW books are at the same time more sentimental and yet more sane more startling and yet more significant, than Judge Lindsay's "Revolt of Modern Youth" (Boni & Liveright, \$3.00), and C. E. M. Joad's "Thrasymachus" (E. P. Dutton Co., \$1.00). These books are concerned with the new morality, its origins, manifestations, and effects upon social life. They reveal with acuteness and unequivocality the trend of moral habit. And, further, they show the distinct connection, cause and effect in character, of morality and economics, of the new morality and the new economics.

Judge Lindsay's book is one of the important contributions of a generation. It is a form of social barometer that is indispensable to a scientific study of behavior. The new morality is here. Even the lapidated octogenarian is forced to admit it. At Columbia, Sam House suggested a scientific analysis of its characteristics by the questionnaire method, 5,000 questionnaires to be sent to members of the old and new generations, examining them on their attitudes toward sex, toward fornication, adultery, marriage in general and in particular, with an attempt to derive from this material some statistical facts to authenticate statements as to the specific nature of the new morality. As was to be expected, Columbia, still believing in the importance of originality, frustrated the development of the thesis. The Nation ran a series of articles about a year ago on The New Morality. The new literature reflects the new morality. The courts sensationalize it. The new dances illustrate it. Judge Lindsay's book is dedicated to it.

What is the new morality? What are the causes of it? What does it prophesy?

The old morality of the Victorian bourgeoisie had emphasized purity and innocence, virtues to be derived through the medieval medium of ignorance. Girls were to be brought up in sublime freedom from knowledge. As Meredith put it in the mouth of Sir Willoughby in "The Egoist," the Victorian gentleman wished to have his bride "come to him out of an egg shell, somewhat more astonished at things than a chicken, but as completely enclosed before he tapped the shell, and seeing him with her sex's eyes first of all men." And so, while the men punctuated their conversation with the breezy badinage of the bed chamber and whored about town for diversion, the woman was purified for private possession. The Victorians had developed a ferocious purity. Literature was castrated of sex expression. Morality became the mania.

"We have our crimes," wrote James Runciman in "Side Lights," "crime and vice flourish, but from the Court down to the simplest middle-class society in our provincial towns, the spread of seamlessness and purity is distinctly marked . . . No one, save a historian, would now read the corrupting works of Mrs. Aphra Behn, and yet it is a fact that those novels were read aloud among companies of ladies. A man winces now if he is obliged to turn to them; the girls in the 'good old times' heard them with never a blush. Can any creature be more dainty, more sweet, more pure, than the ordinary English girl of today?"

Thus went on Victorian England with its bourgeois morals depriving themselves from the private property regime of capitalism and the economic dependency of woman that flowed from it.

The new morality is represented by the new woman, and in relation to this new woman and the changing economies that have made her, has come also the new man. The political freedom, legal security and economic independence of the new woman have turned Ibsen's "Doll's House" into an unexciting anachronism. And with this coming of the new woman has inevitably come the new girl and the new youth which Judge Lindsay describes as being in active rebellion "against our system of taboos, tribal superstitions, intolerances and hypocrisies." With the viceless Victorians a girl must not kiss until engaged or venture far from the fireside with a man unless chaperoned, or embrace until married, or bear child until the proper months have halloved the preacher's gesture. But today, with the automobile, the telephone, the dance-halls, the shores, all part of the age of flappers and jazz, Judge Lindsay discovers from his experience with contemporary youths—and on this topic, because of his peculiar situation for contacts, no one in America can speak with more competence than he—that

"One can go automobile riding at 15, that one can drink freely when one was 18; that love-making can begin at any time. Kissing, petting and other tentative excursions into sex experience, provided they were not too pronounced, are taken for granted."

Among high school boys, Judge Lindsay concludes, after patient study of cases and averages, that at least 50 per cent. have sex experience. Among high school girls his conclusions are more surprising if not startling. More than 90 per cent. indulge in kissing and hugging, at least 50 per cent. of this 90 per cent. indulge in other sex liberties which, by all conventions, are outrageously improper, and 15 to 25 per cent. of the original 90 "eventually go the limit." If these facts were speculative their value would be little. It is their basis in fact, in actual contact and study, that makes their importance so signal. And apropos this revolt of youth

(Continued on page 9)