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U.S. Plans to Enslave Philippines to American Rubber Companies

By No. 10 St. as

I AM the only one who has met Mrs. Hall on the Hall murder case. But I have a considerable opinion on that much-touted commodity—Jersey Justice. Innocent or guilty, Mrs. Hall has shown herself not at all the sort of a woman to run away, and to drag her out of bed to arrest her was cheap stuff—cheap and rather brutal. Then observe what followed. This woman, charged by the State with complicity in a double murder, was released on \$15,000 bail. Now, I have the honor to be valued in New Jersey to the extent of \$10,000 bail, only \$5,000 less than Mrs. Hall's, and I am not charged with having committed even one little murder, much less two. All I did was to assert my legal right to make a speech advising the strikers to be peaceful. That it was a legal as well as a moral right is pretty well proved by the fact that even a Jersey judge enjoined the sheriff of Bergen county from doing to anybody else what he had done to me. It is close on to four months since my arrest, but I have not yet been indicted by this speedy Jersey Justice which we read about. The prosecutor apparently has not the nerve to bring the case before a grand jury, much less an open court. On the other hand, political pressure, especially while the strike is on, prevents him from doing the decent thing—dismissing the case and releasing the bail. This is Jersey Justice.

Speaking of Passaic, it begins to look as if one by one the difficulties which have kept the United Textile Workers and the United Front Committee apart were being ironed out. Welsford has offered to eliminate himself from negotiations and a committee of sympathetic outsiders has been given by the United Front Committee full power to negotiate. To this result many individuals, not least among them Senator Borah, have contributed. The end is not yet, but the morale of the strikers is unbroke.

With A. F. of L. affiliation through the United Textile Workers they ought to win one of the most dramatic victories in recent labor history. Meanwhile, keep up the relief. The Emergency Committee, at 799 Broadway, New York, will be glad to receive it.

The failure of the subway strike in New York, as I have a lady pointed out, shows up the hollowness of Tammany Hall's professions of deep friendship with labor. It also has significance for the labor movement itself.

The strikers never affiliated with the A. F. of L. and they sorely missed the knowledge, experience, prestige and moral and financial support which A. F. of L. affiliation might have brought. For the failure of negotiations between the strikers and the A. F. of L. personalities on both sides were partly responsible. More responsible, however, was the craft organization of the street car workers. The subway strikers had belonged to a company union. They had worked together. They were striking together. But when it came to joining the A. F. of L. they found that not all of them could unite with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, but that they would have to be split up in several craft unions. On this rock negotiations broke. The strike, which was in its essence a hopeful revolt against the company unionism which the A. F. of L. hates, went on without A. F. of L. help. It was defeated. Company unionism won another victory.

This is not altogether an isolated case. We know of an important company union which would probably revolt and join the A. F. of L. if it would not have to be split up straightaway into craft unions. Such a state of affairs raises the question whether the A. F. of L. can make a winning fight against company unions without first dealing with the problem of craft organization. Historically, craft organization was the line of least resistance. It may still be the logical type of organization for most of the building trades, although they, too, have been cursed with jurisdictional disputes. It is not the logical type of organization for modern large-scale industries. The A. F. of L. itself has in its successful examples of industrial unionism among the miners and needle workers. It cannot fight company unionism without extending this principle of organization. There are some real difficulties in the way of consolidation of craft unions which it will require statesmanship to overcome. Not the least of these difficulties is the vested interest that officers naturally and inevitably acquire in their jobs. Too much is at stake to let these difficulties block the way to such reorganization as will be necessary if ever the A. F. of L. fight against company unions is to get beyond the paper stage. We do not want dual unionism in the United States. Neither do we want a great

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RELIGION IS NOT ATTACKED IN MEXICO

Exploitation of Peons by
Greedy Foreign Priests
Is Object of Calles
Campaign

By Roberto Haberman
(Representative, Mexican Federation
of Labor)

THE Constitution of Mexico is the expression of a hope. In this it is different from the constitutions of other countries. It is flexible and does not typify the rule of the dead. It looks, therefore, to the future rather than to the past.

The point of view of the revolutionists of 1854, who passed the law which the Calles government seeks to enforce, the law that the Church cannot own land in Mexico, was that the land of Mexico belongs to the peon. It was stolen from him by the Spaniards. It is the responsibility of the government to restore this land to the descendants of the original owners.

These lands occupied are not confiscated by the Calles government. The Church was illegally occupied these lands since 1854. The present government is merely enforcing the law which the Church has broken since that time. The land does not belong to the Church. It has belonged to the nation since 1854.

Of the 15,000,000 people in Mexico, 5,000,000 are liberals. Many Catholics are against the Church, although not against the Catholic faith. Moreover, the Church is divided against itself in other ways—the Mexican priests of the proletariat will be glad to side with the government.

A friend of mine, a man in the Mexican secret service, went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mexico City, the largest church edifice on this continent, which has 25 Spanish priests and three Mexicans.

He began to question one of the Mexican priests, who complained to him that all the rich masses, the rich marriages, confessions and baptisms went to the Spaniards, while he and the two Mexicans made only \$1.50 every other day at a very poor mass, on which sum they had to live. His torn shoes and ragged attire verified his story. After the secret service man had pined him with questions, the Mexican priest said: "You must be a detective?" and when the secret service man said no, the priest sighed and said: "I am sorry. I hoped you were a detective, because I know where there are some Spanish priests in hiding."

The labor movement in Mexico stands pledged to Calles because Calles stands for reform. He elected Calles to the presidency and received the first post in his Cabinet, that of Secretary of Commerce, Labor and Industry, held by the man who is the father, son and holy ghost of the labor movement, Luis N. Morones.

The Calles government, in which Morones is one of the most influential factors, has accomplished more for the people in its few years of existence than the Roman Catholic Church has done for the peons in hundreds of years. Religion is not responsible for the wretched condition of the peons, but the Roman Catholic hierarchy is.

The government has let a \$30,000,000 contract for irrigation; has built 2,000 schools; has established four short-term agricultural schools which are attended by 3,200 sons of peons; has established four new government banks where money is loaned at 8 to 9 per cent instead of 41 per cent.

With most of the lands of Mexico owned by the Roman Catholic Church, the peons lead lives of slavery. This

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Loses Job—Kills Self

WASHINGTON.—Notified by the chief clerk of his department that he was to be dropped because he had been absent without leave, Edward A. Brauning, 51, lithographer in the Geological Survey office, shot himself. He had become ill from the heat on July 4 and had been unable to work steadily afterward.

Secretary Work keeps the employees in the Interior Department, which includes the Geological Survey, under close watch as to their being at their desks on time and all the time.

Not Fighting Religion



President Calles of Mexico

ANTI-MUSSOLINI GROUP IS FORMING

Communists Who Split
Alliance Profess a
Change of Heart, but
Fail to Convince

AS A direct result of the withdrawal of the Socialists from the Anti-Fascist Alliance which lately has become undermined by Communist baring from within tactics, the Communists have suddenly changed their united front policy. While before their policy consisted of attacking and slandering all Italian labor leaders that were federated with them through the Anti-Fascist Alliance, now that the Socialists have exposed them they are shedding tears for a broken Anti-Fascist united front and even promise, through their weekly paper, that they will discontinue slandering the non-Communist labor leaders and the Nuovo Mondo, the Italian labor daily.

The Propaganda Committee of the Italian Socialists of New York and vicinity has issued a statement in which, while they note with a sense of satisfaction that their exposure of the Communists in the Anti-Fascist Alliance has caused such an unbelievable change of heart on the part of the Communists, they warn the trade unions and all Non-Communist elements that used to belong to the Anti-Fascist Alliance not to be impressed so deeply by this new crocodile-like attitude of the Communists. The statement in question reproduces extracts from an editorial which appeared in Nuovo Mondo of Sunday, July 11, against the leader of the Communists for his disruptive tactics, that, according to Nuovo Mondo, threatened the existence of the Anti-Fascist united front.

Matteotti Opposed Communists
The Socialist Committee, moreover, points out that even if the change of attitude on the part of the Communists were to be sincere, the fact still remains that there cannot be a united front between Socialist, trade unions Free Masons and Anti-Fascist radicals and the Communists on one side and the first group stands against any dictatorship, for liberty and for the rights of all minorities in any constitutional government, while the Communist openly declare that they are for dictatorship and for the suppression of civil liberties, once they get into power.

This fundamental difference between the two groups, the Socialist Committee goes on to say, renders their alliance incompatible. The statement of the Socialist Committee recalls that even Matteotti, the great apostle of Anti-Fascism, who sacrificed his life serving the cause of liberty before he was murdered by the Fascist, expressed his views against a united front with the Communists. The statement concluded by asserting that the only Anti-Fascist united front which can exist is the one that excludes the Communists.

New Alliance Forming
The Socialists are working to organize a united Anti-Fascist front of this kind. Already a Provisional Committee has been formed to call a

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BRITISH MISSION HERE SEEKING FUNDS

Ellen Wilkinson, Tillett
and Purcell Here to
Raise Money for Miners' Families

THE second woman member of the British Parliament to arrive in the United States within a week is here today in the person of Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite. In contrast to her predecessor, Lady Astor, who has come for a vacation in the fashionable society colonies of Maine and Rhode Island, Miss Wilkinson will, after a conference with President Green of the American Federation of Labor, make a beeline for the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

"This is no joyride or pleasure trip we are on," said Miss Wilkinson on her arrival. "As the Americans say, believe me, we would be a fine crowd if we did not endeavor to make this trip as economical as possible in view of the fact that the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is paying our expenses."

"I hope the Americans will not get the idea that we have come here to unburden ourselves of the miners' troubles. Nothing of the sort. We will not discuss the merits of the miners' case at all. Please make that clear. But we will plead for help for the miners' wives and children, especially the miners' babies. After our conference with President Green we will be guided by his advice."

Miss Wilkinson's quarters on the Berensmaria were in strange contrast with those of Lady Astor, who, accompanied by maids, had an upper deck suite on one of the finest liners, and when she sailed there were banks of flowers which filled half of one of her cabins. Miss Wilkinson had an inside stateroom which she shared with several other women down between the decks. As for flowers, she had let it be known that at present they are purely a luxury and that if any of her friends had a desire to send bouquets they were to forget the flowers and send the money to swell the fund for the aiding of the miners' families.

Miss Wilkinson is the smallest member of parliament, being several inches under five feet. She added a last word to her interview, vigorously shaking her shingled bright red locks: "And we will go back, second class too—please don't forget that—no matter how much money we collect here."

Miss Wilkinson is accompanied by Ben Tillett and A. A. Purcell, who, with her, comprise the miners' aid delegation of the Trade Union Congress, and by Robson, treasurer of the Durham miners; Harris, treasurer of the South Wales miners; Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire miners, and McKenna, secretary of the Scottish miners' federation.

The delegation was met at the pier by Miss Evelyn Preston, treasurer of the American British Miners' Relief Committee, of 799 Broadway, who will co-operate with the A. F. of L. in arranging for the delegation in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other States. Miss Preston has been associated with Miss Wilkinson in her Labor party work in England.

Chicago—Individual pickets silently walking with banners in front of Brennan's non-union restaurant in the Chicago loop were arrested by police, Local 865, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' union reports, but were not booked at the station.

Here for Miners



Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.

Jersey Textile Strikers to Elect New Officials; A. F. of L. to Accept Them

Committee Will Hold
Elections Independent
of Present Leadership, Is Plan

WASHINGTON.—Immediate steps toward affiliation of the Passaic textile strikers with the American Federation of Labor, through the United Textile Workers of America, were announced by W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the transfer committee appointed by the strikers, after a final conference with Senator Borah in Washington. Lauck and Borah were equally confident that affiliation would be followed by the negotiating of a union agreement with the mill owners.

"This committee," his statement said, "derives its authority directly from the textile workers now on strike. On the recommendation of the United Front Committee, the strikers voted in mass meeting to select a citizens' committee to take over the negotiations for settlement of the strike. The United Front Committee and the leader of the strike, Mr. Albert Weisbord, have withdrawn from the negotiations. This Citizens' Committee has been given plenary powers."

The instructions to the committee are:

1. To settle the strike through the mediation of Senator Borah or any other adjustment agency.
2. To bring about an affiliation of the union of the striking textile workers with the A. F. of L. through the U. T. W. A.

"In order to remove all obstacles to an affiliation with the A. F. of L. and to recognition of the union with the Passaic mill owners, the committee has been authorized to hold an independent election among the strikers, for the purpose of selecting officers and representatives of the union, as a basis of affiliation with the A. F. of L. and for negotiating with the mill owners. This election will insure the selection of officers and committees directly by the workers, without interference, and will serve to remove all claims that the organization is dominated by outside parties or interests."

"The proposals of employees which have been made for the settlement of the strike have been as follows:

1. Recognition of the union of the employees by the mill owners.
2. Joint conference between representatives of the union and the mill owners relative to restoration of wage cuts which precipitated the strike, and, in the event of disagreement, to submit the matter to arbitration.
3. Settlement of other matters in dispute by negotiation between representatives of the union and representatives of the mills.

"These being the fundamental conditions of settlement and powers of the committee, it has been deemed wise to take up first the matter of affiliation with the A. F. of L. and the reorganization of the union of striking textile workers in Passaic in an independent election."

"The first formal meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday morning in New York city. While no definite plans have been made, probably some of the administration of the former War Labor Board, who had practical experience during the war in such matters, will be retained to conduct the election of union officers and committees in Passaic. Prof. E. B. Woods of Dartmouth College, formerly chief administrator of the War Labor Board, has been asked to take personal charge of the election and is now considering the matter."

"The Citizens' Committee is constituted as follows: W. Jett Lauck, chairman; Henry T. Hunt, Miss Helen Todd and Frank P. Walsh."

President Green of the A. F. of L. is reported as pleased with the personnel of this Citizens' Committee, and as having no doubt that the road to a settlement is now open.

Chicago—Individual pickets silently walking with banners in front of Brennan's non-union restaurant in the Chicago loop were arrested by police, Local 865, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' union reports, but were not booked at the station.

Strike Mediator



Senator William E. Borah

CITY ARCHITECTS TO UNIONIZE

Board of Education Employees Join Lead of
Transportation Engineers

ARCHITECTS, draftsmen and engineers of the building bureau of the New York city Board of Education voted unanimously at a large mass meeting to seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and backing for their fight for increased pay.

Evans L. Gunther, president of the Architects and Engineers Association, will appoint the committee to approach the A. F. of L.

This group of city-employed workers follows the lead of engineers employed by the Board of Transportation who voted to enter the A. F. of L. Technical Workers Union a week ago.

POCKETBOOK MAKERS FORCE INDEPENDENT BOSSSES TO SIGN PACT

A vigorous campaign to round up all the independent shops as yet not signed up with the Pocketbook Makers' Union has been started. A large number of committees have been assigned to this special work.

The majority of the employers have signed up already either through the association or as independents. In these shops the workers gained a substantial increase in wages and a number of other important gains.

A number of independent shops have refrained from signing the agreement with the union because they insist upon concessions from the union, especially the right of the employer to work himself at the bench.

The union refuses to grant this taking the position that all work shall be done by workers, the employer devoting himself to the management of his business.

German Workers Will See Russia

MOSCOW.—According to a Berlin dispatch to the official newspaper Ivestia, a new German labor delegation of 50, composed chiefly of Social Democrats and trade union officials, was to leave Hamburg July 24 to visit the Soviet Union. A working women's delegation of 10 members was to follow in August.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other, but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred—Macaulay.

TIRE COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA BARED

Coolidge Will Support
Breaking of Independence
Pledge and
Economic Penetration

IF THE Philippines have hitherto found it exceedingly difficult to make the United States live up to her promise to grant the islands independence, they should realize that realization of their hopes is now next to impossible.

For the rubber interests of the United States, with the full support of President Coolidge and the Government's machinery, is set to definitely and irrevocably annex the islands as a huge rubber-growing plantation. The campaign has become so obvious that further attempts to conceal it have been abandoned. In the last few weeks developments have come with startling rapidity.

1. Carnal A. Thompson's visit to the Philippines as a personal envoy of the President has developed into a mission to study the details of rubber production in the Archipelago and, if possible, to jockey the domestic independence leaders into a "conciliatory" position.

2. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been working out a comprehensive program for the cultivation of Philippine rubber plantations.

3. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., following a conference with President Coolidge at the summer White House, announced that American capitalists are now ready to go into the enterprise if the Philippine land laws are amended to permit extensive land holdings for a period of at least seventy-five years. At present, no foreign corporation can own more than 2,500 acres. It is proposed to raise the limit to 500,000 acres for periods of 75 years.

4. Following the Firestone-Coolidge conference, the President took a little more time from his "undisturbed vacation" to let it be known that the Administration fully endorses and will lend all encouragement to the rubber corporation's ambitions as revealed by Mr. Firestone.

5. The rubber companies, with no attempt at disguise, are agitating every part of their own and associated industries to rally behind the movement to break our pledge to the Philippines and, instead of freedom, bind them tight in the chains of economic penetration backed by Government support.

Documents intended for distribution among leaders of the rubber and auto industry have come into the hands of The New Leader.

One is a statement issued by William O'Neill, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company, under the heading, "Philippines Out of Rubber Picture Until U. S. Acts." Mr. O'Neill betrays the rubber interests' impatience for the repudiation of the independence pledge.

This statement follows:

Philippines Out of Rubber Picture Until U. S. Acts

"In all this talk about production of rubber in the Philippines the discussions thus far seem to miss the real point," says William O'Neill, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company. "No one doubts that there are large areas in the Philippine Islands where rubber can be readily grown. As a matter of fact, some is already being grown there. The real point governing the development of the islands that came to us when Admiral Dewey fought the naval battle of Manila, in 1898, is more political than economic."

"Just as the United States promised to set Cuba free—and did so—after the Spanish-American War, freedom and independence for the Philippines was promised just as soon as the people of the islands should prove themselves capable of self-government. This country justified its seizure of Spanish colonies and dependencies in 1898 by an open declaration that it sought no expansion outside the borders of the United States, and fought only to free people who had

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TIRE COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA BARED

Coolidge Will Support Breaking of Independence Pledge and Economic Penetration

(Continued from page 1)

been oppressed under Spanish rule. "Now, there are two distinct types of inhabitants of the Philippines. One type consists of savage or semi-savage tribes scattered among the islands; the other consists of those of Spanish descent or connection, who make up the political force. They center at Manila and their influence spreads throughout the archipelago. They remember very keenly the promise of Uncle Sam that the Philippines shall be free, that they shall be set up as an independent government, and are continually bombarding Washington for a fulfillment of the old promise. They insist that they are capable of self-government now. Apparently, Washington does not agree that the assimilation of the savage tribes has been complete, or that it would be at all safe, even for the Filipinos themselves, to set them up in business for themselves. Japan is watching, and all the European Powers, for 'The Islands' is a very important strategic point on the world map. Another World War might easily follow hasty action by the United States or a repudiation of our national pledge to the world.

"So, while we wait, and the Filipinos clamor, there is delay in the Philippine part of the working out of the problem of a greater and less restricted rubber supply. Capital, interested in producing Philippine rubber, WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT WILL BE THERE BEFORE RISKING ITS MILLIONS. The political Filipinos who have restricted the areas that may be cultivated—as for rubber—to 2,500 acres, do not want to let down the bars to lease or purchase of larger holdings, for fear that, once outside capital is entrenched, the chances of Filipino independence will go glimmering.

"Even if Filipino rubber is developed and the Philippines set free, we of the United States will still be dealing with a foreign sovereignty. It will not be American rubber. If we keep the Philippines, a grave point involving American integrity, a hint that we are out for world empire, will arise.

"So long as the question is not settled; so long as our government does not act or make a public declaration of our purpose and policy to all the world, we can hope for very little help in crude rubber from the Philippines.

"The political uncertainty is the only bar to rubber development in the islands. It is the biggest bar to the solution of the problem that still gives Great Britain and Holland a practical monopoly of the world's high-grade rubber supply—in Malaya Land. Everyone seems to be dodging that real issue now. Few, if any, writers mention it, yet there can be little or no hope of Philippine rubber until the question is settled—and settled for good."

The hopes and intentions of the rubber interests were even more cynically revealed in an earlier statement by the General Tire and Rubber Company, makers of Goodyear tires, published in The New Leader of May 8, this year. At that time a statement circulated among the rubber trade leaders said: "If Uncle Sam will forget his promise of Philippine independence, change land laws and permit the importation of coolies for clearing land, planting and tending trees, it is apparent that immense areas in the Philippines can be devoted to high-grade rubber cultivation."

"Rubber May Cause Next War," was the heading on this earlier statement, which then proceeded:

"It is within the bounds of possibilities that this business of supplying the world with enough crude rubber may be the cause of the next world war, for all the powers are watching the island group in the Pacific over which the United States has established a protectorate."

Capmakers Force Jobbers to Organize; Association Gives In

For the first time the jobbers have gotten together and organized an association. The fight of the striking capmakers to force recognition by the jobbers of their responsibility in the industry has at last borne first fruit.

The jobbers, who had been holding aloof in an attitude of indifference, have been forced to associate themselves into an organization to meet the heavier and heavier attacks of the union.

The first step presages the next, which will be an agreement with the union, in the opinion of union officials. Unofficially, the jobbers' association declared that it would not deal with the capmakers' union, but this was expected.

On Friday, meetings of the union

ratified the agreement with the manufacturers' association. The agreement follows closely that adopted for the independent shops, and thus all the shops, those doing business for the jobbers as well as those which do not, are unionized.

However, in as much as the jobbers still refuse to deal with the union, the shops of the association, those manufacturers which work for the jobbers, are still empty and the strikers continue to bring pressure to bear on the jobbers to give in.

No new development followed the signing up with the association houses, but the formation of the jobbers' association showed a straw which would indicate some sort of action in the near future.

ALL CLASSES GIVE TO MILK FUND

Concert Will Be Held at Coney Island Stadium August 28th

BESIDES scores of musicians, singers and other artists who have volunteered to appear in the benefit entertainment to be given August 28 in the Coney Island Stadium to raise funds to buy milk for the children of Passaic, the milk fund is being contributed to by many New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore social leaders and professional men and women throughout the United States. Clara Michelson, executive secretary of the Milk Fund Committee at 799 Broadway, said yesterday:

Among those who have come to the aid of the children, it was said, are: Henry Morganthau, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Starr Jordan, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston; Prof. John Graham Brooks and Mrs. Brooks; Powers, Hapgood; Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley, Mass.; Inez Haynes Lewin, Mary E. McDowell of Chicago; Blahop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh; Max H. Dix, Cannes, France; Caroline La Monte; George Burnham of Philadelphia; James W. Bayard of Philadelphia; John S. Codman, Boston; Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church; Dr. A. A. Brill; Mrs. Arthur J. Slade; Miss Anna M. W. Pennings of Philadelphia; Sarah M. Havens of Baltimore; Charles K. Ovington, R. Fulton Cutting; Alice Duer Miller and Lawrence Langner.

"Through the contributions of these and many other prominent persons the committee has up till now been able to supply the thousands of infants and children in Passaic with a daily ration of milk and bread," said Mrs. Michelson, "and we have thereby kept many of them from what might otherwise have been serious suffering during these hot days of summer. To assure a continuation of this aid through the rest of the summer, however, the committee has planned the Coney Island Stadium concert and some of the best New York musicians, singers and other artists have volunteered their services to assure its success.

It was said that the Passaic Children's Milk Fund Committee, collaborative with the General Relief Committee, has been maintaining five milk stations in the tenement districts of Passaic and nearby New Jersey mill towns.

Recently a wealthy farmer near Passaic, William Garber, volunteered the indefinite use of a six-acre farm to be used as a playground by the children and the committee has equipped it with milk and lunch booths, swings, shower baths and other playground paraphernalia. It was said that more than 3,000 small children are fed and entertained at the playground daily.

Farmer-Labor Summer School Ends 9-Day Course

Idaho Springs, Colo.—Excellent instruction in a great variety of labor subjects characterized the Colorado Farmer-Labor summer school, which closed its nine-day session at Idaho Springs recently. Worker education, cooperation, the race problem, labor economics, public speaking, labor history and labor poetry were the principal themes.

OHIO FEDERATION MEETS

Wisconsin State Labor Also Holds Annual Sessions—Militarism Hit

AKRON, O.—Ohio trade unionists marched into the stronghold of America's most bitter anti-union industry and held the 43d annual convention of their State Federation of Labor in the shadow of Akron's huge rubber factories. Another shadow, cast by Ohio's 35,000 unemployed miners who formerly constituted the backbone of the movement, darkened the convention.

Affiliated unions were unanimously urged to contribute to the relief fund for the locked-out British miners. Sacco and Vanzetti were given cheer by another unanimous resolution backing efforts to secure a new trial. Dominick Venturato, an Ohio union coal-digger, framed on a murder charge during the 1932 strike, was assured that the Federation would continue its pardon efforts.

The interstate commerce commission was asked to discontinue discriminating in favor of non-union West Virginia and Kentucky against union Ohio in setting freight rates on coal.

Although the convention urged local unions to organize the unorganized, it took no action in the Akron rubber situation. With the building trades badly disorganized, the street car men just defeated in a strike and other crafts hardly functioning, the Akron labor movement faces demoralization unless the big tire firms are organized. A small union is affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. The rubber workers are smarting under repeated wage cuts and bad working conditions.

John Frey, editor of the Molders State Journal was re-elected president of the State Federation by acclamation.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—With the reelection of Henry Ohl, Jr., president and J. J. Handley secretary-treasurer and of the entire executive board, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor adjourned its 34th annual convention. It will meet at Wausau next July.

The convention denounced the citizens military training camps as a plot to train the youth who would then be "expected to serve as cannon fodder in the next war."

Private armies raised by Wisconsin bankers for their private purposes were also denounced as accessories to private armed dictatorships and as having as their ultimate purpose "opposition to organized labor." Gov. Blaine was commended for his opposition to those gunmen.

The convention urged revision of the Volstead act and retention of the mayor-council system of city government. It authorized a department of education and refused to adopt a resolution demanding prohibition of women workers in metal polishing rooms. It held that if such work was unsanitary and dangerous there should be protection for men as well as women workers, but that organized labor could not at this late date prohibit women from entering industry.

Eight Freedom of Speech Violations in June, Civil Liberties Union Reports

Eight instances of interference with freedom of speech and assembly are recorded in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union for June. A meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense to protest the deportation of three Portuguese anarchists was forbidden by the chief of police of Fall River, Mass. New York City police broke up a street meeting of the International Labor Defense. Trenton, N. J., police prevented a Sacco-Vanzetti defense meeting because "it might result in a demonstration." Ku Klux Klan members were forbidden by city officials to parade in Jersey City, N. J., Cleveland and Philadelphia. The New York City Board of Education denied the second application of the American Civil Liberties Union for a free speech meeting in the Stuyvesant High School. Dr. Samuel Crothers and Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School were among the speakers who denounced Mayor Nichols' censorship of meetings at a protest gathering in the Old South Meeting House in Boston.

ANTI-FASCISTI INTERNATIONAL FOUNDED

Nine Countries Represented in Sessions in Vienna—Socialists Take Leading Part

ATTEMPTS by the militant reactionary organizations of Germany, Austria, Hungary and some other European countries to get together to wage war upon the Socialist and Republican movements have not amounted to much, so far as promoting the aims of their proponents is concerned, but they have had the effect of making the leaders of the various fighting labor organizations of Europe see the need of international unity on their part.

On July 12, in the Socialist-ruled city of Vienna, representatives of the militant anti-Fascist bodies of Austria, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Poland, and of the Socialist and Labor International and the Socialist Youth International, met under the chairmanship of Julius Deutsch, former Socialist Minister of Defense in the Austrian Government, and now head of the wonderfully well organized Republican Defense League of Austria, and resolved to found an international commission of defense against Fascism.

Julius Deutsch was elected chairman of this international commission, and its headquarters will be in Vienna. Most of the organization work will be done by the Austrian Republican Defense League. Steps will be taken at once to enlist the active support of the Socialist and Labor International, the Lucerne Sports International and the Socialist Youth International and of militant anti-Fascist organizations all over Europe. The co-operation of the Sports International and the Youth International is counted of special importance, as the athletic young folk of the labor movement form the backbone of the fighting groups in the different countries that have already put the would-be blackshirts on the defensive.

It was the consensus of the speakers at the Vienna meeting that enough words had been poured forth on the evils of Fascism during the past few years by Socialists and Liberals all over the world and that it was time to effect an international organization of action whose various national units would be able to defend Republican institutions with force whenever necessary. It was pointed out that the lesson of Italy must not be allowed to go unheeded and that the workers of all countries must be prepared to nip in the bud any attempt by the reactionaries to emulate the Mussolini march on Rome. In fact, reports by the representatives of the labor defense groups in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Latvia and Czechoslovakia showed that the would-be reactionary dictators of those countries had already lost much of their enthusiasm in the face of the rapid organization of big bodies of militant young republicans ready for any emergency.

While deprecating the use of force, in principle, the representatives of the anti-Fascist organizations declared that, in practice, it would be folly for the Socialists and Republicans of Europe to lie down and allow the reactionaries, possibly with the benevolent approval of some of the so-called Republican Governments, to crush labor and democracy under the iron heel.

LITHUANIANS ENJOY A LIBERAL REGIME

As the result of the victory of the Social Democrats and Populists over the Clerical reaction in Lithuania in the May elections, that war-born republic is reported in the European Socialist press as enjoying a really liberal regime.

After years of oppression, the people are breathing freely once more, the state of siege has been lifted, censorship of the mails abolished and the host of political prisoners set at liberty. And the courts have evidently understood the meaning of the elections, as the trial of ninety-three radical labor and peasant leaders on charges of conspiracy, etc., begun by the Clerical Government, some time before the election, has ended with the acquittal of all the defendants and a virtual apology by the judges.

The new government, headed by Premier Siesewicius, a Populist, is made up of Populists and Socialists, as a special Socialist party convention, held June 7, declared for participation, provided that political prisoners were released and other progressive measures adopted. The vice-president of the Seimas, Engineer Kalris, is a Socialist. The president, Dr. Staugaitis, is a Populist, as is the new president of the republic, Dr. Kazimier Grinins. While the twenty-three Populists and fifteen Socialists are running a minority government, as the total membership of the Seimas is eighty-five, they are practically assured of the support of the racial minority members and the five deputies from Memel Land. The clerical opposition has only thirty deputies.

"Learn what is true, in order to do what is right," is the summing up of the whole duty of man, for all who are unable to satisfy their mental hunger with the east wind of authority—Huxley.

Edward I. Hannah Praises New Leader As Great Aid to Labor Movement

INTERNATIONAL UNION
Rammermen, Pavers, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick
Pavers—Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, Asphalt
Workers and Road Builders

Edward I. Hannah, General Secretary and Treasurer
336 East 59th Street, New York City

To the Editor of the New Leader:

Dear Sir:

I feel that The New Leader could be of tremendous help to the Organized Labor movement if the membership of Organized Labor would take an interest in the paper, as it could be used as a medium for transmitting to the public the true facts and policies of the labor movement, and show Labor's side in any controversy or strike existing in the ranks or in the industrial field.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDWARD I. HANNAH,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

ANTI-MUSSOLINI GREEN SAYS A.F.L. GROUP IS FORMING

Communists Who Split Alliance Profess a Change of Heart, but Fail to Convince

(Continued from page 1)

meeting of all known Communists Anti-Fascist elements to proceed to the creation of a real united front that will have also to include American radicals and liberals, as the Socialists aver that American public opinion must be arrayed against the Fascist tyranny in Italy, which receives its main support from the American Wall Street money kings.

In the meantime, profound disgust is expressed by Italian unionists because of an editorial in the Communist weekly "Il Lavoratore," of July 24, under the caption of "Beckerman the Deceiver." The editorial outrages all sense of decency and fairness in controversy by presenting a picture of President Hillman and Beckerman at a meeting of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cooper Union that has its source in the malice of the writer and nothing else. The editorial is considered a further evidence of the impossibility of co-operation with the Communists.

"Beckerman the Deceiver" The editorial, which is causing much comment in Italian labor circles, reads as follows:

"BECKERMAN THE DECEIVER"

"Last Monday a vote was taken on the agreement between the union and the manufacturer. In general the mass of organized workers were against these new signs of false collaboration. The most important gathering was held at Cooper Union. We went to the spot to see what was going on. Beckerman, Hillman and company had prepared the meeting well. Inside the meeting place and outside and in surrounding places we could see policemen and gangsters. This damn gang had been charged with the 'order of refusing admission to all those who were or looked to be progressive. At the side places in the hall hundreds of gangsters walked up and down in a threatening and provoking way, doing that which in Italy is performed by the black shirts.

The first speaker is Hillman, the gentleman who dines with the bosses. He was applauded by the gangsters and policemen. The masses were silent. The speech was full of hatred against the left wingers, whom he defined as the union disrupters. (Applause from the gangsters and policemen.) Also the unmerited Catalanetti spoke. In his ignorance he said nothing. The workers raised objection and he had to finish hurriedly. Beckerman, the big Beckerman, the Mussolini Beckerman, spoke against the Communists. This most reactionary, moreover, said that the Communists were equal to the Fascists because they were seeking power. He refused the floor to those who asked for it and his gangsters were ever ready to break the bones of those who wanted to speak in opposition.

"When the vote was taken the policemen and gangsters voted 'Yes.' The masses answered 'No.' Thereupon Fascisti Beckerman declared the agreement as accepted.

"This Beckerman who has become big, thanks to Hillman's assistance and to the terror of the paid filibust, stings.

"And those who supported are worthy of our deep contempt."

Poor Children Hot Weather Victims

BALTIMORE—An appeal for funds to save babies and particularly babies of poor families from death due to hot weather, has been issued by a Baltimore committee, since 24 babies died in the city in one week.

"Most frequently death knocks at the doors of the poor for their children," says the appeal. "In many instances they are under-nourished and living under unhealthful conditions."

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything—Stearns.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

labor organization, impotent in the face of such opportunity as was presented by the discontent in the ranks of the slave union which the Interborough Transit Company forced on its workers.

With all my heart, I hope that some way can be found in Mexico to terminate the acute religious controversy on terms that will at once preserve religious freedom and protect the country against the power of a reactionary clericalism. Meanwhile, the pressure from Catholic sources for some sort of action from the U. S. is disquieting. Neither in international law nor in justice has the U. S. reason to intervene. The withdrawal of recognition which some Catholics have asked would be a form of intervention. At this juncture the lifting of the embargo against the shipment of arms to Mexico, which other Catholics have asked, would be a direct encouragement to armed rebellion. The church believes in spiritual forces. Let the church trust to spiritual powers and not to the sword in this crisis.

Everybody knows that the political pressure that the Catholic church can exert on even a non-Catholic president is very great. It should be counteracted by contrary pressure. Wherever our sympathies may lie in this Mexican quarrel, American intervention would be a crime. American Catholics who talk in bellicose terms about Mexico will have themselves to blame if it increases the unwillingness of Americans who hate the Ku Klux Klan and all religious bigotry, to see in the presidential chair a man whose foreign policy might be shaped even to the extent of intervention by direct ecclesiastical pressure from the church to which he belongs.

Just when I am feeling sorry for the French taxpayers and remembering our debt to Lafayette and all that sort of thing, I read something about French imperialism in Syria and the destruction of a third of Damascus and my blood begins to boil. Why should we make it even indirectly and morally a little easier for France to practice her abominable misgovernment in Syria, a misgovernment which disgraces the whole mandate system of the League of Nations, by forgiving her war debts? It is quite true that many other American and French interests besides the costly French imperialism in Syria must enter into any fair consideration of the debt problem. Nevertheless, real statesmanship in handling the debts might, we suspect, find a way to suggest to the French government that its case would be better in American eyes if it would at once bring about a decent and honorable peace in Syria.

We Americans, however, cannot criticize foreign imperialism without remembering our own. President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special commissioner, Carmi Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The younger Firestone, according to the newspapers, has been telling the President that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 500,000 acres—well over 700 square miles—instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. I don't believe that anything of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber. Twenty-five hundred acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the co-operative principle, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, I cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with Great Britain, which is unthinkable, we shall be able to buy British rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and in the long run over-development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are now arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for American prices as our American producers. If we sell our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

Waterways Must Solve the Railway Congestion, Says Secretary Hoover

Minneapolis, Aug. 2.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a speech here on the need for a fully developed water transportation system in the United States, said that it will be far cheaper to provide deep waterways from the Atlantic through the Great Lakes and from the Gulf all the way up the Mississippi, than to build the additional railways that will be needed in the next 25 years.

He estimated that 40,000,000 additional population must be served by American rail and water transportation by 1960.

Mr. Hoover said he was advised by his engineers that for \$125,000,000 the Mississippi can be made into a completed deep waterway throughout. He believed it too early to forecast the cost of the shipway from the Lakes to the Atlantic. In view of the huge annual income of the American people, and the probable economic benefits, he considered this a safe investment. "Already our great railroad gateways and terminals are showing signs of congestion," he declared. "Their traffic in 25 years has grown from 114 billion ton miles to 338 billion ton miles. At a much less rate of increase we must within another quarter century provide for expansion of facilities to handle at least double what we are moving today. Our present railways will obviously be inadequate to meet that task.

"The expansion of railway terminals to accommodate this growth will be accomplished at enormously increased cost because of the increase of land values. Waterways go far to solve the problem of increased terminals and crowded streets."

It matters less to a man where he is born than where he can live—Turkish proverb.

Socialism is not the government of men. It is the administration of things.—William Morris.

UNION OFFICERS, ATTENTION! THE NEW MANHATTAN CASINO

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IS A 100 PER CENT. UNION HALL!
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BAKERY UNIONS CONSIDER UNITY

Confectionery Workers' International to Take Up Matter at Coming Convention Here

THE question of amalgamation is being made an issue of importance by the organized bakery workers of Greater New York in both organizations, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union and the Amalgamated Food Workers.

A convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union will meet August 9 in New York city.

The New York Joint Executive Board of the International Union has sent the following letter to the Amalgamated Food Workers:

"New York City, July 11.

"The Amalgamated Food Workers, Dear Brethren:

"The Joint Executive Board of Greater New York at its regular meeting, after hearing a report submitted by Brother Joseph Olaf of Local No. 169, instructed me to send you the following letter:

"The Joint Executive Board considers its duty toward the membership of the locals it represents as well as the whole.

"I am to remind you, brothers, at this time of the necessity of amalgamation of all bakery workers of the city.

"With our convention in this city four weeks from today, it is our desire, that the delegates take it up and act upon.

"It is our sincere desire that one strong organization of bakery workers should be established in this city to be able to fight the battle of organized labor against capital.

"In the name of the rank and file of the bakery workers we appeal to you to take up the question of amalgamation and act upon immediately.

"Trusting for favorable answer, I am with best wishes,

"By order of the Joint Executive Board,

"Fraternal yours,

(Signed) "John H. Hesse, Secretary."

To this communication the Executive Quorum of the Amalgamated Food Workers replied as follows:

"New York, N. Y., July 27, 1926.

"We beg to be permitted to state our position on this question to your General Executive Board and to the convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union which is to convene in the early part of August in New York city.

"We hope that this communication will be given proper consideration in the aforementioned respective bodies, and should the General Executive Board or the convention pass favorably on your proposition of amalgamation our organization will be ready to immediately take up negotiations looking toward amalgamation.

"Further we have also favorably decided for joint conference between the bakery workers' local unions of New York city of your esteemed organization and our bakery local unions in order to leave nothing undone to bring about a speedy successful conclusion in our amalgamation work. In regard to this we expect that your Joint Board will take this matter up and trust it will give it favorable consideration."

Tourist Club Hike

Sunday, August 8, we hike to the camp of the Followers of the Trail, Ardsley, N. Y., about a mile from the Putnam Division of the New York Central railroad on one of the picturesque estates that abound in this paradise of the master class. Bring food for one day, blankets and bathing suits. On Saturday evening there will be a lecture with illustrated views in the community tent of the camp. The lantern slides have been photographed within a radius of 100 miles of New York City and depict nature in its various stages of development. Meeting place, northwest corner 42d street and Lexington avenue. Time, 4:15 p. m. (Saturday afternoon). Fare, \$1.75. Walking time, about one hour. Leader, Philip Berger.

MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

AT THE

Road to Freedom Camp

Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th

Picnic, Outdoor Games

Beginning at 2 P. M.

Concert, Entertainment and Bonfire

from 8 P. M. till Morning

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8th

CAMP FORUM

"The General Strike"

P. QUINLAN, ELIZABETH GURLEY

FLYNN and RICHARD BRAZIER

CAMP TAMIMENT

NOW OPEN

FOREST PARK, PA.

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 8tuy, 3094 Phone, Stroudsburg 71

Boston Raincoat Makers Will Strike; N. Y. Local Aids Them

Monday, p. m., August 2.—Announcement has just been made that at a conference between Morris Sigman, president, and Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, steps were taken to call a general strike of raincoat makers in Boston on August 15. Hochman is in charge of the organization work at Boston.

Simultaneously, the raincoat workers of New York Local 20 have voted an additional donation of one thousand dollars to help out their fellow-workers of Boston. Including the two thousand dollars which have been contributed by Local 20 within the past few weeks, this makes a total of three thousand dollars to enable the raincoat workers to unionize their trade in the Hub City completely.

MINERS' CHILDREN VICTIMIZED

School Records Reveal Little Ones From Coal Homes Are Underweight

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—One way of seeing that all's not right in the soft coal mine fields is to go over Mrs. Richard Gilbert's records of school children's examinations from Hawk Run and other mine towns around Phillipsburg in central Pennsylvania. Seven and 10 per cent. underweight children coming from these mine homes. Some as much as 28 pounds under normal. Out of 47 children examined in one month, 11 have had to have immediate tonsil operations.

Richard Gilbert is secretary of District 2, United Mine Workers, and has been since 1899. His wife, after raising her own family, has spent the last nine and a half years in tuberculosis prevention work, chiefly among miners' families.

Hawk Run is one of those wretched, ugly mine communities. It is at the head of a valley of smiling farm lands leading down to Phillipsburg, a town of considerable size. Hawk Run and adjoining Morrisdale are non-union now, though others in the district are still adhering to the Jacksonville agreement. The few men who have work in the non-union towns are supposed to be on the 1917 scale. The company promised them full time to get them to break. But one day's work a week is all they have; occasionally two.

"What are you going to do?" Mrs. Gilbert asks the miners and their wives. Some of them answer: "We'll have to wait until April when the big fight comes and then go back about a speedy successful conclusion in our amalgamation work. In regard to this we expect that your Joint Board will take this matter up and trust it will give it favorable consideration."

A 15-year-old Polish lad who went to the Phillipsburg dispensary with Mrs. Gilbert is fairly typical. His voice is husky. He has frequent colds and sore throat. His tonsils should be out. The family of nine live and sleep in two rooms. From the baby up they drink coffee instead of milk. "He seems cheaper in the short run economy the miners must practice, even though milk and health are cheaper in the long run."

A pretty little 11-year-old Polish girl was coughing violently when Mrs. Gilbert came to her tiny company house in a row of identical little gray buildings. The child looked feverish. She was too sick to be examined that day. She sat with her older sister on the little porch, looking out across the railroad track, the slate dump, the tippie looming black across the sky, the mine entry.

I. W. W. WILL HOLD PICNIC SEPTEMBER 5

The members of the I. W. W. of Greater New York have arranged a picnic at Harmony Park, Grasmere, Staten Island, on Sunday, September 5 (Labor Day Eve). Dancing, sports and all sorts of amusements are on the program. Admission, 50 cents; the proceeds of the picnic are for the Italian and Spanish organs of the I. W. W.

All our liberties are due to men who, when their conscience has compelled them, have broken the laws of the land.—Dr. Clifford.

RELIGION IS NOT ATTACKED IN MEXICO

Exploitation of Peons by Greedy Foreign Priests Is Object of Calles Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

slavery must be abolished. The peons actually have been taught by the Spanish priests that they have no right to own land, that it is sinful for any but the Church to own it. The Mexican Federation of Labor issued pamphlets to the peons showing a picture of Christ blessing a man at the plow on his own land.

The rebellion of the Indian, like that of the government, is not against the Catholic faith but against the Church as organized in Mexico. During the many, many years of the unspeakable horrors of slavery, the Church never once raised its voice to defend the workers or the peons. The usual routine of work on the hacienda for the peon, until the present government came into effect, was something like this:

The church bells would ring at sunrise, and the sun rises very early in the tropics, to send the peons to work. At sunset the bells rang again to call the peons back from work, and the sun sets late in the tropics.

During the day on most of the haciendas the Simon Legrees, the foremen, besides whipping the peons at will, would now and then issue to them small metal checks. On Sundays when the peons went to the casa grande, the main office, these checks were cashed—they were the number of lashings the holder was to receive. What life is this for human beings to have inflicted on them in the name of Christ the Carpenter?

Afterwards, with bleeding bodies and broken spirits, the peons went to mass. When mass was over, in the name of some saint, they had to work the rest of the day for some priest or for the church, cutting wood, painting, repairing. Remember, these peons make up the bulk of the population of the United States of Mexico.

I cannot stress too strongly the fact that there is religious freedom in Mexico. A man may worship in private as he sees fit, but the Church and the State must and will be separated. The government is pledged to it. The people are deeply religious and will remain so, but the Church, dominated by Spain, has got to get out of politics and stay out.

"When the Indians were made free in Yucatan, in the spring of 1915," I was told that in some places the first act to test their freedom was to climb the church steeple and destroy the bells, the same bells that used to wake them up early in the morning.

In practically all the churches of Yucatan the Indians destroyed and burned all the saints that made them work extra on Sundays, and where the saints were painted on the walls they scraped the walls. I have never seen such thorough destruction as that of the interior of the churches in Yucatan.

About four years ago I went again to Yucatan. The Governor at the time, Felipe Carrillo, had just signed a law passed by the Legislature limiting the number of priests in Yucatan to 16. It seemed an odd number to me and I asked the Governor why did he not limit the number to 12, 18, 24 or some such round number.

Carrillo answered me that 16 priests were enough for a population of 350,000, if they would only stick to their business of saving souls. That the Legislature of the State, which had much more to do than the Church, because the members of it had to look after the affairs of the same population on earth, such as distribution of lands, making labor and other laws, accepting or resisting graft, fighting political intrigues, etc., that this Legislature had only 16 members, and he thought that it was a 50-50 proposition—16 representatives on earth, 16 in heaven.

I thought it worth while during the three years I spent in Yucatan to study this remarkable phenomenon. Here were people that were Catholics and subjected to the church for 400 years or more—people whose only social outlet was the church. I began to look into the kind of propaganda that was used by the leaders of the revolution to bring this remarkable result about. Here was a people that were intensely religious, but whom you could not get into a church at the point of a gun.

In Chicago I finished my talk the same way that Felipe Carrillo, that great man of Mexico, who was assassinated on January 3, 1924. He was speaking one day in the village of Espita to thousands of Indians, because men, and women, and children dropped work for miles around to come to listen to their saviour, Felipe Carrillo.

He was speaking on the church and religion to a religious people. He ended his speech, saying:

"In the name of God, God who is love, you had to work from sunrise to sunset; in the name of Jesus, Jesus the Son of God, Jesus the Carpenter, Jesus the Humble, you were beaten instead of being paid; in the name of Mary, Mary the Mother of God, Mary the Virgin, your wives were outraged and your daughters seduced by the hacendados; in the name of the Holy Ghost you were ragged, you were hungry, you were miserable. Today, in the name of the devil, you have your lands, you have your homes, you have liberty."

And that whole mob of Indians shouted: "Viva el Diablo!—Long live the Devil!"

Jersey Justice Speeds Up



Workers Prepared to Teach Jobbers Sanity, Sigman Says

By Morris Sigman
President of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The strike of the 40,000 cloakmakers is one month old this week. It is conceded by all parties involved in it that the tie-up of production caused by this strike has been as nearly complete as it is possible to achieve. On the whole, it has been a very orderly and peaceful strike.

The fifth week of the strike finds the original contending sides practically in the same position as on the day the strike went into effect. The Jobbers' group, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, still persists in refusing to assume responsibility for work conditions in the shops of its sub-manufacturers. The association of the "insiders," the Industrial Council, is just as unwilling to confer with the union on the program of demands submitted to them. The strikers, of course, are determined not to yield an inch of ground until their terms are met.

These terms include, first, a limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers by jobbers, in order to avoid cut-throat competition in a market "ready saturated with contractors, to cloak the spread of the old-time sweat shop, and to insure steadier employment in shops under union conditions and an equitable division of work in 'slack' seasons among these contractors or shops. Second, a guarantee of 36 weeks of employment in the year, 17 weeks during the spring season and 19 during the fall season. (In the Cleveland cloak market, under the agreement with the union, the cloak manufacturers guarantee the workers 40 weeks annually.) Third, a forty-hour week, to spread out employment in this highly seasonal industry which in 1925 yielded less than an average of 30 weeks of work.

The demands also include an improvement of the features already introduced in 1924—the joint unemployment insurance fund, the "Prosanis" health label, and a new minimum wage scale, more nearly commensurate with the demands of the workers' family budget, the skill of the workers employed in the trade, and the ever-increasing seasonality of the industry.

The cloakmakers are confident that they will win this strike, and by their program introduce sanity and orderliness in this chaotic and wasteful industry.

It may take many more weeks before the jobbers and manufacturers are brought to see the soundness of the workers' terms; the workers are prepared for it. The two hundred million dollars' worth of cloaks manufactured each fall in the New York market cannot be manufactured in any other market. Neither Boston, nor Chicago, nor Baltimore, as the local manufacturers admit, can help the strike-bound firms in New York to make up their merchandise. The workers know also that this talk by the "insiders" manufacturers and jobbers, that they would rather lose this season than concede the terms of the union, is utter piffle. They have heard this talk before in the strikes of 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1924, during the first six weeks of the strike, only to have later reached a settlement wholly satisfactory at that time to the strikers.

If the manufacturers and the jobbers would take the trouble to read a page of cloak industry history, they would quickly realize that it would be better for their own welfare and for the welfare of the industry, if instead of employing blind obstinacy, they would meet the demands of their workers in a spirit of industrial sanity and a sincere desire to mend the ills which are harassing the cloak industry of our city.

Workmen's Circle Branches Of Hudson County, N. J., To Aid Passaic Strikers

The Hudson County branches of the Workmen's Circle are making a campaign to aid the Passaic strikers. A committee representing all the branches in the county has been working for the past month with wonderful results.

The committee sent circulars through the Jewish newsmen, asking for old, discarded clothes and household articles, which will help the strikers. The results were very encouraging. All New Leader readers who have clothing they wish to donate are asked to communicate with I. Siedlitzky, 772 Newark avenue, Jersey City, or phone Montgomery 3428.

Whenever there is an ascendant class, a large portion of the morality of the country emanates from its class interests and its feelings of class superiority.—Mill.

SOCIALIST PARTY PUTS BRAKES ON PAUL-BONCOUR

Participation of Socialists as Delegates to League Up to International

During his activities as French delegate to the League of Nations J. Paul-Boncour, the eloquent lawyer among whose recent clients are ex-Crown Prince Carol of Rumania and the ex-Duchess Militza of Mecklenburg, has frequently aroused the apprehensions of his fellow members of the Socialist Party by displaying what they considered a spirit not in accord with the principles of the Socialist movement.

It was charged that he was more of a Frenchman than an internationalist and that in his legal work all cases looked alike to him. This question was raised at the recent national convention of the party at Clermont-Ferrand, but no action was taken to discipline Boncour.

But on July 18 the Permanent Administrative Commission of the Socialist Party, at a plenary session, adopted a resolution fathered by Leon Blum and A. Bracke putting the matter of Socialists being allowed to represent Governments on the League of Nations up to the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International and recommending that no Socialist be permitted to accept such an appointment by a bourgeois Government.

This resolution was aimed so definitely at Paul-Boncour that his ardent supporter, Pierre Renaudel, promptly resigned as a French member of the S. L. I. Executive Committee, which will have this meeting before it at its September session in Zurich.

The majority of the French Socialists appear to think that it is high time to draw the line on participation in bourgeois government activities.

Knitting Workers Strike

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The Gold Mark Knitting Company is closed because the 20 knitters are striking for wage increases.

Martin Ryan In Washington

WASHINGTON — Martin Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, is in Washington with his family, combining sightseeing with visits to lodges of his organization and conferences with other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

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 gum. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here pus and pyorrhea develop.

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

PRONOUNCE IT AMMA-JIN

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Trustees to Discontinue Unemployment Insurance In N. Y. Dress Industry

The Field of Labor

A Casualty in Unemployment Insurance

So many high-sounding words have been consumed in praise of unemployment insurance fund schemes, that one regrets to report the first casualty among them. The fund in the New York City dress industry has just come to an end by a vote of its board of trustees. The money that has accumulated is being returned to the workers and employers.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Dress Industry of New York City was established in February, 1925. The workers were to contribute one per cent of their weekly wages, the jobbers, two per cent of their labor cost. The fund really did not get started until April. From the beginning difficulties arose. What constituted labor cost? As a result of negotiations, a schedule of rates was established according to which certain percentages calculated from the selling prices of the dresses to the retailers. This necessitated, of course, delay in that bills could only be examined with convenience at rather long intervals. At the same time the payment of large sums at one time by the jobber was felt to be a hardship. Then, the "left-right" fight occurred last summer. That disorganized the industry. At the best only fifty per cent of the trade is unionized, making it difficult for the union to enforce such an arrangement as the Unemployment Insurance Fund. With the factional struggle at its greatest intensity no attention was paid to the fund at all. Jobbers and workers both lapsed in their payments. Where they paid at all, carelessness in keeping records was common. On top of the already existing difficulties, the first quarter of this year saw a dispute with the contractors, who as the direct employers of the workers, were the ones who actually sent in to the fund the one per cent deducted from wages. The contractors, naturally, ceased to function in this manner. Finally, it must be remembered, that the new "left" administration was adverse in principle to a fund to which the workers had to contribute anything at all. The union officials, therefore, even if they could, gave only half-hearted support to enforcing the agreement.

The rest, followed in the natural course of events. The Board of Trustees voted to dissolve the fund and return to the workers and jobbers what had been contributed to each as a group. It fell to James A. Corcoran, assistant to the chairman of the fund, Arthur D. Wolf, to carry out the details. The employers will be refunded the contributions they made less the deduction of a pro-rata share of the total expenses incurred by the fund. They will receive about one-half of their original payments. The employees, who register in a

specified manner, will receive a flat sum of eleven dollars each, and such additional amounts that may still be left over. A pro-rata basis was not attempted on account of the incompleteness of the available records and the necessity of waiting until all claims had been filed before beginning refunds. Eighteen thousand workers are involved. Registration began on July 1 and will continue until August 15, 1926. Payments will begin around August 1. After that the unemployment insurance fund in the Dress Industry will rapidly pass out of existence.—L. S.

IS INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT A JOKE?

The farce which the employees of the country, assisted by the Federal Government, is ready to make of the whole problem of occupational hazards is exemplified in the National Industrial Prevention Conference recently held at Washington, D. C., at the instance of Secretary of Labor Davis. From the beginning it was evident that any hope for real control of industrial hazards and any consideration of occupational diseases could not be expected from this meeting. Of the two hundred delegates present only a dozen represented organized labor. The remainder spoke for the big business interests. As Secretary Davis expressed it, all that was necessary was an "educational program" to urge workers to be careful in order to avoid labor turnover and the necessity of paying compensation claims. The sole accomplishments of the conference were, therefore, resolutions thanking Davis for calling the conference and providing for a uniform method of gathering statistics in all the States. Miss Charlotte Todes, the delegate of the Workers' Health Bureau, representing a half million trade unionists, presented a resolution calling for effective action. Her proposals were buried in committee and were only read to the conference in the closing session under protest. The Workers' Health Bureau proposed (1) Federal regulation of industrial hazards, (2) the forty-hour week with less hours in extra hazardous industries, (3) a Federal uniform workmen's compensation law, assuring victims of industrial accident or disease the payment of full wages and adequate medical care, and (4) the appointment of a committee with equal representation for labor to draft necessary legislation. No wonder the Conference dared not discuss these measures. It was too much like placing the responsibility where it belonged—on the employers.

THE POLITICIANS BOW TO ORGANIZED LABOR

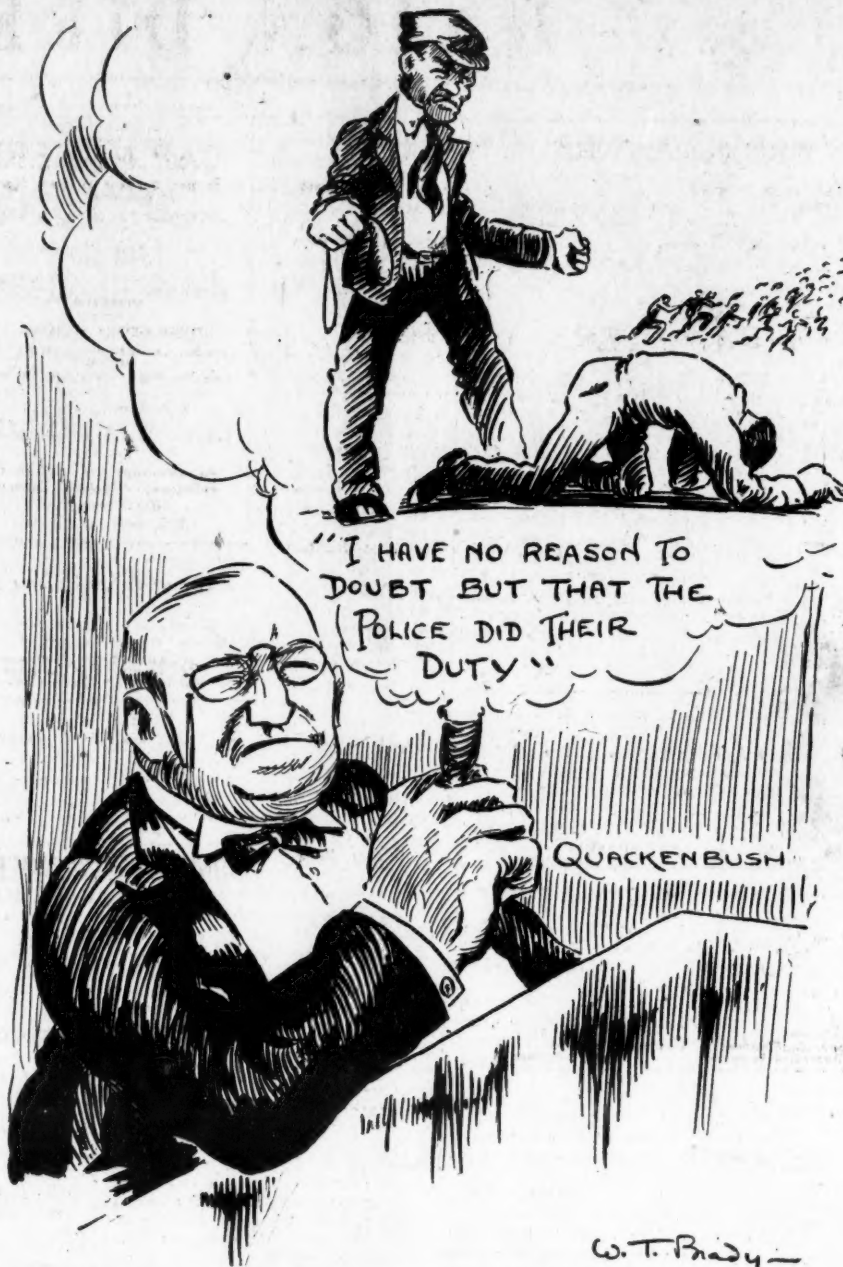
Immediate and effective action by organized labor has forced the city authorities of Schenectady, N. Y., to obey the State Labor Law limiting the hours of work on public works to eight per day. The Arthur A. Johnson Company had a contract on a sewer construction job in the main street of the city. Because this firm paid its common labor only sixty cents an hour, whereas the prevailing rate of wages was seventy-five, it was unable to secure enough help to complete its job on time. It, therefore, proposed to install two shifts at ten hours each. The city officials played into the hands of the company by passing a resolution declaring the existence of an "emergency." About the only justification for this was the inconvenience caused to the merchants doing business on the broken-up street. Rumors soon spread that the same favor would be granted to the McDonald Construction Co. which was to pave the street. The Schenectady Trades Assembly, the local labor body, protested to the city authorities and the State Labor Department. It was pointed out that the law definitely provides that an "emergency" can only be declared in case of "fire, flood or danger to life and property." It was also discovered that no statement of the existence of an emergency had been filed with the state authorities. The city authorities had to rescind their resolution. The organized labor movement of Schenectady had won a signal victory.—L. S.

Whatever freedom for ourselves we claim, We wish all others to enjoy the same, In simple womanhood's and manhood's name! Freedom within one law of sacred might; Trench not on any other's equal right." —James Thompson.

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Duty to Whom?



Last Friday, in New York City, Police Department detectives brutally beat up striking transit workers. Quackenbush is counsel for the corporation.

The Call of Sisterhood

The Striking Miners' Wives Call for Aid

By Dr. Marion Phillips
LONDON

THE lockout of the miners has now lasted two months. It has cast a search-light upon the poverty and splendor of the mining population and struck right into the hearts and minds of those outside the coal fields. The nation is faced now with a class struggle it cannot ignore. Every man and woman, every intelligent child, even must be with us or against us.

"For the dear miners from my money box. . . ." So runs many a child's message which comes to the women's committee at Tufston street. How stands the struggle now after two months? For the miners it stands where it was a solid defence against inefficient wastefulness, profligate greed, lower wages and longer hours. For the coal owners, a madness seems to have entered in so that they will rather kill their industry, which the workers have built up for them on blood and sweat and intelligent toil, than accept a genuine reorganization which would restore industrial prosperity, but begin to wipe out their own domination. They are frankly out against the men to the very death; even though for the weakest of the colliery companies who have not wealthy by-products plants to balance poor mines it may mean heavy loss.

As to the government, it has capitulated lock, stock and barrel to the coal owners. Its bills are frauds; they are weapons against the men which only united effort of the workers can keep from going off! Meanwhile the tragedy of want in the coalfields, draws on its heavy course. Even its ugly story is, however, made beautiful by the heroism of the men and women. Sheer tragedy lies behind the letters which come to the Women's Committee: stories of pregnant women facing with terror the birth of yet another child, whom they have neither clothes to cover nor strength to suckle; of mothers lying in childbirth without even a night-dress; of a fortnight old baby whose mother has died and who is totally unclad. There are more cheerful stories: there are the records of help given from our funds bringing cheer to the mothers—"Your parcel was a tonic to me when I got up." "My husband won't let anyone so much as look at the butter you sent for me, and he watches to see I don't share it with the children; and the dear woman who named the little girl baby after one of the officers of the committee as a mark of her gratitude.

But the gratitude should be on the other side. Amongst all these letters, never is there a suggestion of giving in, never a word of anything but goodwill to the miners' leaders. It is "Tell Cook we're with him." "We don't want the men to go back to longer hours." If Baldwin doubts us let him come and hear what we have to say. "If the men went back," says one woman, "to worse conditions, we would divorce them." That is a joke made in trouble. But the vast majority, though their hearts are torn with trouble they

Extracts from Letters to Dr. Phillips

Durham County.
"I am writing to ask if there has been any grants for children's boots and clothes. I am a miner's wife, and never received a penny only our weekly relief ticket for 32s. for our seven children and our two selves. My children are in a distressful condition for clothing and boots. My oldest boy has a terrible cold on him through his feet being wet, and the doctor passed him tuberculosis last year. Eight weeks is a long time for their boots and clothes to get properly on the bottom. Hoping and trusting to hear from you, as it worries me to see the distress of my children and no prospects of getting any more."

Dover.
"I have had my home on the hire purchase system and have paid regular each week until the lock-out, and because I have not been able to send the amount each week through the strike they are about to take our home, and all we have to pay is £11 15s. If they take it it will mean that my wife and children will have to walk the streets, as we have nowhere to go, people being afraid to take you in when they know you have no money to pay rent with, and my youngest being only six months old. I thought perhaps you would let me know whether they can take it or not."

"Can you send me a few shorting clothes for my baby boy? He is five weeks old and I cannot get any clothes for him, as we are having no money coming in, only a relief ticket from the guardian, which we are very thankful for. I have five other children, the eldest is 12 years, so if you could send me a few things I should be very grateful. It hurts our feelings to see our children's shoes and clothes wearing out, and we cannot replace them. Shoes are a big item. If you and your committee could ease our minds by sending us a few things I should be very glad. My husband is a miner. He works at Newstead Colliery Notts, when he is at work and makes five days' money; that is only £2 5s., and we have rent to pay out of that and eight of us to feed and clothe out of the rest."

Mansfield.
"I am expecting to be confined shortly and I have not got anything nor any money coming in from anywhere to get anything with. We only get a relief ticket (poor law) to keep us, and that is all in food."

"Can you do anything for this sad case? This man's wife has just returned from Westholme Hospital with consumption. They have not one penny coming in. There are two children unable to work. They have scarcely anything to cover their bed, and the mother is lying in bed just like some one dead. It breaks my heart to see them. I wonder if you could get them a grant, as she is a miner's wife and a destitute case."

Relief. Sometimes milk from maternity centers is deducted too. Thus the authorities attempt to keep all miners' families down to the d level of destitution. The maximum relief, no matter how many children, is in some cases 16s. 6d., 20s., 25s. or 30s. And boys or men, unless fed in communal kitchens, go hungry. They pull in their belts, grit their teeth and stick it.

Could you do the same? And can you do more to help? If you can, send your contributions to Lady Slesser, 11 Tufston street, London, S. W. 1. The committee has raised nearly £90,000. It wants to double it, but it knows well the difficulties of the workers. It has drawn the money from those who have got it, and it wants to repeat the miracle this month again.

The struggle is upon us. We must bring it to a victorious close. We cannot refuse to meet with equal bravery the magnificent heroism of the miners and their womenfolk.

Better close up the path of temptation and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or galley;
Better put a strong fence 'round the top of the cliff
Than an ambulance down in the valley.
—Joseph Malines.

Threat of Dictatorship Unites Portuguese Unions; Hardie Memorial Planned

Labor Doings Abroad

That the threat of an anti-labor dictatorship in Portugal, made by General Gomes da Costa a short time before he was overthrown on July 9, had a beneficial effect upon the divided labor unions in that uneasy republic is the substance of a report on the situation there found in *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, the official organ of the German General Federation of Labor.

Following his seizure of power late in May, Da Costa issued a proclamation announcing his intention of abolishing the right of labor to combine and of dissolving the existing unions because they were "injurious to the country." Some labor leaders were arrested in Oporto and a law was in preparation doing away with the right to strike and uniting capital and labor in corporations on the model of the Fascist bodies in Italy.

In the face of this danger all the scattered labor organizations, numbering about 100,000 members, and including Socialists, Communists and Syndicalists, formed a united front and served notice that they would declare a general strike against any attempt to introduce Fascism into Portugal. The Socialist and Communist political organizations made common cause with the trade unionists.

This attitude of the unions is supposed to have had considerable influence upon the Portuguese politicians, who forced Da Costa out and announced that they were going to restore constitutional government.

Steps have been taken to found a Kelr Hardie Institute in Glasgow as a permanent memorial to the great Labor leader. The sponsor of the undertaking is the Scottish Group of the Independent Labor Party. James Kelr Hardie was the chief promoter of the Independent Labor Party movement, founding the Socialist Independent Labor Party in 1893, and acting as its chairman from 1913 to 1914, the year preceding his death. His courageous and uncompromising leadership of the whole Labor group in the House of Commons is a heroic precedent for the growing movement of today.

The new institute is to be on a large scale, to include administrative, educational and club requirements, such as halls for meetings, offices of the Scottish I. L. P., a Socialist club, and so on. For this purpose a four-story house has already been purchased with money left a few years ago by a Scottish Socialist toward a Kelr Hardie memorial.

FACTORY WORKERS REGAINING LOST GROUND

From the report presented by Secretary R. Stenhuis of Amsterdam to the sixty-four delegates representing fifteen organizations in eleven countries, who attended the third congress of the International Federation of Factory Workers' Unions, held in Copenhagen, June 29 to July 1, it is evident that, despite difficult economic conditions in many countries, the membership of the international is rising again. After having fallen from about 1,000,000 in 1923 to 638,357 on Dec. 31, 1924, the membership began to recover lost ground and had risen to about 660,000 by the beginning of the present year. Considerable dissatisfaction with the management of the international secretariat was voiced by the Dutch delegates and steps were taken to remedy some of the faults they complained of.

A proposal by the Norwegian Chemical Workers that the Russian Factory Workers' Union be admitted to the international upon its affirmation that it would recognize the rules and principles of the international was rejected and a motion of the Executive adopted by a vote of forty-eight to sixteen providing that the Russians be allowed to affiliate if they would endeavor to persuade the All Russian Trade Union Federation to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Judging from the remarks of the three Russian fraternal delegates, such action is not apt to be taken in the near future.

R. Stenhuis was re-elected international secretary and August Brey of Germany as president.

SANITARY SECTION FOR SPORTS INTERNATIONAL

The Lucerne Sports International is to have a special section of labor first-aid and sanitary workers as the result of a conference held in Vienna, July 7, during the great international labor athletic meet that held the center of interest in the Austrian capital for more than a week.

Representatives of "Samaritan Workers" in Austria, Germany, Latvia and Czechoslovakia told of the activities of their organizations and voiced their desire for international organization. In Germany the Samaritan Workers have 900 units, with about 38,000 members, and form a big counter-balance to the bourgeois-militarist Red Cross. Their work is not limited to first-aid and transportation of the sick and injured, but embraces the spreading of sanitary ideas among the young workers.

The Samaritan Workers' organizations in Switzerland and France were represented by proxy, and M. Bridoux of Brussels spoke both for the Sports International and the Samaritan Workers of Belgium.

It was decided that the first task of the new organization would be to try to unite the various labor Red Cross groups in the different countries into national units, which then could be linked together in a section of the Lucerne Sports International. The preliminary work is to be done under the direction of President Kretschmar of the German Samaritan Workers.

INTERNATIONAL BACKS LABOR IN THE BALKANS

The International Federation of Trade Unions has laid before the competent ministers in Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia the resolutions adopted by the recent Balkan Trade Union Congress on the recommendation of the three committees appointed by it. The resolutions were accompanied by reports dealing with the position of the workers, their right of combination and the activities of the authorities, submitted to the conference by the National Trade Union Centers in those countries. The conference decisions have also been communicated to the International Labor Office, which has already fully and sympathetically defined its position in regard to those matters falling within the sphere of its activities.

In accordance with the decisions of the Balkan Trade Union Conference, the Bulgarian Trade Union Centre, which is affiliated with the I. F. T. U., has approached the Executive Council of the "independent" unions with proposals for unity. In the letter addressed to the "independents" the unfortunate position of the Bulgarian workers is pointed out, and attention is drawn to the way in which the cleavage in the ranks of the trade unionists hinders the fight to improve that position. The hope is expressed that the decisions of the Balkan Conference will serve as a suitable basis for unity negotiations.

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The New Leader Mail Bag

Let's Have a Real Labor Party
Editor, The New Leader:

I read with a lot of interest your story from Portage, Pa., and what Leader Brophy said about a labor party. I also want to congratulate the Socialist Party of New York on their platform, especially that prohibition plank. If ever there was a humbug, it's the 18th Amendment and the idiotic Volstead Act. I was born in the South; most of my ancestors were slaves. I know that the hypocritical white South—that is, the rulers of the South—vote for prohibition just to take away from the men and women who do most of the hard labor in the South; they never took liquor away from themselves.

I am told that many of my race in New York City will vote the Democratic ticket this year. That's probably due to the fact that Tammany knows how to work the game better than anybody else, and Governor Smith is a wet. Whenever the Democrats are in power it's the Southern aristocracy that rules the nation; when the G. O. P. are in power it's "big business" that rules the nation. Both the old parties will give labor a crumb here and there, and that's all we will ever get out of them. Many of our people supported La Follette two years ago, and some of us dreamed that out of that contest would come a real labor party. I admit disappointment, but still I am hopeful that the intelligent forces of labor will be big enough and broad-minded enough to sink a few petty brands and build a real fighting army of labor. As Congressman Berger says: "Use both the economic and political arms to gain for labor its rights."

I believe the nation is ripe for such a party.

The New Leader is doing good work in sowing the seeds for this.

I am the last woman in the world to have any race prejudices, but if we are to have a real successful labor party, we must make it an AMERICAN Labor Party and eliminate all race antagonisms; at the same time, we must be practical.

There is more independent thinking today than ever before, in our time. Let us do our best to capitalize this very independent thought, and, beginning at the bottom, build on solid and right lines. It took the British Labor Party nearly 30 years to become the second most powerful political organization in Great Britain (you will see them poll six or seven million votes in the next general election), and they did this by working all the time, never permitting themselves to get discouraged over defeats, and they had a lot of them, but ever keeping on and on. A like labor party here would mean 100 Congressmen at Washington, and when that time arrives, the workers of this land will have far more influence than both the old parties combined.

MRS. LESLIE HOLLAND,
Haverhill, Mass.

"Bursting Bonds"

Editor The New Leader:
It occurs to me that there may be others who, like myself, did not read William Pickens' "Bursting Bonds" at the time that it was published, but who, even at this later date would

be glad to know that such a book exists.

For in these rather slack days, when so many of us are prone to evade effort and drift with the current, it is worth while to find a life-story like this, of "one increasing purpose"—and its achievement. The directness and simplicity of its telling hold a special appeal of their own, even apart from the story itself, which is very human and alive. The autobiography of an "minority American" must of necessity be an unique "psychological adventure."

To quote from the Foreword: "It is a common story; there were more than three million slaves, and now some ten million heirs born of these slaves since 1865 . . ." But it is just for this reason, because it is representative, that this story is of such vital interest. Its tragedies are told without bitterness, even its darkest discouragements have a way of breeding hope. And yet the mere recounting of these inevitable bareness of the past, the stupidity, of these second-hand prejudices imbedded in our lives, festering there, generation after generation.

It is true that majority-prejudice can work physical and circumstantial hardship for the minority, but we sometimes overlook the deeper truth of the more profound calamity—the inevitable reaction of all prejudice, the mental and moral bankruptcy, degradation of those who persist in clinging to this crude utility.

Old-worlders landed on this side without any invitation—we came here as distinctly "undesirable aliens" and battled and cheated our way to a foothold against practically universal protest, unwanted, disliked, resisted. But we invited Africans; we wanted them and went to much effort and expense to bring them here. We thought then that it was their physical assistance that we needed; and the major part that was theirs in this country's up-building will indeed remain an enduring monument to them. But it may also be that, despite our blundering inequity in our earlier intercourse, both they and we "built better than we knew" in establishing this lasting relation. We are already indebted to them materially; if we are honest with ourselves a book like this will make clear to us that it may be they have more to share than we have.

In any event it is a most readable book, one to own, and to lend, and to give widely.

New York City.

Factionalism in the Labor Movement
One of the most interesting discussions of the season will take place Sunday morning, Aug. 1, at 10:30 a. m. at the Road to Freedom Camp, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., when the Needle Trades of New York will discuss their official position to the opposing faction in their union.

The International, Amalgamated, and Furriers unions were invited, as also the groups of the opposition.

A summary of the discussion will be made by A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College, who will treat factionalism from the psychological viewpoint.

Visitors can come Saturday or Sunday morning. Sunday's train at 8:47 (daylight saving time) will bring them in time for the discussion.

If the hand of corporate capital could reach Old Sol, there would be a meter on every sunbeam.—Eugene Debs.

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MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y JOHN LEAVY JOHN DOOLEY JOSEPH LAMONTE

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

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 104th Street Telephone: Leitch 2141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 215 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD.
Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St. N. Y.
MEETS EVERY SUNDAY at 8 P. M. at SHIELD'S HALL, 47 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.
LEON B. ROUBZ, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Housine, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6504.
Office and Headquarters, 256 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. MCGRATH, President.
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM MERTENS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 483, OF NEW YORK CITY
Office: 3033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 243 East 84th Street
HATHELY J. MORAN, President.
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary.
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 986, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4653 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOHN K. JOHNSON, JAMES BURKE, GILBERT O. WRIGHT.
President. Vice-President. Secretary-Treasurer.
JAMES MCGUIRE, Recording Secretary OTTO WASSTOL, Business Agent
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTER, Delegates.

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

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N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 215 EAST 84TH STREET
Phone: Orchard 5840-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.
S. BERSHOWITZ, 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.

All Meetings are held in the Headquarters Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
210 East 8th Street.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
M. ADAMSON, Chairman
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 254, A. M. G. & S. W. of N. A.
175 E. 8th St.
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL. GRADAL, President
L. KORN, Manager.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 96, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street
Sam Harris, N. Ullman, President. Rec. Sec'y.
Murray Chilling, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Fin. Sec'y & Treas.
Gus 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 6689
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. M. of T.
Office: 555 Hudson St., City.
Board Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at ANTONIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays 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 Telephone: 671 Pacific Street Cumberland 9189
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
Meetings Every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.
Charles McDermott, E. R. Calvert, President. Sec'y-Repres.
H. Vols, August Schramm, Treasurer Business Agent

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday.
214 East 47th Street, New York City
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President. Secretary
A. Fugittolo, Wm. Dietelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
H. Vols, August Schramm, Treasurer Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Lenox 8628
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President. Fin. Secretary
M. McDONALD, J. BERNARD, G. G. Vice-President. Rec. Secretary
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The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2146
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MORRIS SIKMAN, President

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 5900
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 4549
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—214 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Bklyn—108 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 601 E. 161st St. Melrose 1499
CARL GRABNER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 99, I. L. G. W. U.
Affiliated with Joint Board of Italian Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 31st Street. Telephone 7141—Walden.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1104-7
A. SNYDER, Manager

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1000-1-2-3-4-5
ABRAHAM BECKMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 17th Street. Stuyvesant 5586.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1187
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Capel Makers & Pairs'

Local 181, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3400
Exec. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
H. SCHNEIDER, Chairman
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 2, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
H. FINE, Vice-President.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman
M. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y
LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y

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. SHIPLOVSKY, Manager

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK Phone Orchard 1299
Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway.
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
AL. GREENBERG, FRED AIGAL, SAM SCHNALL, President. Treasurer. Secretary
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO, Delegates, JOSEPH DIMINO.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 440 Broadway. Phone Spring 4541
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1379
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.
HYMAN LEDERFAR, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman. Ed. Ed. Sec'y. 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 323). Phone Spring 2335-2339
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meets every First and Third Monday.
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 248—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.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 9198
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, President. Sec'y-Treas.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 9198
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7 P. M.
M. REISS, President.
H. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.
H. KALINKOFF, Bus. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
1 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68
O. SCHACHTMAN, 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 2768
D. MACY, President.
J. L. NEWMAN, Vice-Pres.
Rec. Sec'y PHILIP GINDER, Treasurer

Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG. 208 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7766
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLEINGTON HALL, 18 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CARTER, President.
A. J. KENNEDY, Fin. Sec'y Frank J. Furan, Frank Schel, Treas.
Vice-Pres. Rec. Sec'y

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 8733.
Regular Meetings Every Monday evening, at 182 Chatham Avenue, Brooklyn.
Executive Board meets every Friday evening at the Office.
Other open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

ZINOVIEV FIRED FOR BORING

(Continued from page 1)

and secret individual summons." Lashovich is charged with making a speech urging an organized struggle against the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

It is pointed out in New York that this is a deadly parallel with Communist organization in the trade unions. Sooner or later, it is generally remarked, the program of "cell" organization within the trade unions would be turned against the Communists themselves in their factional war for control. Incidentally it is asked, if the high officials in the Russian Communist Party consider it an offense against the party for any members to organize "cells," how can American Communists object if the trade unions in the United States consider it an offense and take drastic action against it?

In this connection it is recalled that two years ago the American Communists were engaged in a fierce factional quarrel, and one faction charged the other with holding secret meetings and organizing what was practically "cells" within the Workers (Communist) Party. There were vigorous protests against this kind of warfare at the same time that both factions agreed on the plan of planting "cells" in the trade unions.

The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party in its declaration regarding the organization of the Zinoviev "cell" says that the party must protect itself against internal conspirators and warns all the party members, no matter how high they may be in the councils of the organization, that it will take action against all others who try to follow Zinoviev's example. "Only steel unity and the restoration of iron discipline," says the Central Committee, can save the organization from disruption.

This section of the report is also considered by New York trade unionists as a deadly parallel to be quoted against American Communists who insist on "cell" activities in organizations of the working class. The dilemma in which they are placed by the ousting of Zinoviev leaves them in a very embarrassing situation. It is generally believed that the action of the Russian party will unwittingly weaken the Communists in every country where they are organized and that Socialists and trade unionists will be quick to take advantage of it and quote the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party against the Communists themselves.

On the Wings Of the West Wind

(Continued from page 5)

homeland out there in Weeping Gulp, Montana, it was the west wind.

As the smell of it filled my nostrils, I sprang to my feet like an infuriated leopardess. "I will not receive your blandishments. I will be true to Oscar and my great West."

With a cry of rage I seized the luxurious gold cuspidor and crowned the big bum with it. As I heard the butler carrying out His senseless form, I rushed to my room and quickly putting on my jaegers I took the night train back to Montana.

It is there in a little vine-clad cottage right opposite the Railroad Y. M. C. A., by Center and Chestnut Streets, near the N. A. C. P. tracks, that I am telling this story. Oscar and I have been married now for nearly a year. A future brakeman for the N. A. C. P. is rolling about the floor playing with one of Oscar's old lanterns.

To be sure things are not as exciting as when I was drinking Scotch and thinking of love in my uncle's luxurious studio. But then girls, take this lesson from my terrible experience. Excitement ain't everything. A little safety is a good thing too.

McAlister Coleman.

Walk not with the world where it is walking wrong.—Carlyle.

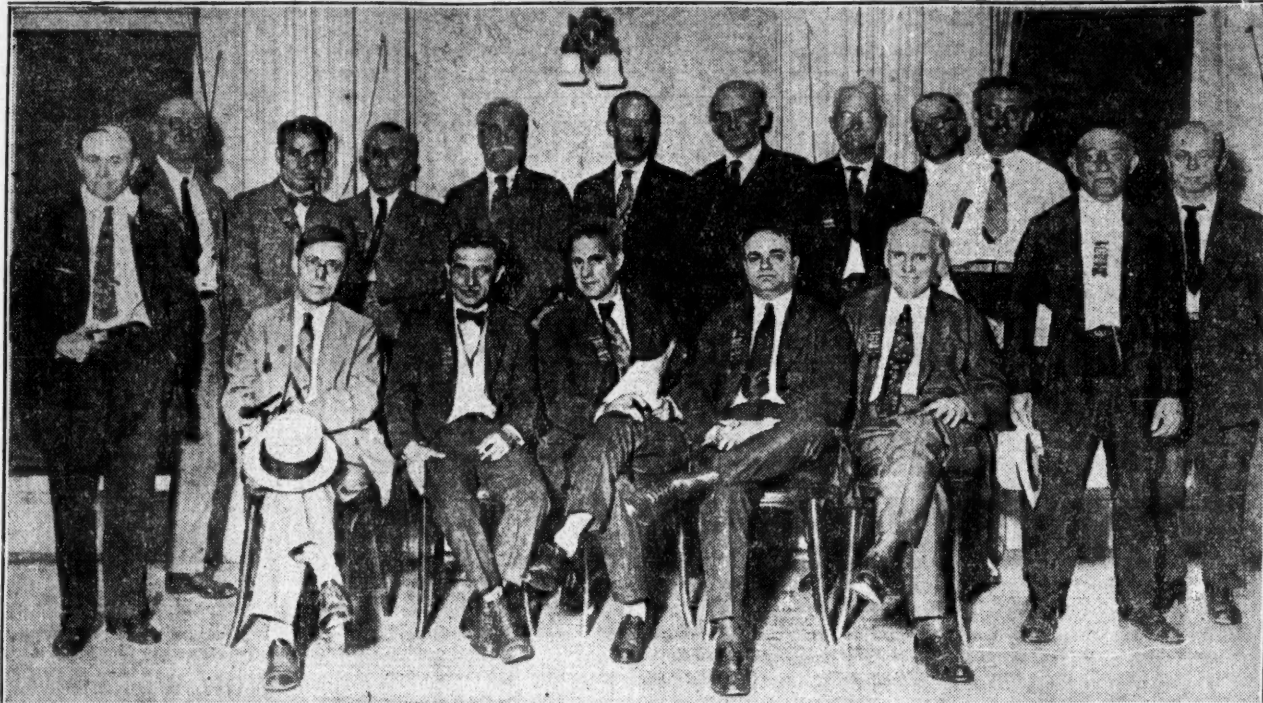
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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

At the New York Convention



A group of New York Socialists who were among the delegates to the recent State Convention of the Socialist Party in New York City. Standing, Left to Right—State Secretary Herbert H. Merrill, Fred Sanders, Louis Waldman, Abraham I. Shipplacoff, Pat Murphy, Algernon Lee, Edward F. Cassidy, James Sheehan, Charles W. Noonan, William M. Feigenbaum, Joseph E. Weil and August Claessens. Sitting, Left to Right—James O'Neal, Editor of the New Leader; Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, William Karlin, and Joseph D. Cannon.

Indiana

The State Secretary, Mrs. Effie Mueller, 205 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, asks party members and readers of the American Appeal and New Leader to assist in the circularizing of State petitions for signatures to place the Socialist State ticket on the ballot for the November election. Comrade Mueller writes that Party activity is picking up, members are writing for dues stamps and paying up pledges made at the State convention. "I believe we will have a rousing campaign," she writes.

Montana

James D. Graham, State secretary, writes National Headquarters sending large lists of names for use in regard to organization work and pushing the subscription end of the American Appeal. Graham also writes: "Developments today practically insure us that we will be able to nominate a candidate at the primary election for Congress in the First District, thereby giving the Socialists a full State ticket at the November election in every district in the State. The Democratic Party is in a most deplorable demoralized condition in this State, going into the primary election with very few counties having a full Democratic ticket. This, in spite of the fact that Montana has two Democratic United States Senators and a Democratic Governor who are appointive officers in a State filled with Democrats."

Organizer Morris' Report

Doris Morris has just made a report of her two weeks' work which shows excellent results. She is getting new members, new organizations, subscriptions everywhere, and is selling a good amount of literature and getting good collections.

California

On the Wings Of the West Wind

(Continued from page 5)

homeland out there in Weeping Gulp, Montana, it was the west wind.

As the smell of it filled my nostrils, I sprang to my feet like an infuriated leopardess. "I will not receive your blandishments. I will be true to Oscar and my great West."

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McAlister Coleman.

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German Socialist Weekly
For the Eastern States
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107 No. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

California

Arthur H. Eager of Red Bluff writes that he has been nominated on the Socialist Party ticket for Assemblyman of the Fifth District, which comprises the counties of Colusa, Glenn and Tehama. The primary election is on August 31. He says, "We are working on a platform which will be ready soon." Eager has been a resident of his district for twenty years, is a high school graduate and a farmer. He expects to make a good race.

Arizona

Lawrence McGivern of Chloride urges all Socialists and readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader in the State to get on the job of selecting a Socialist State ticket. We urge all readers in Arizona to write McGivern offering their services in every way possible. McGivern will take good care of the situation if given proper assistance by the Socialists throughout the State.

New Mexico

The District Secretary of the mountain States reminds us that the present State organizer, Thomas S. Smith, who has been handling the Party work for some time in that State, is now unable to do this work and says that all readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader who desire to take part in the work should write W. F. Richardson, whose address is Roswell, New Mexico. He is secretary of the State committee and will take care of all communications.

Kentucky

The new State Secretary for Kentucky is John H. Thobe, 702 Patton street, Covington. Socialists of that State should get in touch with Thobe and assist him in the campaign. He needs your co-operation.

Ohio

Petitions are being circulated, but they must speed up. Dayton reports petitions being signed up good and the comrades are asking for more. Harry Palmer of Cleveland is a hustler. He brings in petitions and says signatures are easy to get. A few more hustlers like him and our place on the ballot is assured. He also brings in subs for the American Appeal.

The Lithuanian Branch of Akron held a successful outing, and Peter Yurgalis writes that large numbers were present. The people want to know about Socialism. They are now arranging for a lecture with Mr. P. Grigaitis, Socialist news editor of Chicago. This is work that counts. Cleveland is becoming very active. The local has applied for two dates for Tony Sender and promises to make the meetings a success. They are very active in getting signatures to petitions.

Reports from some parts of Ohio show increasing interest in the movement, and Ohio will soon be back on the map for Socialism where it should be. The State officers are doing their best but work requires money. Send in your contribution. We wish to put speakers in the field, and with proper

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvanians desiring to learn more about the Socialist party can do so by writing the 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.

Westmoreland

Local Westmoreland has arranged a picnic for Sunday, Aug. 8, at Woodside Park on the McKeesport and Irwin street car line, on the highway from Lincoln to McKeesport highway. All Socialists, sympathizers and those interested in learning more about the movement in Westmoreland and adjoining counties, are urged to attend. John W. Clayton of Pittsburgh, Socialist Party candidate for governor, and Sidney Stark, a member of the State executive committee of the Socialist party, will be among the speakers.

Berks County

The Socialists of Reading held a most enjoyable all day picnic at Sinking Springs on Sunday, July 25. A baseball game and very fine music by the Philharmonic Band furnished great pleasure for all.

The interest in the campaign for State-wide officers, and especially the election of James H. Maurer and Andrew P. Bower to the Pennsylvania Legislature, is growing rapidly. The prospects are that these Socialists will again have the opportunity to serve the working class of this great industrial State at Harrisburg.

New Party Constitution Ready
The National Party constitution, as amended at the Pittsburgh convention, is now ready. State, district and federation and local secretaries should order a supply. One copy, 5c.; one dozen, 50c.; 100, \$4.

Connecticut

Hartford

Alfred Baker Lewis addressed a large open air mass meeting here Saturday evening, July 24. Subscriptions for Socialist papers and some new members were taken into the local. A large collection was contributed. A member of the Workers' party came to the Socialist Party State convention Sunday, July 25, with a resolution asking the Socialist party to join with them in putting up a State ticket. The convention unanimously turned down the resolution.

Resolutions were passed on the Sacco-Venette case. A resolution was also sent with fraternal greetings to William E. White of Local Hamden, who is taking the cure for tuberculosis, hoping that he will soon recover and be with us again.

A resolution asking for more support of the party press, The New Leader, Milwaukee Leader, the American Appeal, and especially our State bulletin, "The Commonwealth," was adopted.

New Jersey

The State Committee met at State Headquarters on July 11. Newman of Essex County reported renewed activities and that meetings will be held at the Central Market Plaza, Newark, every Friday night. Two meetings have been held with Lewis and Beardsley as speakers. An encouraging phase of the meetings is the number of young men who attend. Leemans reported the

help we will be able to carry on an active campaign.

Circulate the petitions. We must be on the ballot—it means much to the workers. Send in the number of signatures secured to date. If more petitions are needed they will be supplied by the State office.

street meetings in Hudson County under way and that arrangements for the party picnic at Floral Park are progressing. Miller for Passaic County reported that a ticket for the November election, with a number of textile strikers as candidates, has been filed by the United Front Committee, but he does not know whether it has been filed under the designation of the Workers' Party or the United Front Committee. The State Secretary was instructed to inquire of the County Clerk under what designation the ticket was filed.

It was decided to issue a credential to Leon Malkiel as organizer for Monmouth County and that Comrade Tuah permitted to remain as the party's delegate to the Hudson County conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers as nothing has transpired to warrant party participation inadvisable. It was also decided to make further efforts to organize Trenton and Comrade Newman has volunteered his services. Twenty-five copies of the American Appeal will also be sent for four weeks to the Atlantic City Branch. The treasurer's report showed a balance, last meeting, of \$352.31; receipts to date, \$46.90; total, \$399.21; disbursements, \$12.72; balance on hand, \$386.49.

State Secretary Leemans is sending out a final notice this week to all branches which have not yet elected delegates to the State Convention on August 8. It is desired to have this convention fully representative of the movement throughout the State, and each branch is urged to send its quota of delegates.

STREET MEETINGS

Newark

Friday, July 30. Central Market Plaza. Speaker to be announced.

Hudson County

Hoboken, Washington and Fourth streets. Speaker, May Harris Mainland.

West New York, Bergenline avenue and Fourteenth street. Speaker, Timothy P. Murphy.

Bayonne, Broadway and Twenty-third street. Speaker, William Kane Tallman.

New York State

Organizer Emil Herman has returned to Buffalo, where he will remain until August 14. His campaign in Rochester, lasting two weeks, resulted in securing 23 new members for the Local, and collections, pledges, etc., totaling \$235.74. Herman collected \$68 in dues for the local, besides \$10 toward its organizing fund, and turned in \$27 worth of American Appeal subs.

Local Schenectady has endorsed the following ticket for the fall election: Representative in Congress, Herbert M. Merrill; State Senator, Lucia N. Olivieri; Assemblyman, First District, James Folan; Assemblyman, Second District, Louis Morgenstern; Superintendent of the Poor, Thomas D. Pashley. Charles W. Noonan has been endorsed for Member of Official State Committee from the First Assembly District, as well as Delegate to the official State Convention, while Theresa B. Wiley was the choice for these party positions from the Second Assembly District. James Folan and Herbert M. Merrill were selected as Alternates to State Convention from the First and Second Assembly Districts, respectively.

New York City

It is the duty of every Socialist Party member of New York City to give an evening or two this week for the necessary task of obtaining signatures to the primary petitions to place our candidates upon the ballot this fall. Many hands make the job easier and it should not be left to a few to do. Enlist at once. Only a week remains. Report to your branch organizer or to August Claessens, Executive Secretary, 7 East 15th street.

Executive Secretary, 7 East 15th street.

Socialist Picnic

An old-fashioned picnic, the kind that used to flourish before the Volstead era, a big, crowded, jolly and pleasurable gathering of Socialists, their families and friends will be revived on Sunday, August 29, at Orchard Grove, Fairview, North Bergen, N. J. The Fairview bus at the Weehawken Ferry takes one right to the grove. On the program is a concert by male and mixed choruses and the United Finnish Socialist Band and several speeches by prominent speakers. There is quite an elaborate athletic program with members of the American Athletic Union participating, a special ten-mile race including the leading Finnish runner, Carl Koski, and others and there will be dancing and games. Admission is 50c. Tickets can be obtained from the City Office, 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

STREET MEETINGS

Manhattan

Friday, July 30. Clinton street and East Broadway. Speakers: William Karlin and A. Scall.

Tuesday, August 3, 7th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and August Claessens.

Rivington and Pitt streets. Speakers: I. M. Chateauf, I. Korn and I. G. Dobseavage.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, 13th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and V. C. Gaspar.

Friday, Aug. 6, Clinton street and East Broadway. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley, I. M. Chateauf. Chairman: A. Scall.

Bronx

Friday, July 30, 138th street and Brook avenue. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley and Ethelred Brown. Chairman: Mathilda Tillman.

Friday, Aug. 6, 138th street and Brook avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, I. G. Dobseavage and J. G. Friedman. Chairman: Philip Hoffman.

Brooklyn

Friday, July 30, Havemeyer and South 4th streets. Speakers: Joseph Tuvin, I. Korn and I. M. Chateauf.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, Rochester avenue and St. John's place. Speakers: Hyman Nemser and Louis Yanner. Chairman: I. Ostrowsky.

Monroe street and Broadway. Speakers: Joseph Tuvin and Samuel H. Friedman.

Thursday, Aug. 5, Debevoise street and Graham avenue. Speaker: E. Brown.

Staten Island

Saturday, July 31, Beach and Water streets, Stapleton Park. Speaker: Ethelred Brown. Chairman: Walter Dearing.

Poughkeepsie

Monday, Aug. 2, in front of City Hall. Speaker: E. Brown.

Bronx

The County Committee will meet Monday, Aug. 2, at Local Headquarters, 830 p. m. Verband Branches are especially urged to be present. Matters of the utmost importance will be acted on, such as completion of county ticket and report of manager in charge of petitions; plans for primary election to insure an increased vote, and plans to supplement the campaign by the City Central Committee during September, October and up to Election Day. The Committee on Headquarters is requested to have report ready for submission.

The Central Branch will meet Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 8:30 p. m., at club rooms, 1167 Boston Road. All members are urged to be present.

Owing to the fact that several members of Branch 7 are on vacation, the regular meeting, which was to be held Tuesday, Aug. 3, is postponed. Branch 7 will meet Thursday, Sept. 2. All members are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

The annual reunion and ball of Bronx county, which will be held Jan. 31, 1927, at Hunts Point Palace, will

be placed on the agenda of the County Committee. Members with plans or suggestions as to the successful conducting of the ball are cordially invited to submit plans to the committee.

Queens

Joint Picnic Sunday

Members of Branch Jamaica who were not present at the last meeting to get their tickets for the joint picnic with the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, to be held all day Sunday, Aug. 1, at Gerken's Cypress Hills Park, Cypress avenue, Evergreen, L. I., are urged to come to the affair just the same and bring along their friends. There will be lots of fun and something doing all the time.

At the last Branch meeting a donation of \$15 was voted to the City Committee and \$5 was added to the Branch's contribution to the special three months' subscription fund of The New Leader.

Yipseldom

Bialy Yipsels

The Bialy Yipsels once more demonstrated what they are made of. Besides holding successful dances, contributing money, holding successful lectures and open-air meetings, they are wonders in the athletic field. On July 25, at Pelham Bay yearly Yipsel meet, they smashed all records for point-getting. By taking the 100-yard dash, 1st, 2d and 3d place; quarter-mile, 1st and 3d place; half-mile, 1st place; relay, 1st place; broad jump, 1st and 2d place; tug of war, 1st place; sack race, 2d place; girls' sixty-yard dash, 2d place, the circle demonstrated its athletic superiority and won the banner. The circle meets every Wednesday during the summer, at which a lecturer will be supplied by the city office.

The circle is preparing for the coming campaign in the 2d A. D. Kings.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war wherever it may appear. My first wish is to see this plague of mankind banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.—Washington.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Quackenbush. What Mayor Walker's police did to the strikers certainly pleased Mr. Quackenbush. Mr. Walker cannot dodge responsibility either for his police or for his do-nothing policy. It's a good game while it works.

All this furious discussion of the debts owed to the United States by the European governments gets us nowhere because it rests on false assumptions. It is not true that nations are like men grown large and that the relationship between them is as simple as between men. To understand the debt problem, one must understand what happened. The United States went to war to underwrite the enormous loans made by American bankers to the Allied governments. There was no other reason for our entering the conflict. The bankers, munition makers and propagandists who put us into the war probably fooled themselves by the moral ideals which the nation later professed. Nevertheless, if our bankers had loaned to Germany as they had loaned to the Allies, we should never have gone to war.

The United States as a nation won nothing out of the war. It did not make the world safe for democracy or even increase its own security. Our bankers and business men won a great deal out of the war. The European nations undoubtedly owe us money which they were glad enough to get in their hour of need. But the impoverished people of those nations not unnaturally took at their face value our somewhat hysterical wartime protestations of having a common cause and a common purse. It is unreasonable to expect them to keep on paying these war debts through two centuries. It is at least equally unreasonable to expect the American workers and farmers to pay these debts. Why not collect them from the financial class which did win something out of the war—our bankers and investors? Unfortunately, we cannot be sure of hitting just the right ones, but high income and inheritance taxes would reach the holders of foreign bonds who are not doing any forgiving of debts on their own account and the war millionaires generally. Wouldn't it be a fine arrangement to be generous to Europe on condition that Europe settles once for all the whole tangled problem of debts and reparations and then charge up the costs to the only class which made anything out of the war? But instead of that, we give a further present to these fortunate investors by reducing income and inheritance taxes. It's a crazy world.

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Managing Editor
MURRAY E. KING

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MODERN MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

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For Women Only, Tuesday Evenings.
For Men and Women, Thursday Evenings.
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A m u s e m e n t s

D R A M A

How Ballads Indicate The Current Trend

THE ballads of a nation better indicate its condition and tendency than its laws," says Arthur Lawrence in his book on Sir Arthur Sullivan. That this statement holds much truth is borne out by the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, for never in the history of song and story have the existing conditions of England been more clearly epitomized than in the brilliant satirical ballads of W. S. Gilbert and the sprightly scores of Sullivan.

It was but fifty years ago that the incomparable duo began their brilliant successions of light opera with the production of "Trial by Jury." The '60s and '70s were unusually dull from a theatrical viewpoint. Cheap burlesque, which occupied the Gaiety Theatre, had become trivial and hackneyed, and the serious drama received but little attention. The Christy Minstrels, blackface entertainers, held forth at the St. James Theatre, but their travesties and parodies were generally acknowledged as cheap and trivial.

According to Hubert Druce, the English actor and producer, who has seen many of the first nights of Gilbert and Sullivan at the old Savoy Theatre in London, and who has produced a number of the operas throughout the British Isles, the theatre of that day did not deal with actuality at all. Pinero had not begun to write his realities of life. Ibsen had not incited the public to the fact that life around us is interesting. And comic opera was imported from the Continent—especially the Offenbach operas. Mr. Druce's remembrances are that the music hall ballad was the only ballad of the day, and that confined its efforts to the humors of low life. Such songs as "Champagne Charlie" were sung by the popular favorites, George Coburn, Vance and MacDermott. Patriotic fervor burned strong in the English breast and the "Jingo Songs" were widely sung by the Tory audiences.

But Gilbert could not abide music hall humor. Through the medium of his publication, "Fun," he began the revolt against the fashionable burlesques which were eventually to be killed by the Savoy operas. His poem, "Musings in a Music Hall," was one of his many slaps at the cheapness of the entertainment of the day, and ran so:

"When a man sticks his hat at the back of his head,
Tell me, oh, Editor, why do they roar?
And then, when he pushes it forward instead,
Why do they scream twice as loud as before?

When an elderly gentleman rumples his hair,
Why do they all go delirious as well?
When he uses a handkerchief out of repair,
Why do they yell, why do they yell?

"When a vulgar virago is singing her song,
Why must she offer herself as a wife?
Why give applause about ten minutes long
When a baby of seven imperils its life?

What does a singer intend to imply
By 'Whack for the larity, larity, lay?'
What can he hope to convey to me by
Singing 'Rum tiddly, iddity!' eh?"

"There was one spark of naturalism in the English theatre," says Mr. Druce, "and that was the Robertsonian Comedies on caste, school and society, produced by the Bancrofts. Society in general was smugly self-satisfied in the manner so adequately laughed at by the Victorians. The keen mind of Gilbert, who saw things as they were, realized subconsciously, perhaps, that the educated public were ready to laugh at themselves."

And so in "Iolanthe" the laugh is turned on the House of Lords when in recitative "Phyllis, the Ward in Chancery," sings:

"Nay, tempt me not, to wealth I'll not be bound;
In lowly cot alone is virtue found."
To which the chorus of Peers answers:

"No, no, indeed high rank will never hurt you;
The peerage is not destitute of virtue."
To which "Lord Tolliver" adds:

"Spurn not the noble born, with love affected!
Nor treat with virtuous scorn the well connected!
High rank involves no shame, we boast with equal claim
With him of humble means, to be respected!"

"I can remember when my father and mother went to the opening night of 'The Sorcerer,'" says Mr. Druce, "and they returned home after the show, woke me up, and told me about the famous production. There was a couplet that my father quoted:

"Now for the eggs and ham,
Now for the strawberry jam."
"Which was, of course, a laugh at the English breakfast."

"And the fact that the English people appreciated the humor of Gilbert, laughed at their own follies, and supported the Savoyards shows that the turning point in the theatre was at hand. Times were changing, and

realism was beginning to come into its own. I think if we had another Gilbert and Sullivan in America we might discover many things about this country. Of course, it may be that Americans are not yet ready to laugh at themselves, but I think Winthrop Ames' former production of Kaufman's "Beggars on Horseback" showed that in America we can and do appreciate satire even when written around Americans."

The amazing thing about the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, regardless of the fact that they were of and about their times, is that they still hold good. For this reason Winthrop Ames, in his production of "Iolanthe," follows as closely as possible the original production, believing, as he does, that an intimate opera should be produced as simply as possible to bring out the humor and "patter" songs which made both writers famous and which presented so accurately the times and the day.

KATHLEEN LOWRY



One of the principals in the new farce "Honest Liars" which George MacFarlane is presenting at the Sam H. Harris theatre.

Massive Ballet and Concert For Passaic Children's Fund

To raise funds to buy milk during the remainder of the summer for the children of Passaic, a massive ballet and symphony concert is to be staged August 28 in the Coney Island Stadium, Surf avenue and West Sixth street, Coney Island, by a group of prominent New York musicians and artists.

Ludwig Landy, with offices at 799 Broadway, who will act as treasurer of the committee and manager of the benefit performance, said, in issuing the announcement, that the Coney Island Stadium had already been engaged and that the identity of the artists and musicians who have volunteered to appear will be made public when details of the program are completed.

"The Coney Island Stadium will seat 25,000 persons," said Mr. Landy, "and the committee has no doubt but that through the widening interest in conditions in Passaic, particularly the effect of conditions on the children, not to mention the nature of the concert that is planned, every seat will be sold. It is particularly gratifying the way these great artists have come forward for this important benefit."

Broadway Briefs

"The Shalgha Gesture" will end its engagement at the Shubert Theatre on Saturday night. It is scheduled to reopen on Labor Day at Chanin's 46th Street.

"The Merry World Revue" will move from the Imperial Theatre to the Shubert next Monday night.

"The Blonde Sinner" will move from the Cort Theatre to the Selwyn next Monday night.

Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married" will be presented next Wednesday night by the Washington Square Players as the fourth in their series of Shaw and Barrie revivals at the University Playhouse, 100 Washington Square, East.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"NIC-NAX OF 1926," a new musical revue, will be presented by John Cort and Gitz Rice at the Cort Theatre Monday night. The book and lyrics are by Paul Porter and Matt Kennedy and the music is the work of Gitz Rice and Werner Janssen. The cast will include Nancy Gibbs, Fred Stanley, Dorothy Mackaye, Ray Raymond, Harry Short, Suzanne Bennett, Ralph Riggs, Katherine Witche, Bobby Grieg and Gitz Rice and a special orchestra.

TUESDAY

"NO MORE WOMEN," by Samuel Shipman and Neil Twomey, will be presented by Schwab & Mandel at the Ambassador Theatre Tuesday night. Charles Bickford, Mildred McLeod and Nana Bryant are the principal players. Others in the cast are John Marston, Charles Ritchie, Mildred Brown, James La Curto and O. J. Vansane.

"A Night in Paris" Reopens Afresh

New Edition of Parisian Revue
Amusing and Entertaining
at the 44th Street

BROUGHT into the heart of Broadway from its original home atop the Century Roof, where it originally opened in January, the Parisian revue, "A Night in Paris," reopened with a Second Edition on Monday night at the 44th Street Theatre revamped, redressed—or, rather, undressed—with new scenes and a few new sketches, the production can be classed as a new show. The principals, however, are the same, and include Kathryn Ray, Jack Osterman, Jack Pearl, Norma Terris, Emily Wooley, Harry O'Neal, Oyra, Barnett Parker, and, of course, the beautiful girls in some new artistic poses.

There is much more worth-while material in the new show. Jack Osterman keeps the house roaring with "Impressions of Hollywood," a film visit of his to the noted film stars in the moving picture capital. The scene is a scream from beginning to end.

Jack Pearl also has new material. It is low comedy, but the audience enjoyed it immensely and appreciates his clowning very much. He does his work very well indeed.

"The Miser," as well as the "Chinatown in Frisco"—both hits in the last show—are here again! Sure-fire combinations like the Parisian cafe scene, "The Slave" and "The Friends" are here again—and should continue to entertain.

Watson Barratt has outdone himself in some new settings, especially so with "Cleopatra's Barge," a sensuous, elaborate scene of the Egyptian stren with her lover and her beautiful slaves on the River Nile. This scene gives full opportunity to bring on the girls in full regalia—a Mother Eve costume, which is artistic and natural. Well, why not? The human figure is "divine," so why not show it.

Altogether the new production is entertaining and artistic. An evening at the 44th Street Theatre will not be wasted, and one is apt to get more than his money's worth. Drop in and see the show.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW



A characteristic sketch of the noted Socialist and Dramatist who is being acclaimed by the world on his seventieth birthday.

"The Circus Princess" to Be Produced by Shuberts

The Messrs. Shuberts announced last week that they had acquired the American rights to "The Circus Princess," an operetta with an Emmerich Kalman score, and will present it here after the opening of "The Nightingale." "The Circus Princess," which has a book by Julius Branner and Alfred Grünwald, was recently produced in Vienna and will be shown in Berlin in the Fall. "A well known star," whose name is not revealed, will head the cast.

Bernard Shaw Is Honored On His Seventieth Birthday

LONDON was all agog Monday evening, and for a very good reason, too—for George Bernard Shaw was 70 years old, and all the world knew it and gloried in it. The newspapers were filled with columns of adulation and critical analysis of George Bernard Shaw's personality and genius with many tributes from abroad, especially English and Continental. German and Dutch journals have issued special Shaw numbers, while a bulky, handsomely bound volume delivered at the Shaw flat in Adelphi Terrace contained greetings of one hundred eminent German statesmen, authors, musicians, actors and critics, including Dr. Stresemann, the foreign minister; Prof. Einstein of relativity fame, and Richard Strauss, the musician.

Although the fire of his Celtic genius still blazes with all the vividness of youth, as proved by the general acceptance of his most recent play, "Saint Joan," as his best, there is a great change in the personal appearance of the man who sat at the festive board, a special banquet, in his honor by the Labor Party group at the Hotel Metropole and presided over by ex-premier Ramsay MacDonald, with Socialists, Intellectuals, distinguished government officials and famous literary lights ranged along the table.

Bernard Shaw seems as youthful as ever. He is as erect and as trim as a college athlete and is still adhering to his creed of being plunged to the neck in the life of his time. He strides along the Strand on early morning constitutional with all the sprightliness of forty years ago.

The dinner in his honor was one of brilliancy. One of G. B. S.'s accomplishments is that he is as remarkable as an after-dinner speaker as he is as a dramatist or a satirist.

Almost unbelievable financial offers have been made by American lecture managers to induce him to tour the United States, but without success, largely because, he says, the enormous sums offered indicate that if the managers were to get their money back he would have to speak to immense audiences in large halls, and that would be no fun.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

The vaudeville program at B. S. Moss' Broadway theatre next week, will have the musical comedy stars, Joe Weston and Grace Eline, in "Character Interpretations"; Emmett Gilfoyle and Elsie Lange, who will offer "A Vaudeville Comedy Classic"; Eddie and Morton Beck, in a new comedy act; Herbert Clifton and Diaz Sisters.

The photoplay feature will be Milton Sills in "Men of Steel," a drama of the steel mills, with Doris Kenyon, Mae Allison and Victor MacLaglen.

COLISEUM

Monday to Wednesday: Robison & Pierce; Emond & Grant; other acts; Anna Q. Nilsson in "Miss Nobody."

Thursday to Sunday: Paul Kirkland & Co.; other acts; Reginald Denny with Marion Nixon in "Rolling Home."

REGENT

Monday to Wednesday: Hawthorne & Cooke; Krafts & Lamont; "By the Sea"; others. "Cyrano de Bergerac," film.

Thursday to Sunday: "Rolling Home," with Reginald Denny and Marion Nixon. Program of vaudeville.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GEORGE MacFARLANE Presents

A New Farce

HONEST LIARS

WITH

ROBERT WOOLSEY

Music and Concerts

STADIUM CONCERTS

N. Y. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, Guest Conductor
LEWISON STADIUM, Aug. 4 & 5, 1926
Sunday Night at 8:30
BRAHMS SYMPHONY NO. 4
Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel"
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager, Steinway Piano
Prices 50c., 30c., 15c.

"Americana" Bright With Wit and Fun

New Season's Smartest Musical
Revue Is Unheralded in the
Belmont Theatre

ONE may rave about the glorification of the American girl and the lavish expenditure on exposing nudity, but in the humble opinion of one reviewer at least the sheer art and humor of "Americana," the new musical revue presented by Richard Herndon Monday night at the Belmont, makes a much stronger appeal on the side of art and humor.

First of all, "Americana" is one of those intimate shows which puts the audience in rapport with the stage at the rise of the curtain by having a master of ceremonies (Roy Atwell) address the audience most informally and introduce the very special girls who come to their "turns."

Next, one wonders where the producer ever got so many attractive new faces and agile legs to carry the show to success from the start.

"Americana" is formally described as a revue in two acts, written by J. P. McEvoy, music by Con Conrad and Henry Souvaine with special numbers by George Gershwin, Philip Charig, Ira Gershwin and Morrie Ryskind. The production has been designed by John Held, Jr., in a most characteristic and artistic way.

"Americana" is worth the price of admission alone for two sketches, one of which depicts the man unexpectedly called upon for an after-dinner speech and in the other a father of the mauve decade attempts to tell Little Rollo about the mystery of origin.

This last, of course, might have exceeded the limit of risqueness on the New York stage, but somehow it did not, and we just screamingly funny.

Then, too, the many people who combined in the writing of the revue did not prove too many cooks, as both the lyrics and music are much above the ordinary average.

Of the principals Roy Atwell, Charles Butterworth, Lew Brice, Harriette Burke, Georgia Ingram and a quartette of negro singers, the Pan-American Quartette, may be singled out for especial praise, but the girls, who are primarily the basis for any musical revue, come in for more than their usual share of glory.

To sum up, "Americana" is a bright, clever and sophisticated evening's entertainment and one that should undoubtedly be overpatronized by the T. B. M. with friend wife in the country and by gentlemen of the selling proclivity from points North, West and South, to say nothing of the female tourists who crowd the city this time of the year.

JACK OSTERMAN



The flashing spirit of "A Night in Paris" at the 44th Street Theatre. The second edition of the Parisian revue opened on Monday.

THEATRES

NEW YORK'S 2 BIGGEST REVUE HITS

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THE GREAT TEMPTATIONS

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by J. C.
Huffman

By
Harold
Atteridge

44th ST. THEATRE

West of Broadway, Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat.

2ND EDITION A NIGHT IN PARIS

"BETTER THAN THE FIRST"
—Herald Tribune
New Numbers—New Scenery—
New Costumes

RICHARD HERNDON Presents
J. P. McEVoy's

"AMERICANA"

"Witty, ingenious fun-making."—Times
"Music Best on B'way"—American

BELMONT THEA. 44th Street, East of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:30

Plymouth Theatre

West 6th St., Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY

WINTHROP AMES presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S

IOLANTHE

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

MUSIC

Henry Hadley and Audition Winners at Stadium

AT THE Stadium Concerts next week Nikolai Sokoloff will conclude his visit and Henry Hadley, American composer and associate conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will begin his week at the Lewisohn Stadium. The three winners in the National Music League Auditions will be heard on Friday night.

Next Friday is Audition Winners' Night. Enrique Ros, pianist, will play the Grieg Piano Concerto, Giuseppe Martino-Rossi, baritone, will sing the aria "Largo al Factum," from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and Alice Goddard, soprano, will be heard in the aria "Plus grand dans son obscurité," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba." Miss Goddard is the alternate for Nora Fauchald, the soprano who won first choice in the auditions. Miss Fauchald is now in Norway and cannot return in time for appearance at the Stadium. On the same program Mr. Hadley has scheduled Berlioz' "Roman Carnival" Overture, Victor Herbert's "Serenade for Strings" and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches."

Program for the Balance of Week
Sunday—Mr. Sokoloff's program consists of Overture to "William Tell," Schubert's "Valse Triste," Grieg's "Shepherd's Hey," Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," and the Brahms Symphony No. 4 in E minor.

Monday—Overture to "Mignon," Debussy's "L'Après Midi d'un Faun," Stravinsky's "Firebird Suite," and Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony."

Tuesday—Mr. Sokoloff will conduct an all-Tchaikovsky program, including the Fifth Symphony, the "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasy-Overture, the Waltz from the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty" and the "Marche Slav."

Wednesday—Mr. Hadley begins his week's regime with a Beethoven-Wagner program, the "Egmont" Overture, the Seventh Symphony, Prelude and Love Death from Tristan and Isolde, Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Walkure" and the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

Thursday—The tone poem, "Semi-Ramius" by Felix Borowski; Brahms First Symphony, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 1 and the Liszt Polonaise in E. Complete the evening's offerings.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Procession of Women, from "Lohengrin," Wagner; Symphony No. 3 in B minor, Hadley; Symphony Poem, "Danse Macabre," Saint-Saens; "Death and Transfiguration," Strauss.

Vitaphone Debut at Warner's Theatre Thursday Night

MARION TALLEY, Mischa Elman, Anna Case, Giovanni Martinelli, Efrim Zimbalist, Harold Bauer, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra of 107 players under the leadership of Henry Hadley, and the Metropolitan Opera chorus will introduce the Vitaphone at Warner's Theatre next Thursday night in connection with the premiere of John Barrymore in "Don Juan."

For many weeks a staff has been synchronizing the program which is to

FLORENCE REED



The Mother Goddess of John Colton's dramatic "The Shanghai Gesture" at the 44th Street theatre will relax her tense role this Saturday for a short vacation, reopening on Labor Day.

make the Vitaphone known to the world, using as their studio the Manhattan Opera House, which they leased in its entirety for that purpose. It was necessary to turn the upper floors into laboratories, for while the artists gave their numbers on the stage the voices and instrumentation were carried by acutely attuned transmitters through wires into a complicated switchboard and then made "fast" in the laboratories.

Experts claim that the Vitaphone will be hailed as one of the most interesting inventions of the day. Its development was made possible by electrical engineers who have made intensive studies in telephonic, radio and sound-wave recording problems. The experts of the Western Electric Company and the Bell Telephone Laboratories, to whom credit is given for the Vitaphone, claim that they have secured synchronization of movement and sound to a degree of perfection.

The Vitaphone prologue will be a prelude to the presentation for the first time of John Barrymore in his new cinema play, "Don Juan," which is based on Lord Byron's poem.

Wagner and Mozart Festival Planned at Munich

A WAGNER and Mozart Festival will be held at Munich, Germany, from August 1 to September 5. Hans Knappertsbusch is general music director. A series of Wagner operas will be given at the Prinzregent Theatre, including "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung." The Mozart operas at the Residenz Theatre will include "Die Entführung," "Figaro," "Magic Flute," "Così fan tutti" and "Don Giovanni."

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926

HEDLEY WANTS SERFS

WHILE Mr. Hedley of the Interboro hands out cheerful statements each day regarding the revenue of the lines from fares, his figures are in conflict with those of the Transit Commission. Tuesday morning the press carried the admission by Hedley that the loss of revenue was nearly \$11,000 on Saturday, which, he said, was "the smallest loss" since the strike began.

Mr. Hedley is very much interested in padding the report to make it look cheerful for his workless investors. On the same day the Transit Commission told a different story. That body reported that nearly 1,000,000 less passengers are riding in the subways each day than before the strike and the loss of revenue from fares is \$50,000 per day. This report shows the loss to be nearly five times the amount that Hedley admits.

Even on the basis of the Hedley figures the loss is at least \$280,000 a month. The more accurate figures of the Transit Commission show the loss mounting up to \$1,200,000 a month. If we accept the lower figure it is evident that the strike is sufficiently effective and costly to constitute every reason why the company should enter into negotiations with the only genuine union on the lines that represents the workers.

The Hedley policy simply means a willingness to spend large sums of money for strike-breakers rather than to give the workers a voice in a semipublic institution. Hedley displays the intellectual type of the old Prussian Junkers who hated every assertion by peasants and workers of their right to a voice in matters that intimately affect the welfare of themselves and their families. His idea of a "good American" is a man who crawls into his fraudulent union, who is content to lick his boots, and pretend that he is not degraded to a chattel by consenting to such servility.

A BOGUS CONGRESS

WE HAVE casually remarked from time to time that the two major political parties of this country do not possess the brains for which the Clays, Websters and Calhouns were noted. Moreover, their leaders represent nothing of vital importance to the masses, but much of importance to those who own the nation and exploit the workers of mill, mine, railroad and farm.

The Times of Monday piles up a heap of evidence to support this view. It gives us a picture of the work of Congress, which adjourned on July 3. It is notorious that what is known as "speechless speeches" are printed in the Congressional Record. That is, speeches that were never delivered are printed as though they were delivered in Congress. This has been a habit of many years. The speeches are then sent free to voters who are led to believe that they were spoken before the assembled statesmen.

The evolution of this custom to the next stage is the printing of speeches after Congress has adjourned and mailing them out free to voters, who believe that they were delivered during a session of Congress. This is now a frequent custom. The Times notes that Congress adjourned on July 3, but alleged speeches in Congress are reported as late as thirteen days after adjournment! One has to imagine every seat in the House empty and a phantom member addressing these empty seats.

Of course, what the member does is to either dictate an "oration" to a stenographer or order a speech written for him by those who specialize in writing speeches for many of the dullards. The canned stuff is then handed to the printer of the Congressional Record. Into that publication is dumped not only "speeches" of this kind, but addresses sometimes made at dinners, county fairs, over the radio and elsewhere. Of course, the masses have to pay for this junk, as it costs money to print it.

This is the complete degradation of the legislative department of the government. When the law-making body of a nation has no more respect for its history and traditions than to make its official publication an organ of deception and a garbage can for receiving all sorts of trash, that body has sunk to such a level that it forfeits the respect of intelligent men and women. On its face the Congressional Record has become an organ of a two-party machine as devoid of ideas and principles as the smut "literature" that was secretly peddled on trains some thirty years ago.

All members of Congress are not responsible for this situation. It is maintained by

the leaders of the two main parties and their servile following. Debate is so limited and the floor so difficult to get that members are whipped into line for the two-party machine by getting permission to have a speech printed in return for supporting the bills of the clique who rule. Congress thus becomes a machine which makes dummies of the members and a garbage can of the Congressional Record.

Need it be a surprise that in the face of these facts the workers of field, factory, shop and railroad get so little consideration while the masters of capital and finance get what they want? Only a strong party of the working class with an increasing number of representatives at Washington, can transform Congress into an intellectual forum where ideas clash in debate and make its official publication worth reading.

MUSSOLINI

ONE of the striking things about the glorification of Mussolini by some of our Babbitts is the assumption that the Italian nut has formulated something unique in statesmanship, something unknown to any period of history, something suggestive of genius. Only the other day a Federal judge in Philadelphia was reported as saying that "to have respect for the laws we should have a dictator, a Mussolini, here. I am serious about that."

Mussolini gives the impression of having invented something new by indulging in obscure language. "Liberty or death was a fine phrase, but co-operation or poverty is more accurate now," says Mussolini, and adds: "Fascism replaces individual sovereignty by State sovereignty, the nation for the individual. . . . We are marching unflinchingly toward a glorious future."

Now there is nothing profound in all this and nothing unique in the history of nations. Russian czars said the same things. So did many of the Bourbon rulers of France. It is not the first time that the head of a nation has identified "sovereignty of the State" with his ideas of what sovereignty and the State mean. It is not the first time that the glib phrase about replacing the "nation for the individual" has been used.

What Mussolini means is what every despot in history has meant. He means the State representing a ruling class of exploiters and keeping the toiling masses in subjection to those exploiters. The Philadelphia judge who talks of "respect for the laws" and then tosses a rose to Mussolini is simply paying homage to a man who usurped power over the bruised, and in some cases the murdered, bodies of Italians.

Let us be frank about it, gentlemen. Mussolini represents the property owning classes of Italy and by ruthless power is trying to reduce the masses to slavery. If that is what you want here, say so. But also he prepared to take what has always gone with it. You know what happened to Nicholas and the sainted Louis XVI. Well, your castor oil nut represents what Nicholas and Louis represented and he is likely to reap the same harvest of retribution. We do not like the harvest but we like the sower still less and certainly have no affection for his American apologists.

THE MEXICAN STRUGGLE

IF IT isn't booze it is religion that is presented to divide the workers into warring camps. Mexico is going through a struggle with the Church that France and some American states have experienced and is meeting with hostile propaganda which France and these states met. For example, Congressman Gallivan of Boston franks a "speechless speech" under a caption of "Liberty Dead in Mexico" in which distorted history is presented to turn sentiment against the Mexican Government.

One fact stands out in the present situation. The Protestant Church of every denomination in Mexico accepts the laws applying to religious organizations. The Catholic Church alone is opposing the laws. Another important fact to keep in mind is that the labor movement and the Labor Party of Mexico, which include a large number of Catholic workers, are united in favor of these laws. The Mexican workers have a sad memory of the old days of merciless slavery when Church and State under Diaz were one. American politicians of the type of Gallivan never raised their voice in protest in the days when workmen of their own faith were literally worked to death on the peon plantations and the torch of knowledge was snuffed out for them. Liberty was dead and buried and these politicians said nothing about it.

The right to religious belief and observance of any creed are not at stake in Mexico. The old struggle for the complete separation of Church and State came late in Mexico, and it is that struggle that is being staged and nothing else. Moreover, it is a problem that concerns Mexico alone. We have no more to do with it than we had with France when that nation enacted similar laws. Some of our clerical politicians who have protested against the Koo Koo seem to be doing their best to revive the knights of the night shirt. The working class of all faiths have nothing to gain and much to lose by encouraging either type of medieval bigots.

The death of the son of Abraham Lincoln at the age of 82 invoked little comment. It is an interesting fact that Robert T. Lincoln became noted as the head of the Pullman Company, which is fighting the organization of Negro porters in its service while his father is known in history as the "emancipator" of the Negro slaves. We get the impression of the son that with the accumulation of wealth he took no particular pride in the father who had been a common laborer and grew up in a frontier community. Modern capitalism shaped Robert T. Lincoln to be the bourgeois aristocrat and hater of the working class and as such he will be remembered, if remembered at all.

The News of the Week

Bungling the Booze Problem

Since the last issue of The New Leader booze has sprawled over almost every issue of the daily press. Ned M. Green, prohibition administrator for Northern California and Nevada, has been deposed and is charged with having embezzled and converted to his own use whiskey held by the Government. Two investigations are being made into charges that liquor has been sold on the Leviathan and other ships owned by the Government. William V. Dwyer, "Bootleg King," accused of smuggling liquor into New York averaging \$20,000,000 a year, has been fined \$10,000 and sentenced to two years in prison. One witness is held for perjury, an associate of Dwyer is fined \$5,000, and a number of defendants were released for lack of evidence. Eleven coast guards at one station on the New Jersey coast are to stand trial next month on charges of having engaged in rum-running as a side line to their official duties of suppressing rum-running. Latest reports are that two other New Jersey stations are involved. Thus day by day in every way an "essential industry" becomes better and better. Whatever may be the position of the reader on the question of booze it is evident from these items that the present policy is no solution. The masses in the urban centers show no intention of being ruled by rural sentiment while it is evident that the capitalist parties have contributed nothing to the problem but bungling.

The Illinois Cattle Market

To fish, ham, bricks and other commodities we must add senatorships, governorships and other public offices as the source of American "prosperity," with Illinois following Pennsylvania as a brisk market for the merchandise. Senator McKinley, according to disclosures this week, invested nearly \$500,000 in the senatorial primary and lost to Frank L. Smith, who obtained the prize for about half this amount. Both are public utilities exploiters. An interesting item in the Chicago investigation is that Samuel Insull, said to be "the greatest holder of public utilities in the world," generously contributed to the McKinley and Smith funds and then just to show his impartial affection for both capitalist parties he made a present to George E. Brennan, the Democratic nominee. Brennan is the close friend of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and is active in supporting Smith for the presidential nomination. Brennan staged a big demonstration for Smith in Chicago a few months ago. The total amount invested in these various political commodities is a little less than a million dollars, about one-third of the sum spent in the Pennsylvania Pepper-Vare-Finchot contest. All this was going on behind the backs of the voters in the primaries, who were

herded as cattle back of their respective drivers. Isn't it a charming picture of capitalist politics! The tragic side is seen in the fact that the trade union movement is made the footpad of this vulgar game by insisting that it shall confine its political action to choosing its "friends" among candidates selected by these methods. Votes of workers deposited in a swill barrel would accomplish no more than the votes cast for such candidates. At least they would not repay the workers by disappointment, injunctions and anti-labor laws.

Dzerzhinsky Left Big Gap

With the passing of Felix E. Dzerzhinsky at the age of 49 the Soviet Government of Russia suffered a great loss. Holding the double position of head of the "Gaypayoo" (the secret political police that succeeded the Tcheka) and Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy, this mild-mannered Russian of Polish blood was one of the most energetic and practical officials of the Bolshevik administration, and reports from Moscow indicate that there will be considerable trouble in finding two men capable of approximately filling his posts. Rumors from Paris intimating that Dzerzhinsky either committed suicide in despair of ever seeing Russia reconstructed along Socialist lines or was poisoned by supporters of Gregory Zinoviev, the subsequently deposed member of the Political Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, are probably based upon the wishes and guesses of Russian emigres, but the fact remains that the two leaders were political enemies, as Dzerzhinsky's practical mind scorned the Zinovievian romanticism and his caustic tongue frequently flayed the head of the Communist International for the latter's clumsy interference with the problem of increasing production in industry and reconciling the interests of the peasants and the city workers. Described by his foes as a bloody fanatic, with the death of thousands of innocent persons upon his conscience, and by his friends as a tender-hearted, but inflexible "sword of the revolution," Dzerzhinsky will live in history as the man mainly responsible for the efficiency of the terrorist organization which enabled the Bolsheviks to triumph over their internal enemies.

Business Curbs French Anger

When the anti-American outbursts in the streets and cabarets of Paris, due to the resentment of some Frenchmen at the ostentatious way in which some tourists from the United States flung around the paper francs that meant hardly anything in "real money," reached a stage where there was a possibility of a wholesale exodus of these visitors, French business quickly intervened. Premier Poincare ordered the Prefect of Paris to take steps to prevent any more such scenes, the press ceased its abuse of "rich" foreigners and the road was quickly smoothed for the buyers of the things French hotel men and merchants have to sell. To add to the

THE CHATTER BOX

WHENEVER we hear the prophetic thunder of the high priests grumbling and bombarding about the modern younger generation, we settle back and smirk bemusedly. Something there must be in the pert step and the hoydenish manner of the 1926 maid (and surely there is a great deal in the unreined gait of the latest model lad), that is irksome and irreverent to the self-appointed barkers at Heaven's gate. The literature of these days is flushed with carmine tints of an erotic dawn. The flippers and flappers are filling the pipe lines of the news with sensual fluids of episode and immoral incident. The motor cars and the road inns, the jazz parlors and the speakeasies, the night clubs and the Barbary Coast dens are alive with millions of our youth, Babylon, Sodom, Gomorrah and Division Street, Albany, N. Y., are mushrooming into poisonous proximity—and all Denmark is rotten. And what with the unfortunate passing of the double ribbed corset, the quadrupled petticoat and the tresses of the Sutherland Sisters—civilization is doomed. Tess of the Urbervilles to Replenishing Jessica is merely a slip from the secure walk of a natural garden of romance, into a slop hole of intentional pornography. And none of us need fear in the least that our maidens and lads are following the mutability of modern fiction from the grandeur of Hardy to the sordid amut selling of Bodenheimer.

Something there is in all youth, in spite of the sectors of it that munch on Mencken and guzzle in Greenwich Village, which remains a cleansing constant. We have seen them come into the world of art and letters in search of themselves. We have watched them in East Side dance halls, and in the Social Clubs of the West Fifties, we have edged in on their town dances, and Tom-popped through their curtained cars parked on lonely highways. Whatever we came with, we carried away. We came searching for youth in quest of a mate, and we found them pairing off. And in the years to come we will find them married, tending one or two children, working to keep their humble homes debt free, and all in all going through the tangled and tortuous path of living, as all the children of the earth have done since life was possible.

Marriage is all that the confirmed spinster or bachelor say it is. It is at once a palliative and an escape, a dungeon and an evasion. The sickly smart set at the Algonquin sit all night through their poker games and phrase jobbing, turning neat puns and plastering salacious labels all over the tottering institution, only to trundle home to their snoring families, with a dozen excuses tumbling all over each other in their haste to reach the irate dame of the flat. It is from such groups as these half-cooked wordy worldies, the suspicion steals forth to the Grundy ears of the soul savours, that our children are doomed. And perhaps, for the sake of humor, it were best that the condition remain. We have always wanted to visualize these pompous balloon puffers filling up the thin skin of a supposition with vein bursting efforts until it explodes with a hilarious crack into their own foolish and scared faces.

No, dear guides to the portals of Heaven, we refuse to go your special ways of damnation. Our bodies swing freer, our bobbed heads jerk about with a pagan arrogance, we dance with a liberated rhythm, and we talk with a scientific precision about our intimacies. The elements that are inside of us are no freer in their liberated and singular states. The winds and the seas and the rains are teaching us that the closer we come to freedom, the nearer we approach permanence. That which hampers, enfolds, and binds us—kills us. Corset the wind in a room with closed doors and windows and it becomes a foul deadly thing. Bottle up the sea or the rain in a keg or a bottle and stagnation ensues. And we who are made of wind and rain and sea and sand will endure only with them through recurrent eternity—in so far as we follow them to a state of perfect freedom. Amen.

The Inner Silence

The last farewells of friends are said
And Youth and Beauty flown,
I linger where my love has fled
And turn and walk alone.
I leave behind the ceaseless din,
The useless strife, the fleeting goal,
I seal my heart and crawl within
The granite silence of my soul.

Around me horns of madness shriek!
Their thunder is a wind-blown breath,
They cannot enter in or shake
The covenant I hold with Death.
Silent I walk Life's swarming marts,
Wrapped in my cloak of mouldering hearts.
—Max Press.

Miles' End

The miles may bind, may blindfold us,
Ribbons forged of mail;
Or they may rise and stab the skies
Like walls too high to scale.

But steel against white fire of love
Holds no strength at all;
And if love's wings are well-built things,
Who cares how high the wall?
—Philip Gray.

On High

The wind that moans on the mountain,
Silent, alone and free,
Is a different wind from the wind that moans,
On the land or sea

The wind that moans on the mountain,
Is proud in its secrecy,
For it kisses the cheek of the mountain man,
Silent, alone and free.
—Goldie Becker.

On reading Blanche Watson's poem-etching of Eugene V. Debs.

"A Man of God"?

Dear, unknown Source of all life!
The protoplasmic portent,
The urge to crawl, to grow a spine,
To fly, to walk, to stand erect.

A canopy of brain to think, to dream;
The inner seeing eye, the love of one.
There love's magic justice feeding, homing,
Enfolding all in one great Human Brotherhood.

In beauty, sweetness, in Wisdom's tender light,
Behold a Man of Love at last!
And such a man is he—Gene Debs—
First born of millions that shall live and love.
—Minnie A. Shinn.

It pleases us indeed to hear that Lake Mahopac Inn has at last succumbed to the invasion of Israel. It is a sure sign of the passing of the Ku Klux Klan in this state. We remember how some three years ago, we came weary and late to its door and knocked. When the keeper saw the mark of Shem upon our nose he immediately advised us that every room in the house was taken, so we pulled the old one as follows:

We: "Say buddy, you know Jesus was a Jew."
He: "Well—"
We: "You know he was born in a stable—"
He: "Well—"
We: "He was born in a stable just because a guy like you refused to rent Mary, his mother, a room."
He: "(\$?) :|| :||\$—?"
—S. A. de Witt.

Their Graves

The men that worked for England,
They have their graves at home;
The birds and bees of England
About the cross may roam.

But they that fought for England,
Following a falling star,
Alas, alas, for England,
They have their graves afar.

And they that rule in England,
In stately conclave met,
Alas, alas, for England,
They have no graves as yet.

—G. K. Chesterton.

Critical Cruisings

—By V. F. Calverton

No More Ideals

WAR has become a consuming topic. No magazine neglects it, no newspaper avoids it. Discussions of it range over an enormity of phenomena. The work of Barnes, Ewart, Fay, Monteglas and Turner confined largely to the problem of war guilt, is but one phase of this interest. Peace societies, as pure-minded as they are puerile Propagate pamphlets with a faith in the futility that is as fanatical as it is fatuous. Workers Education Bureau preach to the proletariat with the money of the Carnegie Foundation. Socialists and Communists foresee the coming world war as an introduction to the coming social revolution. In the meanwhile, chemists discuss the humanness of gas warfare, and as Haldane in Callinicus, urge it upon us as a sweeter way of dying for our dividends than any other suggested in the hedonistics of destruction. But while the Poincaires are indicted, the peace pamphlets disseminated, the world revolution predicted, the threat at human extermination is steadily converted into an approaching reality by our munition-manufacturing era.

In *The Origin of the Next War* (Viking Press, \$2.50) Mr. Bakeless is not so much concerned with the problem of whether the modern urbanites will suffer more than the actual combatants, whether the invaders will paralyze the very basis of production instead of cripple and conquer the warring forces as with the social situation that is so provocative of conflict and so fraught with impending disaster. Mr. Bakeless has not written a book that pretends to permanence; it is an important book. It is a tensely timely book. It holds a warning that is too little heeded and appreciated. To the radical, the book is without significance; to the liberal and conservative it is invaluable. The economic causes of war have been pointed out by radical thinkers upon innumerable occasions. The liberal and conservative, however, still labor under the illusion of ideals. That ideals cannot change and save our modern world without a profound change in our economic organization is the clear and forceful thesis of Mr. Bakeless' remarkable book.

It is upon the parallelism between the world situation before the war and the situation today that the author places singular stress. "The war to end war failed, and forces essentially identical with those that caused the last World War are actively at work today, preparing the way for a new one. Though an uneasy consciousness that this is so prevails pretty generally, the facts have not hitherto been frankly faced."

In the first chapter the situation since the World War is described in careful and extensive detail. The "war to end war" is seen to have been a war to foment other wars. The attacks upon Soviet Russia that followed the Armistice of 1918, the terrible conflict between Russia and Poland which lasted from 1918 to 1921, the three years' war which ended with the surrender of Greek ambitions in Smyrna in 1922, the Egyptian revolt against the British in 1919 the invasion of the Poles in Galicia and of the Afghans into India, the battles between the French and Arabs in Syria, between the French and Turks, the Italians and Albanians, the march of the Roumanians into Hungary, the Communist revolt in South Africa in 1922, the clashes in China, the Lithuanian seizure of Memel, the bombardment of Corfu by the Italians, the unsuccessful revolts in Brazil and Georgia, the Moroccan set-to of 1925—all these are but part of the manifestations of unrest and agitation that are seething in our post-bellum civilization. The threat that another world war in 1921, for instance, when Britain and Turkey were in ferocious dispute was saved from realization only by the protest of the British colonies. Even worse than the actual conflicts, however, are the incentives to further conflicts. The Versailles treaty, of course, in a superficial way, is responsible for the greater part of the political friction that exists in the European situation. Yet the existence of a score of other factors resulting from the fluctuating economic rivalries of nations are more fundamental.

Mr. Bakeless' insistence upon the population problem as an elemental cause of modern wars is an instance in which exaggeration has ruined excellency. In China and Japan the population problem is acute and rife with disaster. In western Europe, on the other hand, the Malthusian stand is insupportable. If economically reorganized, our industrial civilization can abundantly support its present proportions. The economic antithesis, evoked by the growth of industry and the decline of agriculture, nevertheless, converts the problem of food supply into an issue of foreign markets. But the origin of this difficulty, it is clear, is not population, but economic. Adjust the economic situation and the population problem is reduced to remoteness.

There are disquieting sentimentalities in the book, its sneering reference to Soviet Russia, its epilogue which breathes a faith in "an intelligent comprehension of the issues at stake" and in "ordinary good-will," its neglect of the class-character of our society—but its value as an index to our world predicament, its significance as a warning if nothing more, should not, therefore, be underestimated.

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U.S. Plans to Enslave Philippines to American Rubber Companies

By N. O. Jones

I AM the only one who has met Mrs. Hall on the Hall murder case. But I have a considerable opinion on that much-touted commodity—Jersey Justice. Innocent or guilty, Mrs. Hall has shown herself not at all the sort of a woman to run away, and to drag her out of bed to arrest her was cheap stuff—cheap and rather brutal. Then observe what followed. This woman, charged by the State with complicity in a double murder, was released on \$15,000 bail. Now, I have the honor to be valued in New Jersey to the extent of \$10,000 bail, only \$5,000 less than Mrs. Hall's, and I am not charged with having committed even one little murder, much less two. All I did was to assert my legal right to make a speech advising the strikers to be peaceful. That it was a legal as well as a moral right is pretty well proved by the fact that even a Jersey judge enjoined the sheriff of Bergen county from doing to anybody else what he had done to me. It is close on to four months since my arrest, but I have not yet been indicted by this speedy Jersey Justice which we read about. The prosecutor apparently has not the nerve to bring the case before a grand jury, much less an open court. On the other hand, political pressure, especially while the strike is on, prevents him from doing the decent thing—dismissing the case and releasing the bail. This is Jersey Justice.

Speaking of Passaic, it begins to look as if one by one the difficulties which have kept the United Textile Workers and the United Front Committee apart were being ironed out. Weisbord has offered to eliminate himself from negotiations and a committee of sympathetic outsiders has been given by the United Front Committee full power to negotiate. To this result many individuals, not least among them Senator Borah, have contributed. The end is not yet, but the morale of the strikers is unbroken.

With A. F. of L. affiliation they ought to win one of the most dramatic victories in recent labor history. Meanwhile, keep up the relief. The Emergency Committee, at 799 Broadway, New York, will be glad to receive it.

The failure of the subway strike in New York, as I have already pointed out, shows up the hollowness of Tammany Hall's professions of deep friendship with labor. It also has significance for the labor movement itself.

The strikers never affiliated with the A. F. of L. and they sorely missed the knowledge, experience, prestige and moral and financial support which A. F. of L. affiliation might have brought. For the failure of negotiations between the strikers and the A. F. of L. personalities on both sides were partly responsible. More responsible, however, was the craft organization of the street car workers. The subway strikers had belonged to a company union. They had worked together. They were striking together. But when it came to joining the A. F. of L. they found that not all of them could unite with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, but that they would have to be split up in several craft unions. On this rock negotiations broke. The strike, which was in its essence a hopeful revolt against the company unionism which the A. F. of L. hates, went on without A. F. of L. help. It was defeated. Company unionism won another victory.

This is not altogether an isolated case. We know of an important company union which would probably revolt and join the A. F. of L. if it would not have to be split up straightaway into craft unions. Such a state of affairs raises the question whether the A. F. of L. can make a winning fight against company unions without first dealing with the problem of craft organization. Historically, craft organization was the line of least resistance. It may still be the logical type of organization for most of the building trades, although they, too, have been cursed with jurisdictional disputes. It is not the logical type of organization for modern large-scale industries. The A. F. of L. itself has in its successful examples of industrial unionism among the miners and needle workers. It cannot fight company unionism without extending this principle of organization. There are some real difficulties in the way of consolidation of craft unions which it will require statesmanship to overcome. Not the least of these difficulties is the vested interest that officers naturally and inevitably acquire in their jobs. Too much is at stake to let these difficulties block the way to such reorganization as will be necessary if ever the A. F. of L. fight against company unions is to get beyond the paper stage. We do not want dual unionism in the United States. Neither do we want a great

(Continued on page 2)

RELIGION IS NOT ATTACKED IN MEXICO

Exploitation of Peons by
Greedy Foreign Priests
Is Object of Calles
Campaign

By Roberto Haberman
(Representative, Mexican Federation
of Labor)

THE Constitution of Mexico is the expression of a hope. In this it is different from the constitutions of other countries. It is flexible and does not typify the rule of the dead. It looks, therefore, to the future rather than to the past.

The point of view of the revolutionists of 1854, who passed the law which the Calles government seeks to enforce, the law that the Church cannot own land in Mexico, was that the land of Mexico belongs to the peon. It was stolen from him by the Spaniards. It is the responsibility of the government to restore this land to the descendants of the original owners.

These lands occupied are not confiscated by the Calles government. The Church has illegally occupied these lands since 1854. The present government is merely enforcing the law which the Church has broken since that time. The land does not belong to the Church. It has belonged to the nation since 1854.

Of the 15,000,000 people in Mexico, 5,000,000 are liberals. Many Catholics are against the Church, although not against the Catholic faith. Moreover, the Church is divided against itself in other ways—the Mexican priests of the proletariat will be glad to side with the government.

A friend of mine, a man in the Mexican secret service, went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mexico City, the largest church edifice on this continent, which has 25 Spanish priests and three Mexicans.

He began to question one of the Mexican priests, who complained to him that all the rich masses, the rich marriages, confessions and baptisms went to the Spaniards, while he and the two Mexicans made only \$1.50 every other day at a very poor mass, on which sum they had to live. His torn shoes and ragged attire verified his story. After the secret service man had plied him with questions, the Mexican priest said: "You must be a detective!" and when the secret service man said no, the priest sighed and said: "I am sorry. I hoped you were a detective, because I know where there are some Spanish priests in hiding."

The labor movement in Mexico stands pledged to Calles because Calles stands for reform. He elected Calles to the presidency and received the first post in his Cabinet, that of Secretary of Commerce, Labor and Industry, held by the man who is the father, son and holy ghost of the labor movement, Luis N. Morones.

The Calles government, in which Morones is one of the most influential factors, has accomplished more for the people in its few years of existence than the Roman Catholic Church has done for the peons in hundreds of years. Religion is not responsible for the wretched condition of the peons, but the Roman Catholic hierarchy is.

The government has let a \$30,000,000 contract for irrigation; has built 3,000 schools; has established four short-term agricultural schools which are attended by 3,200 sons of peons; has established four new governmental banks where money is loaned at 3 to 9 per cent instead of 48 per cent.

With most of the lands of Mexico owned by the Roman Catholic Church, the peons lead lives of slavery. This

(Continued on page 3)

Loses Job—Kills Self

WASHINGTON.—Notified by the chief clerk of his department that he was to be dropped because he had been absent without leave, Edward A. Brauninger, 51, lithographer in the Geological Survey office, shot himself. He had become ill from the heat on July 4 and had been unable to work steadily afterward.

Secretary Work keeps the employees in the Interior Department, which includes the Geological Survey, under close watch as to their being at their desks on time and all the time.

Not Fighting Religion



President Calles of Mexico

ANTI-MUSSOLINI GROUP IS FORMING

Communists Who Split
Alliance Profess a
Change of Heart, but
Fail to Convince

AS A direct result of the withdrawal of the Socialists from the Anti-Fascist Alliance which lately has become undermined by Communist baring from within tactics, the Communists have suddenly changed their united front policy. While before their policy consisted of attacking and slandering all Italian labor leaders that were federated with them through the Anti-Fascist Alliance, now that the Socialists have exposed them they are shedding tears for a broken Anti-Fascist united front and even promise, through their weekly paper, that they will discontinue slandering the non-Communist labor leaders and the Nuovo Mondo, the Italian labor daily.

The Propaganda Committee of the Italian Socialists of New York and vicinity has issued a statement in which, while they note with a sense of satisfaction that their exposure of the Communists in the Anti-Fascist Alliance has caused such an unbelievable change of heart on the part of the Communists, they warn the trade unions and all Non-Communist elements that used to belong to the Anti-Fascist Alliance not to be impressed so deeply by this new crocodile-like attitude of the Communists. The statement in question reproduces extracts from an editorial which appeared in Nuovo Mondo of Sunday, July 11, against the leader of the Communists for his disruptive tactics, that, according to Nuovo Mondo, threatened the existence of the Anti-Fascist united front.

Matteotti Opposed Communists
The Socialist Committee, moreover, points out that even if the change of attitude on the part of the Communists were to be sincere, the fact still remains that there cannot be any united front between Socialist, trade unions Free Masons and Anti-Fascist radicals and liberals of any sort on one side and the Communists on the other, as the first group stands against any dictatorship, for liberty and for the rights of all minorities in any constitutional government, while the Communists openly declare that they are for dictatorship and for the suppression of civil liberties, once they get into power.

This fundamental difference between the two groups, the Socialist Committee goes on to say, renders their alliance incompatible. The statement of the Socialist Committee recalls that even Matteotti, the great apostle of Anti-Fascism, who sacrificed his life serving the cause of liberty before he was murdered by the Fascist, expressed his views against a united front with the Communists.

The statement concluded by asserting that the only Anti-Fascist united front which can exist is the one that excludes the Communists.

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BRITISH MISSION HERE SEEKING FUNDS

Ellen Wilkinson, Tillett
and Purcell Here to
Raise Money for Miners' Families

THE second woman member of the British Parliament to arrive in the United States within a week is here today in the person of Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite. In contrast to her predecessor, Lady Astor, who has come for a vacation in the fashionable society colonies of Maine and Rhode Island, Miss Wilkinson will, after a conference with President Green of the American Federation of Labor, make a bee-line for the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

"This is no joyride or pleasure trip we are on," said Miss Wilkinson on her arrival. "As the Americans say, believe me, we would be a fine crowd if we did not endeavor to make this trip as economical as possible in view of the fact that the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is paying our expenses."

"I hope the Americans will not get the idea that we have come here to unburden ourselves of the miners' troubles. Nothing of the sort. We will not discuss the merits of the miners' case at all. Please make that clear. But we will plead for help for the miners' wives and children, especially the miners' babies. After our conference with President Green we will be guided by his advice."

Miss Wilkinson's quarters on the Berengaria are in strange contrast with those of Lady Astor, who, accompanied by maids, had an upper deck suite on one of the finest liners, and when she sailed there were banks of flowers which filled half of one of her cabins. Miss Wilkinson had an inside stateroom which she shared with several other women down between the decks. As for flowers, she had let it be known that at present they are purely a luxury and that if any of her friends had a desire to send bouquets they were to forget the flowers and send the money to swell the fund for the aiding of the miners' families.

Miss Wilkinson is the smallest member of parliament, being several inches under five feet. She added a last word to her interview, vigorously shaking her shingled bright red locks: "And we will go back second class too—please don't forget that—no matter how much money we collect here."

Miss Wilkinson is accompanied by Ben Tillett and A. Purcell, who, with her, comprise the miners' aid delegation of the Trade Union Congress, and by Robson, treasurer of the Durham miners; Harris, treasurer of the South Wales miners; Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire miners, and McKenna, secretary of the Scottish miners' federation.

The delegation was met at the pier by Miss Evelyn Preston, treasurer of the American British Miners' Relief Committee, of 799 Broadway, who will co-operate with the A. F. of L. in arranging for the delegation in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other States. Miss Preston has been associated with Miss Wilkinson in her Labor party work in England.

Here for Miners



Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.

Jersey Textile Strikers to Elect New Officials; A. F. of L. to Accept Them

Committee Will Hold
Elections Independent
of Present Leadership, Is Plan

Strike Mediator

WASHINGTON.—Immediate steps toward affiliation of the Passaic textile strikers with the American Federation of Labor, through the United Textile Workers of America, were announced by W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the transfer committee appointed by the strikers, after a final conference with Senator Borah in Washington. Lauck and Borah were equally confident that affiliation would be followed by the negotiating of a union agreement with the mill owners.

"This committee," his statement said, "derives its authority directly from the textile workers now on strike. On the recommendation of the United Front Committee, the strikers voted in mass meeting to select a citizens' committee to take over the negotiations for settlement of the strike. The United Front Committee and the leader of the strike, Mr. Albert Weisbord, have withdrawn from the negotiations. This Citizens' Committee has been given plenary powers."

The instructions to the committee are:

"1. To settle the strike through the mediation of Senator Borah or any other adjustment agency.

"2. To bring about an affiliation of the union of the striking textile workers with the A. F. of L. through the U. T. W. A.

"In order to remove all obstacles to an affiliation with the A. F. of L. and to recognition of the union with the Passaic mill owners, the committee has been authorized to hold an independent election among the strikers, for the purpose of selecting officers and representatives of the union, as a basis of affiliation with the A. F. of L. and for negotiating with the mill owners. This election will insure the selection of officers and committees directly by the workers, without interference, and will serve to remove all claims that the organization is dominated by outside parties or interests."

"The proposals of employees which have been made for the settlement of the strike have been as follows:

"1. Recognition of the union of the employees by the mill owners.

"2. Joint conference between representatives of the union and the mill owners relative to restoration of wage cuts which precipitated the strike, and, in the event of disagreement, to submit the matter to arbitration.

"3. Settlement of other matters in dispute by negotiation between representatives of the union and representatives of the mills."

"These being the fundamental conditions of settlement and powers of the committee, it has been deemed wise to take up first the matter of affiliation with the A. F. of L. and the reorganization of the union of striking textile workers in Passaic in an independent election."

"The first formal meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday morning in New York city. While no definite plans have been made, probably some of the administration of the former War Labor Board, who had practical experience during the war in such matters, will be retained to conduct the election of union officers and committees in Passaic. Prof. E. B. Woods of Dartmouth College, formerly chief administrator of the War Labor Board, has been asked to take personal charge of the election and is now considering the matter."

"The Citizens' Committee is constituted as follows: W. Jett Lauck, chairman; Henry T. Hunt, Miss Helen Todd and Frank P. Walsh."

President Green of the A. F. of L. is reported as pleased with the personnel of this Citizens' Committee, and as having no doubt that the road to a settlement is now open.

Chicago.—Individual pickets silently walking with banners in front of Brennan's non-union restaurant in the Chicago loop were arrested by police. Local 865, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' union reports, but were not booked at the station.



Senator William E. Borah

CITY ARCHITECTS TO UNIONIZE

Board of Education Em-
ploys Join Lead of
Transportation Engi-
neers

ARCHITECTS, draftsmen and engineers of the building bureau of the New York city Board of Education voted unanimously at a large mass meeting to seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and backing for their fight for increased pay.

Evans L. Gunther, president of the Architects and Engineers Association, will appoint the committee to approach the A. F. of L.

This group of city-employed workers follows the lead of engineers employed by the Board of Transportation who voted to enter the A. F. of L. Technical Workers Union a week ago.

POCKETBOOK MAKERS FORCE INDEPENDENT BOSSES TO SIGN PACT

A vigorous campaign to round up all the independent shops as yet not signed up with the Pocketbook Makers' Union has been started. A large number of committees have been assigned to this special work.

The majority of the employers have signed up already either through the association or as independents. In these shops the workers gained a substantial increase in wages and a number of other important gains.

A number of independent shops have refrained from signing the agreement with the union because they insist upon concessions from the union, especially the right of the employer to work himself at the bench.

The union refuses to grant this taking the position that all work shall be done by workers, the employer devoting himself to the management of his business.

German Workers Will See Russia

MOSCOW.—According to a Berlin dispatch to the official newspaper Izvestia, a new German labor delegation of 50, composed chiefly of Social Democrats and trade union officials, was to leave Hamburg July 24 to visit the Soviet Union. A working women's delegation of 10 members was to follow in August.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other, but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.—Macaulay.

TIRE COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA BARED

Coolidge Will Support
Breaking of Independence
Pledge and
Economic Penetration

IF THE Philippines have hitherto found it exceedingly difficult to make the United States live up to her promise to grant the islands independence, they should realize that realization of their hopes is now next to impossible.

For the rubber interests of the United States, with the full support of President Coolidge and the Government's machinery, is set to definitely and irrevocably annex the islands as a huge rubber-growing plantation.

The campaign has become so obvious that further attempts to conceal it have been abandoned. In the last few weeks developments have come with startling rapidity.

1. Carmi A. Thompson's visit to the Philippines as a personal envoy of the President has developed into a mission to study the details of rubber production in the Archipelago and, if possible, to jockey the domestic independence leaders into a conciliatory position.

2. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been working out a comprehensive program for the cultivation of Philippine rubber plantations.

3. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., following a conference with President Coolidge at the summer White House, announced that American capitalists are now ready to go into the enterprise if the Philippine land laws are amended to permit extensive land holdings for a period of at least seventy-five years. At present, no foreign corporation can own more than 2,500 acres. It is proposed to raise the limit to 500,000 acres for periods of 75 years.

4. Following the Firestone-Coolidge conference, the President took a little more time from his "undisturbed vacation" to let it be known that the Administration fully endorses and will lend all encouragement to the rubber corporation's ambitions as revealed by Mr. Firestone.

5. The rubber companies, with no attempt at disguise, are agitating every part of their own and associated industries to rally behind the movement to break our pledge to the Philippines and, instead of freedom, bind them tight in the chains of economic penetration backed by Government support.

Documents intended for distribution among leaders of the rubber and auto industry have come into the hands of The New Leader.

One is a statement issued by William O'Neill, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company. Under the heading, "Philippines Out of Rubber Picture Until U. S. Acts," Mr. O'Neill betrays the rubber interests' impatience for the repudiation of the independence pledge.

This statement follows:

Philippines Out of Rubber Picture Until U. S. Acts

"In all this talk about production of rubber in the Philippines the discussions thus far seem to miss the real point," says William O'Neill, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company. "No one doubts that there are large areas in the Philippine Islands where rubber can be readily grown. As a matter of fact, some is already being grown there. The real point governing the development of the islands that came to us when Admiral Dewey fought the naval battle of Manila, in 1898, is more political than economic."

"Just as the United States promised to set Cuba free—and did so—after the Spanish-American War, freedom and independence for the Philippines was promised just as soon as the people of the islands should prove themselves capable of self-government. This country justified its seizure of Spanish colonies and dependencies in 1898 by an open declaration that it sought no expansion outside the borders of the United States, and fought only to free people who had

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TIRE COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA BARED

Coolidge Will Support Breaking of Independence Pledge and Economic Penetration

(Continued from page 1)

been oppressed under Spanish rule. "Now, there are two distinct types of inhabitants of the Philippines. One type consists of savage or semi-savage tribes scattered among the islands; the other consists of those of Spanish descent or connection, who make up the political force. They center at Manila and their influence spreads throughout the archipelago. They remember very keenly the promise of Uncle Sam that the Philippines shall be free, that they shall be set up as an independent government, and are continually bombarding Washington for a fulfillment of the old promise. They insist that they are capable of self-government now. Apparently, Washington does not agree that the assimilation of the savage tribes has been complete, or that it would be at all safe, even for the Filipinos themselves, to set them up in business for themselves. Japan is watching, and all the European Powers, for 'The Islands' is a very important strategic point on the world map. Another World War might easily follow hasty action by the United States or a repudiation of our national pledge to the world.

"So, while we wait, and the Filipinos clamor, there is delay in the Philippine part of the working out of the problem of a greater and less restricted rubber supply. Capital, interested in producing Philippine rubber, WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT WILL BE THERE BEFORE RISKING ITS MILLIONS. The political Filipinos who have restricted the areas that may be cultivated—as for rubber—to 2,500 acres, do not want to let down the bars to lease or purchase of larger holdings, for fear that, once outside capital is entrenched, the chances of Filipino independence will go glimmering.

"Even if Filipino rubber is developed and the Philippines set free, we of the United States will still be dealing with a foreign sovereignty. It will not be American rubber. If we keep the Philippines, a grave point involving American integrity, a hint that we are out for world empire, will arise.

"So long as the question is not settled; so long as our government does not act or make a public declaration of our purpose and policy to all the world, we can hope for very little help in crude rubber from the Philippines.

"The political uncertainty is the only bar to rubber development in the islands. It is the biggest bar to the solution of the problem that still gives Great Britain and Holland a practical monopoly of the world's high-grade rubber supply—in Malaya Land. Everyone seems to be dodging that real issue now. Few, if any, writers mention it, yet there can be little or no hope of Philippine rubber until the question is settled—and settled for good."

The hopes and intentions of the rubber interests were even more cynically revealed in an earlier statement by the General Tire and Rubber Company, makers of Goodyear tires, published in The New Leader of May 3, this year. At that time a statement circulated among the rubber trade leaders said: "If Uncle Sam will forget his promise of Philippine independence, change land laws and permit the importation of coolies for clearing land, planting and tending trees, it is apparent that immense areas in the Philippines can be devoted to high-grade rubber cultivation."

"Rubber May Cause Next War," was the heading on this earlier statement, which then proceeded:

"It is within the bounds of possibilities that this business of supplying the world with enough crude rubber may be the cause of the next world war, for all the powers are watching the island group in the Pacific over which the United States has established a protectorate."

Capmakers Force Jobbers to Organize; Association Gives In

For the first time the jobbers have gotten together and organized an association. The fight of the striking capmakers to force recognition by the jobbers of their responsibility in the industry has at last borne first fruit. The jobbers, who had been holding aloof in an attitude of indifference, have been forced to associate themselves into an organization to meet the heavier and heavier attacks of the union.

The first step presages the next, which will be an agreement with the union, in the opinion of union officials. Unofficially, the jobbers' association declared that it would not deal with the capmakers' union, but this was expected.

On Friday, meetings of the union

ratified the agreement with the manufacturers' association. The agreement follows closely that adopted for the independent shops, and thus all the shops, those doing business for the jobbers as well as those which do not, are unionized.

However, in as much as the jobbers still refuse to deal with the union, the shops of the association, those manufacturers which work for the jobbers, are still empty and the strikers continue to bring pressure to bear on the jobbers to give in.

No new development followed the signing up with the association houses, but the formation of the jobbers' association showed a straw which would indicate some sort of action in the near future.

ALL CLASSES GIVE TO MILK FUND

Concert Will Be Held at Coney Island Stadium August 28th

BESIDES scores of musicians, singers and other artists who have volunteered to appear in the benefit entertainment to be given August 28 in the Coney Island Stadium to raise funds to buy milk for the children of Passaic, the milk fund is being contributed to by many New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore social leaders and professional men and women throughout the United States. Clara Michelson, executive secretary of the Milk Fund Committee at 799 Broadway, said yesterday.

Among those who have come to the aid of the children, it was said, are: Henry Morganthau, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Starr Jordan, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston; Prof. John Graham Brooks and Mrs. Brooks; Powers, Hagood; Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley, Mass.; Inez Haynes Irwin, Mary E. McDowell of Chicago; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh; Mrs. H. Dix, Cannes, France; Caroline La Monte; Mrs. George Burnham of Philadelphia; James W. Bayard of Philadelphia; John S. Codman, Boston; Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church; Dr. A. A. Brill; Mrs. Arthur J. Slade; Miss Anna M. W. Penney of Philadelphia; Sarah M. Harshbarger of Baltimore; Charles K. Ovington, R. Fulton Cutting; Alice Duer Miller and Lawrence Langner.

"Through the contributions of these and many other prominent persons the committee has up till now been able to supply the thousands of infants and children in Passaic with a daily ration of milk and bread," said Mrs. Michelson, "and we have thereby kept many of them from what might otherwise have been serious suffering during these hot days of summer. To assure a continuation of this aid through the rest of the summer, however, the committee has planned the Coney Island Stadium concert and some of the best New York musicians, singers and other artists have volunteered their services to assure its success."

It was said that the Passaic Children's Milk Fund Committee, collaborative with the General Relief Committee, has been maintaining five milk stations in the tenement districts of Passaic and nearby New Jersey mill towns.

Recently a wealthy farmer near Passaic, William Garber, volunteered the indefinite use of a six-acre farm to be used as a playground by the children and the committee has equipped it with milk and lunch booths, swings, shower baths and other playground paraphernalia. It was said that more than 3,000 small children are fed and entertained at the playground daily.

Farmer-Labor Summer School Ends 9-Day Course

Idaho Springs, Colo.—Excellent instruction in a great variety of labor subjects characterized the Colorado Farmer-Labor summer school, which closed its nine-day session at Idaho Springs recently. Worker education, cooperation, the race problem, labor economics, public speaking, labor history and labor poetry were the principal themes.

OHIO FEDERATION MEETS

Wisconsin State Labor Also Holds Annual Sessions — Militarism Hit

AKRON, O.—Ohio trade unionists marched into the stronghold of America's most bitter anti-union industry and held the 43d annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in the shadow of Akron's huge rubber factories. Another shadow, cast by Ohio's 35,000 unemployed miners who formerly constituted the backbone of the movement, darkened the convention.

Affiliated unions were unanimously urged to contribute to the relief fund for the locked-out British miners. Sacco and Vanzetti were given cheer by another unanimous resolution backing efforts to secure a new trial. Dominick Venturato, an Ohio union coal-digger, framed on a murder charge during the 1922 strike, was assured that the Federation would continue its pardon efforts.

The interstate commerce commission was asked to discontinue discriminating in favor of non-union West Virginia and Kentucky against union Ohio in setting freight rates on coal.

Although the convention urged local unions to organize the unorganized, it took no action in the Akron rubber situation. With the building trades badly disorganized, the street car men just defeated in a strike and other crafts hardly functioning, the Akron labor movement faces demoralization unless the big tire firms are organized. A small union is affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. The rubber workers are smarting under repeated wage cuts and bad working conditions.

John Frey, editor of the Molders Journal was re-elected president of the State Federation by acclamation.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—With the reelection of Henry O. J. Jr., president and J. J. Handley secretary-treasurer and of the entire executive board, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor adjourned its 34th annual convention. It will meet at Wausau next July.

The convention denounced the citizens military training camps as a plot to train the youth who would then be expected to serve as cannon fodder in the next war.

Private armies raised by Wisconsin bankers for their private purposes were also denounced as accessories to private armed dictatorships and as having as their ultimate purpose "opposition to organized labor." Gov. Blaine was commended for his opposition to those gunmen.

The convention urged revision of the Volstead act and retention of the mayor-council system of city government. It authorized a department of education and refused to adopt a resolution demanding prohibition of women workers in metal polishing shops. It held that if such work was unsanitary and dangerous there should be protection for men as well as women workers, but that organized labor could not at this late date prohibit women from entering industry.

Eight Freedom of Speech Violations in June, Civil Liberties Union Reports

Eight instances of interference with freedom of speech and assembly are recorded in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union for June. A meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense to protest the deportation of three Portuguese anarchists was forbidden by the chief of police of Fall River, Mass. New York City police broke up a street meeting of the International Labor Defense. Trenton, N. J., police prevented a Sacco-Vanzetti defense meeting because "it might result in a demonstration." Ku Klux Klansmen were forbidden by city officials to parade in Jersey City, Niles, O., Cleveland and Philadelphia. The New York City Board of Education denied the second application of the American Civil Liberties Union for a free speech meeting in the Stuyvesant High School. Dr. Samuel Crothers and Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School were among the speakers who denounced Mayor Nichols' censorship of meetings at a protest gathering in the Old South Meeting House in Boston.

ANTI-FASCIST INTERNATIONAL FOUNDED

Nine Countries Represented in Sessions in Vienna — Socialists Take Leading Part

ATTEMPTS by the militant reactionary organizations of Germany, Austria, Hungary and some other European countries to get together to wage war upon the Socialist and Republican movements have not amounted to much, so far as promoting the aims of their proponents is concerned, but they have had the effect of making the leaders of the various fighting labor organizations of Europe see the need of international unity on their part.

On July 12, in the Socialist-ruled city of Vienna, representatives of the militant anti-Fascist bodies of Austria, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Poland, and of the Socialist and Labor International and the Socialist Youth International, met under the chairmanship of Julius Deutsch, former Socialist Minister of Defense in the Austrian Government, and now head of the wonderfully well organized Republican Defense League of Austria, and resolved to found an international commission of defense against Fascism.

Julius Deutsch was elected chairman of this international commission, and its headquarters will be in Vienna. Most of the organization work will be done by the Austrian Republican Defense League. Steps will be taken at once to enlist the active support of the Socialist and Labor International, the Lucerne Sports International and the Socialist Youth International and of militant anti-Fascist organizations all over Europe. The co-operation of the Sports International and the Youth International is counted of special importance, as the athletic young folk of the labor movement form the backbone of the fighting groups in the different countries that have already put the would-be blackshirts on the defensive.

It was the consensus of the speakers at the Vienna meeting that enough words had been poured forth on the evils of Fascism during the past few years by Socialists and Liberals all over the world and that it was time to effect an international organization of action whose various national units would be able to defend Republican institutions with force whenever necessary. It was pointed out that the lesson of Italy must not be allowed to go unheeded and that the workers of all countries must be prepared to nip in the bud any attempt by the reactionaries to emulate the Mussolini march on Rome. In fact, reports by the representatives of the labor defense groups in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Latvia and Czechoslovakia showed that the would-be reactionary dictators of those countries had already lost much of their enthusiasm in the face of the rapid organization of big bodies of militant young republicans ready for any emergency.

While deprecating the use of force, in principle, the representatives of the anti-Fascist organizations declared that, in practice, it would be folly for the Socialists and Republicans of Europe to lie down and allow the reactionaries, possibly with the benevolent approval of some of the so-called Republican Governments, to crush labor and democracy under the iron heel.

LITHUANIANS ENJOY A LIBERAL REGIME

As the result of the victory of the Social Democrats and Populists over the Clerical reaction in Lithuania in the May elections, that war-born European is reported in the European Socialist press as enjoying a really liberal regime.

After years of oppression, the people are breathing freely once more, the state of siege has been lifted, censorship of the mails abolished and the host of political prisoners set at liberty. And the courts have evidently understood the meaning of the elections, as the trial of ninety-three radical labor and peasant leaders on charges of conspiracy, etc., begun by the Clerical Government, some time before the election, has ended with the acquittal of all the defendants and a virtual apology by the judges.

The new government, headed by Premier Siesewicius, a Populist, is made up of Populists and Socialists, as a special Socialist party convention, held June 7, declared for participation, provided that political prisoners were released and other progressive measures adopted. The vice-president of the Seimas, Engineer Kairis, is a Socialist. The president, Dr. Staugaitis, is a Populist, as is the new president of the republic, Dr. Kasimir Grinis.

While the twenty-three Populists and fifteen Socialists are running a minority government, as the total membership of the Seimas is eighty-five, they are practically assured of the support of the racial minority members and the five deputies from Memel Land. The clerical opposition has only thirty deputies.

"Learn what is true, in order to do what is right," is the summing up of the whole duty of man, for all who are unable to satisfy their mental hunger with the east wind of authority.—Huxley.

Edward I. Hannah Praises New Leader As Great Aid to Labor Movement

INTERNATIONAL UNION Rammermen, Pavers, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers—Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, Asphalt Workers and Road Builders

Edward I. Hannah, General Secretary and Treasurer
255 East 10th Street, New York City

To the Editor of the New Leader:

Dear Sir:—

I feel that The New Leader could be of tremendous help to the Organized Labor movement if the membership of Organized Labor would take an interest in the paper, as it could be used as a medium for transmitting to the public the true facts and policies of the labor movement, and show Labor's side in any controversy or strike existing in the ranks or in the industrial field.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) EDWARD I. HANNAH,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

ANTI-MUSSOLINI GROUP IS FORMING

Communists Who Split Alliance Profess a Change of Heart, but Fail to Convince

(Continued from page 1)

meeting of all known Communist Anti-Fascist elements to proceed to the creation of a real united front that will have also to include American radicals and liberals, as the Socialists aver that American public opinion must be arrayed against the Fascist tyranny in Italy, which receives its main support from the American Wall Street money kings.

In the meantime, profound disgust is expressed by Italian unionists because of an editorial in the Communist weekly "Il Lavoratore," of July 24, under the caption of "Beckerman the Deceiver." The editorial outrages all sense of decency and fairness in controversy by presenting a picture of President Hillman and Beckerman at a meeting of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cooper Union that has its source in the malice of the writer and nothing else. The editorial is considered further evidence of the impossibility of co-operation with the Communists.

"Beckerman the Deceiver"

The editorial, which is causing much comment in Italian labor circles, reads as follows:

"BECKERMANN THE DECEIVER"

Last Monday a vote was taken on the agreement between the union and the manufacturer. In general the mass of organized workers were against these new signs of fake class collaboration. The most important gathering was held at Cooper Union. We went to the spot to see what was going on. Beckerman, Hillman and company had prepared the meeting well. Inside the meeting place and outside in the surrounding places we could see policemen and gangsters. This damn gang had been charged with the order of refusing admission to all those who were or looked to be progressive. At the side places in the hall hundreds of gangsters walked up and down in a threatening and provoking way, doing that which in Italy is performed by the black shirts.

The first speaker in Hillman, the gentleman who dines with the bosses. He was applauded by the gangsters and policemen. The masses were silent. The speech was full of hatred against the left wingers, whom he defined as the union disrupters. (Applause from the gangsters and policemen.) Also the unmerited Catalanetti spoke. In his ignorance he said nothing. The workers raised objection and he had to finish hurriedly. Beckerman, the big Beckerman, the Mussolini Beckerman, spoke against the Communists. This most reactionary, moreover, said that the Communists were equal to the Fascists because they were seeking power. He refused the floor to those who asked for it and his gangsters were ever ready to break the bones of those who wanted to speak in opposition.

"When the vote was taken the policemen and gangsters voted 'Yes.' The masses answered 'No.' Thereupon Fascist Beckerman declared the agreement as accepted.

"This Beckerman who has become big, thanks to Hillman's assistance and to the terror of the paid filibusters, stings.

"And those who supported are worthy of our deep contempt."

Poor Children Hot Weather Victims

BALTIMORE.—An appeal for funds to save babies and particularly babies of poor families from death due to hot weather, has been issued by a Baltimore committee, since 24 babies died in the city in one week.

"Most frequently death knocks at the doors of the poor for their children," says the appeal. "In many instances they are under-nourished and living under unhealthful conditions."

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.—Stearns.

GREEN SAYS A.F.L. WILL ACCEPT N. J. STRIKERS

Borah Told Terms on Which Textile Workers May Join the Federation

WASHINGTON.—Senator Borah held a conference with President Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor Friday night, July 30, on the terms which the Federation could offer the Passaic textile strikers in case the latter would change their leadership from the United Front Committee to the United Textile Workers.

Borah has been seeking a settlement of the long strike and has secured from Albert Weisbord, leader of the United Front Committee, that he and any other Communists active in the leadership of the struggle will step aside when the strikers reorganize. The mill owners have refused to deal with the United Front Committee on the pretext that it is a Communist affair.

"Our talk with Senator Borah was entirely clear," Green said afterward. "We assured him that the Federation had at all times desired to be helpful to the workers in the textile industry in Passaic, and that it was our wish to organize the textile workers under the United Textile Workers of America. If the strikers now proceed to reorganize and to make application in the usual way to the United Textile Workers for a local charter, and if the United Textile Workers approve the application, they will become a part of that international union, affiliated with the Federation."

As a result of the Borah-Green-Morrison conference it is evident that the United Textile Workers are now prepared to take the Passaic strikers in as soon as they make formal application. The one condition upon which this will be done, however, is that Weisbord and all other Communists retire from leadership, so that the mill owners shall have no further ground for their claim that the strike is Communist-led. With a non-Communist committee in charge, A. F. of L. officials think that the Botany Worsted Mills and other big anti-union employers will find it much more difficult to avoid signing a union agreement.

Waterways Must Solve the Railway Congestion, Says Secretary Hoover

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a speech here on the need for a fully developed water transportation system in the United States, said that it will be far cheaper to provide deep waterways from the Atlantic through the Great Lakes and from the Gulf all the way up the Mississippi, than to build the additional railroads that will be needed in the next 25 years.

He estimated that 40,000,000 additional population must be served by American rail and water transportation by 1950.

Mr. Hoover said he was advised by his engineers that for \$125,000,000 the Mississippi can be made into a completed deep waterway throughout. He believed it too early to forecast the cost of the shipway from the Lakes to the Atlantic. In view of the huge annual income of the American people, and the probable economic benefits, he considered this a safe investment.

"Already our great railroad gateways and terminals are showing signs of congestion," he declared. "Their traffic in 25 years has grown from 114 billion ton miles to 338 billion ton miles. At a much less rate of increase we must within another quarter century provide for expansion of facilities to handle at least double what we are moving today. Our present railroads will obviously be inadequate to meet that task."

"The expansion of railway terminals to accommodate this growth will be accomplished at enormously increased cost because of the increase of land values. Waterways go far to solve the problem of increased terminals and crowded streets."

It matters less to a man where he is born than where he can live.—Turkish proverb.

Socialism is not the government of men. It is the administration of things.—William Morris.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

labor organization, impotent in the face of such opportunity as was presented by the discontent in the ranks of the slave union which the Interborough Transit Company forced on its workers.

With all my heart, I hope that some way can be found in Mexico to terminate the acute religious controversy on terms that will at once preserve religious freedom and protect the country against the power of a reactionary clericalism. Meanwhile, the pressure from Catholic sources for some sort of action from the U. S. is disquieting. Neither in international law nor in justice has the U. S. reason to intervene. The withdrawal of recognition which some Catholics have asked would be a form of intervention. At this juncture the lifting of the embargo against the shipment of arms to Mexico, which other Catholics have asked, would be a direct encouragement to armed rebellion. The church believes in spiritual forces. Let the church trust to spiritual powers and not to the sword in this crisis.

Everybody knows that the political pressure that the Catholic church can exert on even a non-Catholic president is very great. It should be counteracted by contrary pressure. Wherever our sympathies may lie in this Mexican quarrel, American intervention would be a crime. American Catholics who talk in bellicose terms about Mexico will have themselves to blame if it increases the unwillingness of Americans who hate the Ku Klux Klan and all religious bigotry, to see in the presidential chair a man whose foreign policy might be shaped even to the extent of intervention by direct ecclesiastical pressure from the church to which he belongs.

Just when I am feeling sorry for the French taxpayers and remembering our debt to Lafayette and all that sort of thing, I read something about French imperialism in Syria and the destruction of a third of Damascus and my blood begins to boil. Why should we make it even indirectly and morally a little easier for France to practice her abominable misgovernment in Syria, a misgovernment which disgraces the whole mandate system of the League of Nations, by forgiving her war debts? It is quite true that many other American and French interests besides the costly French imperialism in Syria must enter into any fair consideration of the debt problem. Nevertheless, real statesmanship in handling the debts might, we suspect, find a way to suggest to the French government that its case would be better in American eyes if it would at once bring about a decent and honorable peace in Syria.

We Americans, however, cannot criticize foreign imperialism without remembering our own. President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special commissioner, Carl Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The younger Firestone, according to the newspapers, has been telling the President that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 800,000 acres—well over 700 square miles—instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. I don't believe that anything of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber. Twenty-five hundred acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the co-operative principle, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, I cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with Great Britain, which is unthinkable, we shall be able to buy British rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and in the long run over-development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are now arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for American prices as our American producers. If we sell our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

May Use Boycott in Fight For Philippine Freedom

Washington.—Boycott of American goods and American projects by all patriotic Filipinos was the chief weapon held in reserve by the leaders of the independence movement while waiting for Congress, in its recent session, to act on various measures seeking to postpone the day of liberation of the islands.

In the Philippine Republic, organ of the independence mission, appears an editorial explaining that while the Filipinos have no thought of revolution to regain their liberty, they have thought of the boycott, which the Chinese have made so effective against the British.

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BAKERY UNIONS CONSIDER UNITY

Confectionery Workers' International to Take Up Matter at Coming Convention Here

THE question of amalgamation is being made an issue of importance by the organized bakery workers of Greater New York in both organizations, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union and the Amalgamated Food Workers. A convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union will meet August 9 in New York city.

The New York Joint Executive Board of the International Union has sent the following letter to the Amalgamated Food Workers:

"New York City, July 11.
The Amalgamated Food Workers,
Dear Brethren:

"The Joint Executive Board of Greater New York at its regular meeting, after hearing a report submitted by Brother Joseph Olaf of Local No. 169, instructed me to send you the following letter:

"The Joint Executive Board considers its duty toward the membership of the locals it represents as well as the whole.

"I am to remind you, brothers, at this time of the necessity of amalgamation of all bakery workers of the city. With our convention in this city four weeks from today, it is our desire that the delegates take it up and act upon.

"It is our sincere desire that one strong organization of bakery workers should be established in this city to be able to fight the battle of organized labor against capital.

"In the name of the rank and file of the bakery workers we appeal to you to take up the question of amalgamation and act upon immediately.

"Trusting for favorable answer, I am with best wishes,

"By order of the Joint Executive Board,

"Fraternally yours,
(Signed) "John H. Hesse, Secretary."

To this communication the Executive Quorum of the Amalgamated Food Workers replied as follows:

"New York, N. Y., July 4, 1926.

"We beg to be permitted to state our position on this question to your General Executive Board and to the convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union which is to convene in the early part of August in New York city.

"We hope that this communication will be given proper consideration in the aforementioned respective bodies, and should the General Executive Board or the convention pass favorably on your proposition of amalgamation our organization will be ready to immediately take up negotiations looking toward amalgamation.

"Further we have also favorably decided for joint conference between the bakery workers' local unions of New York city of your esteemed organization and our bakery local unions in order to leave nothing undone to bring about a speedy successful conclusion in our amalgamation work. In regard to this we expect that your Joint Board will take this matter up and trust it will give it favorable consideration."

Tourist Club Hike

Sunday, August 8, we hike to the camp of the Followers of the Trail, Ardsley, N. Y., about a mile from the Putnam Division of the New York Central railroad on one of the picturesque estates that abound in this paradise of the master class. Bring food for one day, blankets and bathing suits. On Saturday evening there will be a lecture with illustrated views in the community tent of the camp. The lantern slides have been photographed within a radius of 100 miles of New York City and depict nature in its various stages of development. Meeting place, northwest corner 42d street and Lexington avenue. Time, 4:15 p. m. (Saturday afternoon). Fare, \$1.75. Walking time, about one hour. Leader, Philip Berger.

MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

AT THE
Road to Freedom Camp

Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th

Picnic, Outdoor Games
Beginning at 2 P. M.

Concert, Entertainment and Banquet
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 8th

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Boston Raincoat Makers Will Strike; N. Y. Local Aids Them

Monday, p. m., August 2.—Announcement has just been made that at a conference between Morris Sigman, president, and Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, steps were taken to call a general strike of raincoat makers in Boston on August 15. Hochman is in charge of the organization work at Boston.

Simultaneously, the raincoat workers of New York Local 20 have voted an additional donation of one thousand dollars to help out their fellow-workers of Boston. Including the two thousand dollars which have been contributed by Local 20 within the past few weeks, this makes a total of three thousand dollars to enable the raincoat workers to unionize their trade in the Hub City completely.

MINERS' CHILDREN VICTIMIZED

School Records Reveal Little Ones From Coal Homes Are Underweight

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—One way of seeing that all's not right in the soft coal mine fields is to go over Mrs. Richard Gilbert's records of school children's examinations from Hawk Run and other mine towns around Phillipsburg in central Pennsylvania. Seven and 10 per cent. underweight children coming from these mine homes. Some as much as 28 pounds under normal. Out of 47 children examined in one month, 11 have had to have immediate tonsil operations.

Richard Gilbert is secretary of District 2, United Mine Workers, and has been since 1920. His wife, after raising her own family, has spent the last nine and a half years in tuberculosis prevention work, chiefly among miners' families.

Hawk Run is one of those wretched, ugly mine communities. It is at the head of a valley of smiling farm lands leading down to Phillipsburg, a town of considerable size. Hawk Run and adjoining Morrisdale are non-union now, though others in the district are still adhering to the Jacksonville agreement. The few men who have work in the non-union towns are supposed to be on the 1917 scale. The company promised them full time to get them to break. But one day's work a week is all they have; occasionally two.

"What are you going to do?" Mrs. Gilbert asks the miners and their wives. Some of them answer: "We'll have to wait until April when the big fight comes and then go back in the union." They look forward to a national bituminous strike when the Jacksonville wage agreement finally officially expires.

A 15-year-old Polish lad who went to the Phillipsburg dispensary with Mrs. Gilbert is fairly typical. His voice is husky. He has frequent colds and sore throat. His tonsils should be out. The family of nine live and sleep in two rooms. From the baby up they drink coffee instead of milk. Coffee seems cheaper in the short run economy the miners must practice, even though milk and health are cheaper in the long run.

A pretty little 13-year-old Polish girl was coughing violently when Mrs. Gilbert came to her tiny company house in a row of identical little gray buildings. The child looked feverish. She was too sick to be examined that day. She sat with her older sister on the little porch, looking out across the railroad track, the slate dump, the tipple looming black across the sky, the mine entry.

I. W. W. WILL HOLD PICNIC SEPTEMBER 5

The members of the I. W. W. of Greater New York have arranged a picnic at Harmony Park, Gramere, Staten Island, on Sunday, September 5 (Labor Day Eve). Dancing, sports and all sorts of amusements are on the program. Admission 50 cents, the proceeds of the picnic are for the Italian and Spanish organs of the I. W. W.

All our liberties are due to men who, when their conscience has compelled them, have broken the laws of the land.—Dr. Clifford.

RELIGION IS NOT ATTACKED IN MEXICO

Exploitation of Peons by Greedy Foreign Priests Is Object of Calles Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

slavery must be abolished. The peons actually have been taught by the Spanish priests that they have no right to own land, that it is sinful for any but the Church to own it. The Mexican Federation of Labor issued pamphlets to the peons showing a picture of Christ blessing a man at the plow on his own land.

The rebellion of the Indian, like that of the government, is not against the Catholic faith but against the Church as organized in Mexico. During the many, many years of the unspeakable horrors of slavery, the Church never once raised its voice to defend the workers or the peons. The usual routine of work on the hacienda for the peon, until the present government came into effect, was something like this:

The church bells would ring at sunrise, and the sun rises very early in the tropics, to send the peons to work. At sunset the bells rang again to call the peons back from work, and the sun sets late in the tropics.

During the day on most of the haciendas the Simon Legree, the foreman, besides whipping the peons at will, would now and then issue to them small metal checks. On Sundays when the peons went to the casa grande, the main office, these checks were cashed—they were the number of lashings the holder was to receive. What life is this for human beings to have inflicted on them in the name of Christ the Carpenter?

Afterwards, with bleeding bodies and broken spirits, the peons went to mass. When mass was over, in the name of some saint, they had to work the rest of the day for some priest or for the church, cutting wood, painting, repairing. Remember, these peons make up the bulk of the population of the United States of Mexico.

I cannot stress too strongly the fact that there is religious freedom in Mexico. A man may worship in private as he sees fit, but the Church and the State must and will be separated. The people are deeply religious and will remain so, but the Church, dominated by Spain, has got to get out of politics and stay out.

When the Indians were made free in Yucatan, in the spring of 1915, I was told that in some places the first act to test their freedom was to climb the church steeple and destroy the bells, the same bells that used to wake them up early in the morning.

In practically all the churches of Yucatan the Indians destroyed and burned all the saints that made them work extra on Sundays, and where the saints were painted on the walls they scraped the walls. I have never seen such thorough destruction as that of the interior of the churches in Yucatan.

About four years ago I went again to Yucatan. The Governor at the time, Felipe Carrillo, had just signed a law passed by the Legislature limiting the number of priests in Yucatan to 16. It seemed an odd number to me and I asked the Governor why he did not limit the number to 12, 14 or some such round number.

Carrillo answered me that 16 priests were enough for a population of 350,000, if they would only stick to their business of saving souls. That the Legislature of the State, which had much more to do than the Church, because the members of it had to look after the affairs of the same population on earth, such as distribution of lands, making labor and other laws, accepting or resisting graft, fighting political intrigues, etc., that this Legislature had only 16 members, and he thought that it was a 50-50 proposition—16 representatives on earth, 16 in heaven.

I thought it worth while during the three years I spent in Yucatan to study this remarkable phenomenon. Here were people that were Catholics and subjected to the church for 400 years or more—people whose only social outlet was the church. I began to look into the kind of propaganda that was used by the leaders of the revolution to bring this remarkable result about. Here was a people that were intensely religious, but whom you could not get into a church at the point of a gun.

In Chicago I finished my talk the same way that Felipe Carrillo, that great man of Mexico, who was assassinated on January 3, 1924. He was speaking one day in the village of Espita to thousands of Indians, because men, and women, and children dropped work for miles around to come to listen to their saviour, Felipe Carrillo.

He was speaking on the church and religion to a religious people. He ended his speech, saying:

"In the name of God, God who is love, you had to work from sunrise to sunset; in the name of Jesus, Jesus the Son of God, Jesus the Carpenter, Jesus the Humble, you were beaten instead of being paid; in the name of Mary, Mary the Mother of God, Mary the Virgin, your wives were outraged and your daughters seduced by the hacendados; in the name of the Holy Ghost you were ragged, you were hungry, you were miserable. Today, in the name of the devil, you have your lands, you have your homes, you have liberty."

And that whole mob of Indians shouted: "Viva el Diablo!—Long live the Devil!"

Jersey Justice Speeds Up



Workers Prepared to Teach Jobbers Sanity, Sigman Says

By Morris Sigman

President of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The strike of the 40,000 cloakmakers is one month old this week. It is conceded by all parties involved in it that the tie-up of production caused by this strike has been as nearly complete as it is possible to achieve. On the whole, it has been a very orderly and peaceful strike.

The fifth week of the strike finds the original contending sides practically in the same position as on the day the strike went into effect. The jobbers' group, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, still persists in refusing to assume responsibility for work conditions in the shops of its sub-manufacturers. The association of the "insiders," the Industrial Council, is just as unwilling to confer with the union on the program of demands submitted to them. The strikers, of course, are determined not to yield an inch of ground until their terms are met.

These terms include, first, a limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers by jobbers, in order to avoid cut-throat competition in a market already saturated with contractors, to check the spread of the old-time sweat shop, and to insure steadier employment in shops under union conditions and an equitable division of work in "slack" seasons among these contractors or shops. Second, a guarantee of 26 weeks of employment in the year, 17 weeks during the spring season and 19 during the fall season. (In the Cleveland cloak market, under the agreement with the union, the cloak manufacturers guarantee the workers 40 weeks annually.) Third, a forty-hour week, to spread out employment in this highly seasonal industry which in 1925 yielded less than an average of 30 weeks of work.

The demands also include an improvement of the features already introduced in 1924—the joint unemployment insurance fund, the "Prosanis" health label, and a new minimum wage scale, more nearly commensurate with the demands of the workers' family budget, the skill of the workers employed in the trade, and the ever-increasing seasonality of the industry. The cloakmakers are confident that they will win this strike, and by their program introduce sanity and orderliness in this chaotic and wasteful industry. It may take many more weeks before the jobbers and manufacturers are brought to see the soundness of the workers' terms; the workers are prepared for it. The two hundred million dollars' worth of cloaks manufactured each fall in the New York market cannot be manufactured in any other market. Neither Boston, nor Chicago, nor Baltimore, as the local manufacturers admit, can help the strike-bound firms in New York to make up their merchandise. The workers know also that this talk by the "insiders" manufacturers and jobbers, that they would rather lose this season than concede the terms of the union, is utter piffle. They have heard this talk before in the strikes of 1916, 1919, 1921 and 1924, during the first six weeks of the strike, only to have later reached a settlement wholly satisfactory at that time to the strikers.

If the manufacturers and the jobbers would take the trouble to read a page of cloak industry history, they would quickly realize that it would be better for their own welfare and for the welfare of the industry, if instead of employing blind obstinacy, they would meet the demands of their workers in a spirit of industrial sanity and a sincere desire to mend the ills which are harassing the cloak industry of our city.

Workmen's Circle Branches Of Hudson County, N. J., To Aid Passaic Strikers

The Hudson County branches of the Workmen's Circle are making a campaign to aid the Passaic strikers. A committee representing all the branches in the county has been working for the past month with wonderful results.

The committee sent circulars through the Jewish newsdealers, asking for old, discarded clothes and household articles, which will help the strikers. The results were very encouraging.

All New Leader readers who have clothing they wish to donate are asked to communicate with I. Siedlitzky, 772 Newark avenue, Jersey City, or phone Montgomery 3425.

Whenever there is an ascendant class, a large portion of the morality of the country emanates from its class interests and its feelings of class superiority.—Mill

SOCIALIST PARTY PUTS BRAKES ON PAUL-BONCOUR

Participation of Socialists as Delegates to League Up to International

During his activities as French delegate to the League of Nations J. Paul-Boncour, the eloquent lawyer among whose recent clients are ex-Crown Prince Carol of Rumania and the ex-Duchess Militz of Mecklenburg, has frequently aroused the apprehensions of his fellow members of the Socialist Party by displaying what they considered a spirit not in accord with the principles of the Socialist movement.

It was charged that he was more of a Frenchman than an internationalist and that in his legal work all cases looked alike to him. This question was raised at the recent national convention of the party at Clermont-Ferrand, but no action was taken to discipline Boncour.

But on July 18 the Permanent Administrative Commission of the Socialist Party, at a plenary session, adopted a resolution fathered by Leon Blum and A. Bracke putting the matter of Socialists being allowed to represent Governments on the League of Nations up to the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International and recommending that no Socialist be permitted to accept such an appointment by a bourgeois Government.

This resolution was aimed so definitely at Paul-Boncour that his ardent supporter, Pierre Renaudel, promptly resigned as a French member of the S. L. I. Executive Committee, which will have this resolution before it at its September meeting in Zurich.

The majority of the French Socialists appear to think that it is high time to draw the line on participation in bourgeois government activities.

Knitting Workers Strike

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The Gold Mark Knitting Company is closed because the 20 knitters are striking for wage increases.

Martin Ryan In Washington

WASHINGTON — Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, is in Washington with his family, combining sightseeing with visits to lodges of his organization and conferences with other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

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.

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



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Behind the Scenes of the New York Subway Strike

The First Great Revolt Against Company Unionism Failed—Why?

By Louis Silverstein

WE blinked as the newspaper photographers made their flashes. Edward P. Lavin, burly leader of the New York subway men, was being lifted to the shoulders of his cheering admirers. The news had just been telephoned in that the last hope of arbitration had been smashed. The strike was on. That was Monday, July 4, at 3 p. m.

The hall was soon cleared as the men, mostly of the night shift, left to report to work to wait impatiently for the zero hour at 12:01 a. m. The writer made his way to one of the leaders.

"Now, that the strike is on for a certainty," asked the writer, "what will be your procedure?"

"Nothing, particular," came the answer. "We'll just stay out and sit pretty."

"Babes in the woods!" flashed through the writer's mind as he risked making a further remark.

"Well, you know," he said, testily, "the best organized unions, like those in the needle trades, generally have picketing, special committees in charge of that, of speakers, of halls and other matters."

"I suppose so," was the reply in all innocence.

Plainly these men were absolutely devoid of all trade union experience. Previous suggestions had also fallen flat. They lacked what the educational psychologist calls "apperceptive mass." They had no labor background. They did not even know the ABC of unionism. Matters of common knowledge to active trade unionists simply went over their heads. A decade of company unionism had isolated them completely from the labor movement.

A Man With Experience

In contrast to them was the solitary agent who had risen from his obscurity to join the ranks of the strikers. As the men were leaving the hall he was seen actively engaged distributing to them handfuls of leaflets.

"Leave them at the stations that you pass by," he was saying. "How many will you take? Who is going to Grand Central? Who to Brooklyn?"

Comments expressing surprise and praise for this lonely station agent were heard. His leaflets were a call to his fellow-agents to rise up from their slavery and go on strike. Having conceived the idea, this man was put in charge of this work. Leaflets were thereafter distributed callings on the subway and "L" workers to join the Consolidated Railway Workers. For a time this was practically the only effective organization work carried on.

Later this clever ticket agent told his story to the writer. He had passed through several European countries on his way to America. He had had an opportunity to observe the labor movement abroad in action. When the strike became certain he dug into his pockets, got some financial aid from his friends, received permission from the printers' union officials to have the leaflets made on a legal holiday and had them ready for distribution in a few hours. This was what a little labor background had done for him.

Mistaken Craft Pride

When the strike broke, it was evident that the leaders relied upon the monopoly of the craft skill which the motormen and switchmen possessed to win the strike. The guards, tower-men, station agents and others were welcome, but it was the motormen and switchmen, after all, who went the theory, that occupied the key position.

"How can they replace us?" they exclaimed proudly. "Hedley (president of the company) is scared stiff. He says he has 147 seats from Chicago. He knows they are no good. They'll

ruin the road for him. A few accidents and he'll be begging us back to work." Then what seemed a miracle to the men: the road did run! The service was poor. There were shortages of trains and low speed, but after all the cars did not stay in the barns. And day after day the company did make improvements.

The craft pride of the men was shattered. They realized that victory could not be theirs in a day or two. They were still good workers, but they were more humble about it. As a matter of fact the company was perhaps even more frightened by the walkout of the unskilled "black gang" of fire tenders and the like in the power houses. They were just as irreplaceable as the skilled men.

This constant reference to the craftsmanship of the motormen and switchmen had two unfortunate effects. It disillusioned these skilled men and helped break down their morale, so that some deserted what they sized up as a hopeless cause and returned to work. In addition, it disappointed those who were not motormen and switchmen. Several times individual motormen on the floor made remarks when off their guard which made the other workers believe that their interests were not being attended to properly. It was the realization of the inflated value that had been attached to the motormen and switchmen that really welded the men into a consolidated railway workers' union. But then it was too late. Only the more daring and intelligent remained true to the movement then.

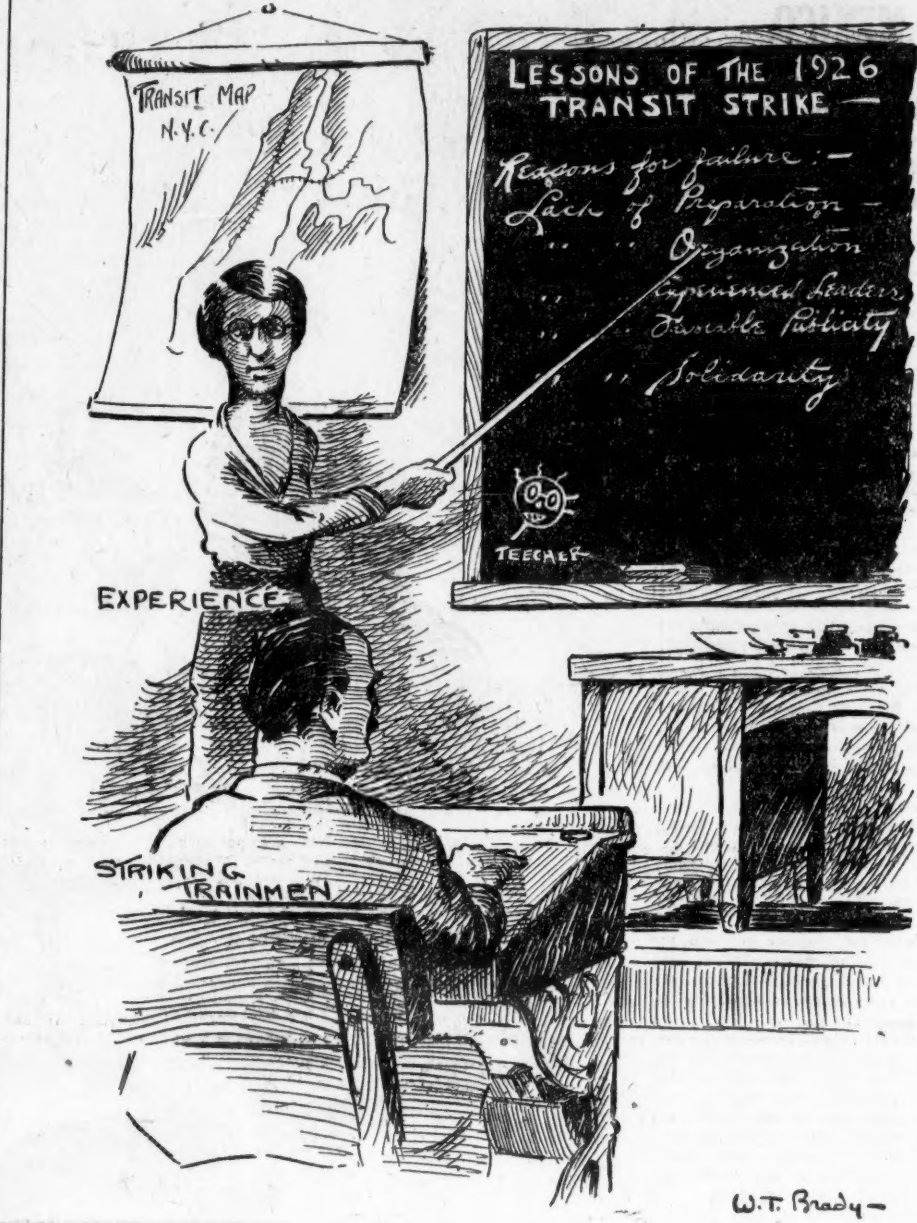
The Powermen Fail

It was soon realized that something had to be done quickly to swell the ranks of the strikers and hit a severe blow to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or everything was lost. To the rescue came James F. Walsh, head of the sub-station power men. He was young, ambitious and had a sense of the melodramatic. He pictured himself and his men tying up the Interborough lines completely. He announced on the first Thursday of the strike, when the sub-station men voted to walk out, that victory would be attained by Monday. As an indication of his sincerity, which some thought was synonymous with his accuracy as a prophet, he vowed not to shave until the strike was over.

"And remember," he added, "I have a heavy duty for Monday evening." He never kept his appointment. Somewhat more than half of the sub-station men walked out, but the glamor of the first few hours of harrassing soon wore off. They were even younger than Walsh. They began to sneak back to work. There were no pickets as yet to stop them. Not only that, but it was soon recognized that the sub-station men did not occupy a key position. Their job was to transform the electricity which came from the two main generating stations at a higher voltage to one at a lower. The real task was to shut down the sources of supply. One main power house did, indeed, suffer a considerable depletion of men. But there, again, nobody was on hand to keep them out. What union would permit a company official to take a score of men—in this case the foreign-born "black gang"—into a speak-easy, see them treated to drinks, promise one day off in seven in the "sweet by and by," and witness them all march back to work without lifting a finger? Yet, that is exactly what happened in the subway strike.

Then, as for Walsh's beard. It was useful for publicity purposes, but it certainly did no good as a strike weapon. Walsh had not only raised whiskers, but also false hopes. When the strike did not come to an end by Monday evening the morale of many was shaken. After that his grizzly physiognomy only served to remind the strikers that victory had escaped them. Let the writer not be misunderstood. He is not trying to disparage Walsh. The latter worked unselfishly and untiringly throughout the strike. He had the energy of ten men. He probably acquired a deeper insight and perhaps a more enduring interest in the labor movement than his associates, but he was inexperienced.

One more point to account for the early defection of the power men. The day shifts had arrived at the hall with Walsh at the head and been given a rousing reception. A little after 1 a. m. the men in the 5 to 1 watch



were expected. The strikers were asked to await their arrival. But the evening was hot and wearying. The speeches had lapsed. Many had gone home. Others congregated outside to breathe the fresh air. When the men of the 5 to 1 watch arrived there were very few to greet them. Not a leader was on the platform to give them a welcome. It certainly must have dampened the enthusiasm of the recruits, even if after a short while Joseph G. Phelan, one of the chiefs, came before them and in a short address explained that their leaders were upstairs catching a few minutes of needed sleep after their incessant labors!

The "Experts" Enter

It is evident, therefore, that what the strikers lacked most was experience and, as a corollary, what they needed most was expert advice. First to appear upon the scene were the brothers Carl and Joseph R. Brodsky. Both are Communists. Carl is president of the Electrical Workers Association, an organization which is endeavoring to obtain the admission of unorganized electrical workers into the bona fide A. F. of L. union. He is also connected with the Emergency Relief Committee of the Passaic Strikers. Joseph R. is a labor lawyer. He was counsel for the New York furriers in their recent strike. Both men, therefore, can claim experience to their credit. It was they who first convinced the strikers of the necessity of picketing. Carl made a grand display of support from his union which, though well intentioned, could have had little practical effect. Joseph R. became counsel and at first spokesman for the strikers. But these two men well knew that their Communist affiliation could do the strikers little good. They, therefore, wisely retired into the background and sent in as their representative John L. Sherman, who became the official adviser of the strikers. Now, nobody had heard of Sherman before. A well-known character could certainly not have been employed. There was no doubt that Sherman was or had been a Communist. He once remarked that he was a conservative! His publicity statements smacked of the manifestos of

the Workers Party before the NEP (New Editorial Policy) was adopted. Whatever sympathy the strikers had in official labor circles was alienated by his attack upon the "aristocracy of labor" of New York City. He antagonized the newspaper men by refusing to give them news. He had a theoretic understanding of how a strike ought to be conducted, but he had very little, if any, practical experience. Finally, he awakened mistrust by refusing to tell anybody, even his closest associates, who he was or whence he came. He was simply John L. Sherman.

During the last week of the strike Louis Rifkin, president of the New York Waiters' Union, was the leading adviser. Starting off as the official jester of the strikers by appearing at their meetings and buoying up their

spirits with his good humor and biting satire, he ended up by spending his one week's vacation in their midst. He gave them the best advice that could be given to motormen, switchmen and guards by a person familiar with organizing waiters—and he was helpful. It was his idea to call the general strike of transit workers of the city, not because it was bound to be successful—although miracles might happen—but as a diplomatic move that might result in concessions for the workers. The plans were not gone through with first, because the response to the general strike call was poor, and, secondly, because the Consolidated members themselves began to desert.

In the last two days of the strike, another figure appeared. He was G. August Gerber of the Socialist Party.

Young Socialists Build Strong World Group

Official reports of the Congress of the Socialist Youth International held in Amsterdam from May 26 to 29 supplement the account of the meeting written by Nellie S. Nearing and printed in The New Leader of June 19, and show that the various organizations of Socialist young folk are rapidly growing in power and influence.

The report submitted by Erich Ollenauer, secretary of the International, to the fifty-three delegates from twenty-two organizations in sixteen countries, showed the multiplicity of tasks before the young Socialist workers, as well as their strength and the international linking up of the activities of the individual national organizations. Discussion on the report centered round the relation of the International of Socialist Youth to Bolshevism and Fascism, in which connection Beermann for the Russian Socialist youth, and Reventlow for the Italian Socialist youth organization, took part.

After a report from Comrade Ollenauer on the significance for Socialism of educational work in the Socialist youth movement and the lively discussion which followed Kimmi (Austria) spoke on the International and national fight for the Socialist Youth International's program for the protection of youth. After Piet Voogd (Holland) had submitted a report on vocational education, Otto Sassenbach for the I. F. T. U., and Arthur Crispin for the S. L. L. promised full support from the organizations they represented for the demands made for the protection of youth. De Roode similarly stated that the International Labor Office, within its province, was always ready to support the Socialist youth movement.

Speeches by Lindstrom (Sweden) and Tolley (Great Britain) dealt with the international co-operation of youth as the means of a Socialist peace policy. It was especially pointed out that one of the chief tasks before the International of Socialist Youth was to collaborate actively with the Socialist and Labor International in organization for peace.

Max Westphal (Germany) and Judge De Graeve (Belgium) spoke on the relation of the International of Socialist Youth to the capitalist youth

leagues and to official institutions for the care of youth and the youth movement.

The balloting for new officers of the International of Socialist Youth resulted in Karl Heinz (Austria) being elected president; Joseph De Graeve (Belgium), vice-president, and Erich Ollenauer (Germany), secretary. As collaborators the following were elected: Ernest Paul (Czechoslovakia), Verlink (Holland) and Lindstrom (Sweden).

A conference of Socialist students' organizations, held at the same time and place, decided to found an International of Socialist Students. Dr. Otto Friedlander was elected secretary. The secretariat, as that of the International of Socialist Youth, has its headquarters in Berlin.

The Youth Congress was preceded by the first International Socialist Youth Day, in which young workers from numerous European countries took part. The chief features of this event were a fine torchlight procession and a mass meeting at which Jan Oudegroot spoke for the I. F. T. U. and Arthur Crispin for the S. L. I.

There will be a conference of leaders of Socialist Youth in Copenhagen next spring, and in 1929 the next congress of the International of Socialist Youth will be held in Vienna.

As was well described by Mrs. Nearing, the Amsterdam meetings were the scene of all sorts of festivities participated in by many thousands of Socialist young people from all over Europe.

The earth rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with our sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom of to-day
Gives victory to-morrow.

Some Facts That May Prevent Occurrence of Similar Losses

His entrance into the situation is associated with the sale of The New Leader's extra editions by the strikers. The money received in selling the paper was an important contribution to the strikers' finances, not to speak of the opportunity The New Leader afforded in spreading the strikers' side of the case. In addition, The New Leader representatives were beginning to assist with the relief work. The day before the strike came to an end Gerber was elected to the General Strike Committee. His sound advice was immediately appreciated by the leaders. That very evening another Communist came up from the Emergency Relief Committee to assist in gathering finances for the strikers. In the meantime the strike leaders had applied to this committee for help. They were advised, as a matter of tactics, to apply to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the A. F. of L. union, for affiliation. This was done. It is to be remembered that Carl Brodsky is associated with the Emergency Relief Committee.

What of the A. F. of L.?

At this point the reader will naturally ask where was the American Federation of Labor during all these proceedings? What was the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees doing? Were not these the proper experts to take hold of the situation? The truth is that the A. F. of L. as the official central organization of the American labor movement did nothing. It is not its habit to act where one of its affiliated national unions is concerned. Labor officials are sensitive about their fields of jurisdiction. The Amalgamated on the other hand adopted a policy of "watchful waiting." Its New England organizer—it has no office in New York City—James L. Coleman, by name, appeared in town the first day of the strike. He insisted that he was there on purely routine business in connection with some minor adjustments on the municipally owned Williamsburg Bridge line. Yet he stayed on throughout the strike and had his representatives—and justifiably so—cover the strikers' meetings.

The writer approached him the first day of the strike on the subject of affiliation. Coleman expressed a willingness to accept the strikers into the Amalgamated if their leaders approached him. He would make no advances. He feared receiving a "black eye," as he expressed it. In back of his mind was the possibility of a "lost cause." Yet his organization was willing to step in and do whatever was possible.

When this information was communicated to the strike leaders they were not in a very receptive mood. They were still flushed with the prospects of victory. They were not certain just what benefits they could derive from joining the A. F. of L. It is quite certain that had affiliation been perfected in the first few days of the strike it would have made two whales of a difference. It would have given the strikers respectability, financial support, expert advice and recruits. But the leaders had no knowledge of the situation. They were shocked to learn that the jurisdictional rules of the A. F. of L. would prevent them from joining that body directly as a group. It seemed strange that they should have to affiliate as a mere local of another union, even if it did have more than one hundred thousand members in the United States.

Incidentally, the most that the Amalgamated could offer the strikers was to arrange to have the contracts of the different crafts expire at the same time.

But as the days wore on, affiliation with the A. F. of L. became more imperative. An interview with Coleman was requested. It was granted. Hugh Frayne, New York State organizer of the A. F. of L. was also present. To clear the ground he explained the statement of his that had been published in the papers that the subway strike was only a fake move to increase the fare from five to ten cents. His explanation that he had made the statement long before the strike had actually occurred seemed satisfactory to the men. The road was then clear for business. Coleman explained how the Consolidated members could affiliate with the Amalgamated. There was an initiation fee of \$2 and a monthly tax of \$1 per capita. Would the present leaders be permitted to conduct the strike? Well, yes, but, in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated, the international officials would have to take full charge and be solely responsible for the outcome. Would all the men be taken in? Yes, but they would have to be given up to the machinists, electricians, teamsters or any other unions that might decide to claim jurisdiction over the different crafts. That the strike leaders could not understand at all. To their unsophisticated minds they could not understand how labor leaders and labor organizations who professed to have the interests of labor at heart should even think

of splitting up workers who naturally belonged together. Why divide up the "gang"? Even in the company's union they were permitted to belong to one all-inclusive Brotherhood, with a General Committee representing all the crafts. They had learned since the strike that their separation into locals by crafts in the Brotherhood had only estranged the workers from each other. Why should a workers' union do the same thing? The conference broke up. It had been a heated affair. The statement to the press had to be drawn up twice. The men left with a confusion of notions in their heads about per capita this and per capita that, and one craft here and another there. They were thoroughly dissatisfied. When affiliation was finally requested under the circumstances mentioned above, it was merely a dying gesture.

Traitors and History

Matters were further complicated by the presence of traitors in the ranks of the strikers. Three of the minor leaders—Quinn, Camp and Post—are believed to have been used by the company to urge on a strike in order to cause an increase in fares and at the same time give the company an opportunity to dismiss the mischief-makers—Lavin, Bark and Phelan—the representatives of the motormen and switchmen. The strike, however, turned out to be genuine and got out of bounds. Quinn never struck at all. Camp returned to work the first week. Post the second. Each carried with him some followers. Post's constant bragging about the thirteen children he had to support turned out to be a myth. All were grown up and most were married.

Finally, there was jealousy among the different crafts and lines, due to historical reasons. The elevated men, it was said, had not been helped in 1905 by the subway workers, while the motormen and switchmen had run the trains when the guards had struck in 1916. This distrust helped to confine the strike largely to the operating force of the subways and the more militant workers of the other crafts and of the "L's."

So the subway strike failed. Ten years of company unionism and "yellow dog" contracts had deprived the Interborough workers of all trade union experience. Their only hope of salvation lay in affiliation with the organized labor movement, but the present structure and philosophy of the A. F. of L. prevented this. Here was a company union that had a fair chance of being smashed. The issue was, clear, the company, even more than the men, had at every turn consistently maintained that the fight was to preserve the efficacy of the new "industrial relations" schemes of co-operation of labor and capital. Yet the American labor movement was not equipped to take up the gauntlet. It had dignity to preserve; it had traditions to maintain; it was stiff when the need was for flexibility. It is questionable whether the A. F. of L. can continue to be fully useful if it refuses to budge from its set policies of forty years.

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Coal Region Tailors Get More Pay

SCRANTON, Pa.—Scranton union tailors have won a \$2.50 wage increase retroactive to June 5 and in force until Aug. 1, 1928. Bushmen, operators and pressers, who got \$39.50 before, now get \$42. Women helpers get \$24 instead of \$21.50. The 48-hour week is in force. William P. Boland, umpire on the board of arbitration, gave the decision.

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And ripens with our sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom of to-day
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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Jonah and His Pickerel

SO, I SAYS to Cal: "Cal," I says, "unless you do something to pacify them Isak Walton boys, you may just as well kiss another term goodbye, for—"

"Hold on," says Cal, "are you speaking to me as one private citizen to another or are you addressing me in my official capacity?"

"Well," says I, "if throwing away your chances for another term is private business, it's privately I'm talking. But if you think this job of yours is worth hanging onto, I'm officious all over."

"That being the case," comes back Cal, "you have to confab with the official spokesman of the White House."

"All right," says I. "Trot him out." Thereupon Cal walked twice around his feet and when he faced me again, he introduced himself as the official spokesman of the White House, of whom you all have read so much.

"Well," says I, when I had recovered from my surprise, "I've seen a lot of hand performers put an egg in a silk hat and pull out a rabbit, but this is the first time I saw an egg trying to look like a rabbit without changing countenance."

But all I got for this pleasant was a strong, silent look indicating that familiarity with the president was out of place in the presence of the official spokesman of the White House.

So I saw right away that I had to get down to brass tacks or lose my chance of striking another blow for the perpetuation of the great wave of prosperity which is sweeping the country into the pockets of Wall street just now.

"It's this way," says I. "When you told that delegation which asked you to stock the water-holes in Washington parks with fish, that fishing was only a pastime fit for snoot-nosed kids, you hurt the feelings of every fisherman and fisherwoman in the country, and that includes practically everybody old enough to vote with the exception of these ornery farmers who decorate the hog-wallows on their places with the signs 'no fishing allowed on these premises,' and they wouldn't vote for you now on account of your having fought that relief bill, which would have landed them in the category of tariff barons."

When I sprung that, Cal turned as pale as the underside of a carp who had strangled on an oversized doughball, for there is no man quicker to see a political snag than Cal—I mean the official spokesman, etc.

"A bad break, a very bad break," he moans, with a voice quivering with commotion, "fortunately these people have no organization, least ways I—"

"Oh, they haven't," I interrupted. "Maybe you never heard of the Isak Walton league."

"No," says Cal—meaning the official spokesman, etc. "what is it?"

"What is it?" says I, dumbfoundedly. "It's the greatest aggregation of red-blooded, double-fisted he-men and she-women that ever strung a minnow on a hook. The Isak Walton league is the thirty-seventh degree of all the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Owls, Moose, Lions, Red Men, and Woodmen of the World. Its membership list would make Bradstreet and Dunn look like the register of a poor farm. All the folks in Who's Who and the social register are Waltons, and so are the golfers and the sporting goods dealers and th—"

"Enough," cried the strong silent spokesman, etc. "Oh what'll I do? What'll I do?"

"Keep cool with Coolidge," says I. "All is not lost yet. That mind of mine which has so often changed the course of empires knows the way."

"Spring it, for God's sake, spring it," yelled the strong silent spokesman, a gleam of hope returning to his eyes.

Thereupon I unfolded my scheme of how we two could disguise ourselves as Waltons, sneak up on some lake in the Maine woods with rod, reel, and tackle-box and triumphantly return to Washington with a string of bass a mile long, caught with barbless hooks as prescribed in Section 1, Article 1, of the Isak Walton league.

What I had in mind, of course, was a regulation fisherman's camp under the silent pines, a bed of spruce boughs near the babbling water, a glowing camp fire, briar pipe and bottle, and no one around but we two and perhaps a few hundred reporters and movie men to spread the glad tidings.

Well, to cut a long story short, when we got to that camp what did I find but a spread of landscape gardening the size of a bonanza farm littered up with so many mansions, lodges, villas, Roman baths, bathing beauties, secretaries, chauffeurs, yachts, marines, and newspapermen as to make me think of the opening of the Chicago World's Fair. I believe they even had the Mayflower taken to the camp. Anyhow, when the great moment came, they hitched a trawler onto a boat as big as the Mayflower, in which the spokesman, etc., took his seat armed with a fifty-cent spinner and a 200-pound steel trolling line. Great Scott and little fishes, imagine a man trying to make a hit with the Waltons, trolling for wall-eyed pike from the end of an upholstered trawler, and the worst is, he didn't even land a pike, for contrary and notwithstanding what the press broadcasted, the thing he pulled in on that tow-rop was only a pickerel.

Now a true-Waltonite would just as soon be caught red-handed casting for smoked herring in a fish-store as to be detected with a pickerel in his possession. For the pickerel is a fish by courtesy only. If his snout was just a little bit longer, he would be called an alligator-gar and if his tail was longer, he would be called a snake.

The pickerel has the longest head of any animal known to science, and less in it. A pickerel will bite at anything that comes his way. I have caught pickerel on potato peelings, ivory soap, and empty tooth-paste tubes. Once I even found one in an empty lard can I had thrown into the water, where it had gone to get a drink.

Why, folks, a pickerel is so dumb that it would vote the Republican ticket to raise the price of minnows, and that is the kind of a thing the silent spokesman of the White House fetched into camp to make a reputation with the Isak Walton klan as a fisherman.

Then, to cap the climax, he presented the catch to smiling Al Smith, the Democratic governor of New York, who in turn, presented it to the Museum of Natural History, where it will be viewed with alarm by every visiting Waltonite between now and election time, which will do Cal, I mean the silent spokesman, etc., as much good as if he had presented a hog to Rabbi Wise to be eaten at a banquet of the United Hebrew Societies.

Well, I'm through. I did all I could to save the republic from the Democrats, but when a man makes a sucker out of me by catching a pickerel on a trolling line before a gallery of Waltonites and then delivers the evidence into the hands of his strongest political opponents, it's time to quit.

Adam Coaldigger.

Passaic's Night-Working Mothers

By Agnes de Lima

ONE of the main grievances of the striking mill workers in Passaic is the continuance of the abomination of night work by women. This work, they say, is forced upon them by the insufficient wages paid to men, wages on the average less than half the amount fixed by the United States Bureau of Labor as necessary to support a family of five. Night work by women is encouraged by the mills not only during periods of slack work, but even now during the strike. At the same time the testimony of the workers is overwhelming that this night work is disastrous to the health of women and to the welfare of their children.

In 1920 a careful study was made by the National Consumers' League and the New Jersey Consumers' League of the effects of night work upon women in the Passaic woolen mills. This study, whose findings were published visits to the homes of one hundred women night workers, selected at random, and the facts thus obtained were presented to the New Jersey Legislature in 1921 in an effort to secure a law prohibiting night work by women in New Jersey. This effort failed, as did those of succeeding years, due to the opposition of the wool manufacturers of the Passaic district. Even when in 1923, a night work law was placed upon the statute books, the wool manufacturers took advantage of a technical error in the drawing of the bill to secure a writ of certiorari restraining the enforcement of the law. Visits made during the past week to sixty women employed before the strike on night shifts in the woolen mills, reveal the same conditions as obtained six years ago, save that

One of the Sore Spots of the Textile Revolt

speeding up has increased, and the wage scales for both men and women is considerably lower. As before, the names were secured at random, by knocking indiscriminately at the doors of tenements or of the two and three story cottages converted to multiple use, which abound in Passaic. While not primarily a statistical study, the number of women visited is sufficiently large to be representative. As in the earlier investigation, the object was less to present statistics than to furnish a picture of the lives of the gaunt, weary women who, through five nights each week, go to the mills, stand nine hours and a half at their machines, in some mills, without even being permitted to stop for food, and who then must return the next morning to take up the multitudinous duties of their homes and children. The outstanding facts determined from these home visits are the following:

1. Night work by women is practically universal in Passaic. While night workers abound chiefly in the more poverty-stricken blocks or houses, nearly every working woman in Passaic tries night work at some time or other. Some workers alternate between night and day shifts, according to their capacity to stand the added strain of night work, and the needs of their families. The wide prevalence of such work may be observed by the fact that one may stop at almost any house in the districts where the workers live, one may knock at almost any door, and one will find a dreary creature, who before the strike was employed on the night shift. Most of

these women are Foles, Russians or Hungarians—only woman seen by the investigator was American born—and the information gathered from them is often most elementary. The facts are there, however, for anyone to see—the hopelessness of the mother, wearied and aged long before her time, her cluttered two or three rooms, the swarm of sickly and neglected children. 2. The time when most women choose to work by night of course is when their children are young. In this study as in the earlier one, it was found that all but two women were married, and all but one married woman had young children. 3. Except for the unmarried workers, a girl of twenty-four, and the woman with no children, the reason given for choosing the night shift was to enable the mother to be with her children by day. Their small wages are inadequate to permit them to pay for a caretaker, or they fear with reason the ill treatment and neglect their children receive at the hands of strangers.

4. The reason given for the mother's going to work was the obvious one that their husbands could not earn sufficient for the family needs. Wages reported by the men varied between \$15 and \$22 weekly; for women \$12 and \$20. The living wage fixed by the Department of Labor is \$50 weekly for a family of five.

5. The "average" family of five—two adults and three children—is rare in Passaic. Of the workers visited, more than half had more than

three children, and families of six, seven and eight children were not uncommon.

6. Housing conditions while by no means as depraved as those on New York's East Side, are still very bad, especially in the tenement section of Passaic, and in the company houses provided by the mills. The tenements are largely wooden, with dark hallways, sagging stairways, hall toilets or yard toilets and two or more dark rooms for each dwelling. Rents vary between \$15 and \$23 monthly. In Garfield and Wallington there are more two-family houses of a superior quality, with rents correspondingly higher.

7. The hours of sleep snatched by day by night workers varied from none to four or five, or possibly six. Most women shrugged their shoulders at the question and answered, "One, two hours, maybe."

8. The night shift is nine and a half hours long, the hours varying in the different mills. In the Botany mill the night shift begins at seven p. m. and ends at five a. m., with a half-hour for food. In the New Jersey Spinning Company, a shift has been arranged from 2:30 p. m. to 12 midnight, with NO TIME WHAT-EVER permitted for food. In the Forstman and Huffman mills, twenty minutes is allowed the all-night workers for food.

9. There was general complaint of the unsanitary conditions prevailing in the mills, of "roaches as big as cups," of elementary and unclean toilets, affording no privacy, of the general lack of washing facilities, and, of course, of any place to eat or rest. "I eat wool with everything," one worker declared. Another spoke of snatching at her food as best she

(Continued on page 8)

Ulysses, Mexico, Passaic And the British Miners

I SEE that a bold, brash magazine announces that it intends to publish James Joyce's "Ulysses" in serial form. No doubt a lot of suckers will hustle to the stands to get the magazine having heard that "Ulysses" was suppressed because of its very frank language and that it is being booklegged around the shops.

Now Ulysses did have in it a terrible lot of what you might call "fence words," the sort that naughty little boys write upon advertising billboards. But if anyone thinks they are going to get a kick out of seeing these words in cold print he is vastly mistaken. In every sense of the word "Ulysses" is a tough book, tough in its realistic approach, tough to understand. The average mortal, including the author of these deathless lines, can read page after page without the faintest idea as to what it is all about. Vaguely, he or she understands that the shy Dubliner is trying to catch in print the vagaries of the human thought stream, that here is a work so highly censored as to be highly celebrated and in great measure highly meaningless as well.

And for all its obscurity, some of it almost inexcusable, "Ulysses" remains one of the big books of this century. Every now and then it takes the reader by the scruff of his neck and knocks him into breathless contact with reality. It lives at a terrifying pace. It soars into exalted realms and drops as suddenly into guttered depths. You read along for a paragraph or two of rational writing and then you are jolted by the seemingly irrelevant question, "Where was Moses when the light went out?" Well, after all, that is a mighty pressing question to which, so far, neither materialists nor believers in life after death have been able to supply any adequate answer. "Ulysses" is muddled and incoherent as an ultramodern painting by some "Super-realist," and it has the same brutal beauty as many of these canvases contain. If you are game for a real spiritual and mental adventure try "Ulysses," but if you prefer safety first in your literature lay off this dynamic thing.

Tremendous things are fabricating in Mexico. Calles went after big game indeed when he challenged the power of the Catholic Church in so ancient and priest-ridden a land as that to the south of us. From what we saw of Calles when he was in this country he will see the fight through to the finish. For here is a large calibre man with a splendid record of achievement, a realistic approach to his world, a thorough-going knowledge of what things are all about. We would hate to get into a mias with President Calles, and just by way of passing, may we advise those Americans who are throwing large gebs of advice and warning to the Mexican Government in the columns of the old-line papers not to monkey with this particular buzz-saw?

"The Christian Century," a liberal, Protestant religious monthly, in its issue for August prints as fair and penetrating an analysis of the Passaic strike as we have yet seen. It deals with every phase of the strike from the remote beginnings to the present and deals with these phases not from an emotional but rather from a scientific attitude. It reprints a piece that we wrote some time back about the stand taken by the Protestant churches of Passaic and vicinity in regard to this industrial war. In that article we said that the churches were for the most part inimical to the strikers' cause, that they were licking the boots of big business in the mill towns and that their actions had served to drive another wedge in the great gap between the worker and the church. The editors of the magazine print this as one viewpoint and print the remarks of some local divine as another. We see no reason to take back anything we wrote several months ago. Several sky-pilots, both Catholic and Protestant, have since then served on the so-called "Citizens' Committee" formed for the purpose of breaking the strike. Furthermore, some of them joined in a recent statement tending to hinder the work of supplying milk to the strikers' children. This is in startling contrast to the attitude of the British clergy who have openly sponsored the cause of the striking British miners. It seems strange that the same creeds should be recited by such scum as the majority of the ministers of Passaic and the intelligent editors of "The Christian Century." Small wonder the Christian brethren are everywhere fighting among themselves. No institution as Lincoln once remarked, can long endure half slave and half free, and just how long freemen can remain in a church that shelters such slaves as the Passaic churchmen remains to be seen.

We have been essaying the high-brow of late and trying to catch up on all we don't know about American history, which is a scrumptious lot, believe us, girls. And the more we read of social and economic and "labor" histories of this mad, bad, sad, glad land, the more we are convinced that there is need for some, one, readable history that will catch up all the threads left around by Simons and West and Beard and O'Neal and the others. Not that they haven't done grand jobs in their particular fields. But somehow as far as we can find out, these fields have not been joined by the bridge of continuous narrative, showing for example how all these varied forces have contrived to make the American what he is today ("I hope he's satisfied"). Now there's a nice light summer job for some comrade with time on his hands. As for us, we are going to spend a couple of weeks with Morris Ernst up at Nantuxet playing what we are vain enough to call tennis and swimming in the Atlantic Ocean and otherwise disporting ourselves so that when we get back we can be in good shape to look over all that you have written along the lines we have suggested.

Before we go, we hope to have a look-in on the arrival of the British miners' delegation, the most colorful and charming member of which is Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., who for a long time was labor's only woman representative in the House of Commons. "Wee Ellen," they call her, for she is a bit less than five feet from the ground. But there is nothing small about her when she gets into action on behalf of her working-class constituency, as many a big wig on the Tory benches has discovered. In refreshing contrast to the way in which many of our dearly beloved American labor leaders parade around the country, Miss Wilkinson and her fellow-delegates are coming over here second-class. Here's hoping they get the whole-hearted support of all shades of American labor. They are not here to tear their shirts about the British miners, but rather to ask for food for the thousands on thousands of the wives and children of the million locked-out men who are in desperate straits. If you want to start them off with a bang you can send in your contribution today to Miss Evelyn Preston, Treasurer of the British Miners' Relief Committee at 799 Broadway, New York City. But whatever you do, be sure you turn out when they come to your town and give them the hand they so richly deserve.

McAlister Coleman.

Marxists' Replies to the Revisionists

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

IS capitalism imperceptibly grow into socialism as a result of the enactment of an infinite number of reforms or as a result of a revolution? Are class antagonisms softening or becoming ever sharper? Is the revolution to be a peaceful or a violent one? It is on these questions that there were in the pre-war days sharp differences of opinion between the Revisionists and the Marxists.

Kautsky was emphatically of the opinion that socialism would be brought about as a result of a revolution, rather than, as Bernstein seemed to feel, a series of reform measures. It must be added that revolution to him was not necessarily a violent upheaval, but any kind of a change which placed in control of government a hitherto oppressed class.

Kautsky on Violence
In fact Kautsky felt that violence was a weak weapon for the workers to use, and that peaceful methods were likely to prove much more effective. In the first place, he claimed, the great superiority of the weapons possessed by the standing armies to those owned by civilians practically doomed any resistance of the latter to failure from the beginning. On the other hand, it should be realized, the revolutionary sections of the population possess far

better weapons for economic, political and moral resistance than did the revolutionaries of the eighteenth century, pre-war Russia being the only exception to this rule. These weapons include freedom of organization and of the press and universal suffrage.

Democracy and Revolution
Universal suffrage and political democracy cannot in themselves abolish the revolution, "but it can avert many premature, hopeless revolutionary attempts, and render superfluous many revolutionary uprisings. It creates clearness regarding the relative strength of the different parties and classes." It prevents the workers from attempting to accomplish the impossible, and keeps the governing classes from refusing to grant concessions that no longer possesses the strength to maintain. "The direction of development is not thereby changed, but its course becomes steadier and more peaceful."

Peaceful methods, including parliamentary methods, strikes, the press and similar methods, stand a greater chance of success in the more democratic countries, and among those groups who have the greatest faith in themselves and their cause. He adds: "The political situation of the proletariat is such that it can well afford to try as long as possible to progress through strictly legal methods alone."

The great fear is that the capitalist class, realizing their ultimate defeat, will try to incite the workers to violent

acts, in order thereby to lead to a reaction. Violence in the past has time and time again assisted in setting back the labor movement.

Marxists on the Value of Reforms
In their endeavor to prove the necessity for a revolution, the Marxists did not deny the ameliorating influence of those agencies mentioned by Bernstein—trade unions, co-operatives, labor legislation, nationalization of certain public utilities, etc. Kautsky writes:

"The slightest reform or organization may be of great significance for the physical or intellectual rebirth of the proletariat that, without them, would be surrendered helpless to capitalism and left alone in the misery that continuously threatens it. But it is not alone the relief of the proletariat from its misery that makes the activity of the proletariat in Parliament and the operation of the proletarian movement indispensable. They are also of value as a means of practically familiarizing the proletariat with the problems and methods of national and municipal government and of great industries, as well as to the attainment of intellectual maturity which the proletariat needs if it is to supplant the bourgeoisie as ruling class. . . . Democracy is to the proletariat what light and air are to the organism: without them it cannot develop its powers."

However, Kautsky and others felt that it was impossible to obtain a correct picture of social progress by concentrating attention only on these ad-

vances. It is necessary to study also the development of opposing forces. Kautsky thus warns the optimists:

"To be sure the co-operatives are increasing, but simultaneously and yet faster grows the accumulation of capital; to be sure, the unions are growing, but simultaneously and yet faster grows the concentration of capital and its organization in gigantic monopolies. To be sure, the socialist press is growing, but simultaneously grows the partyless and characterless press that poisons and unnerves ever wider popular circles. To be sure, wages are rising, but still faster rises the mass of profits. Certainly the number of socialist representatives in Parliament is growing, but still more sinks the significance and effectiveness of this institution; while simultaneously Parliamentary majorities, like the government, fall into ever greater dependence on the powers of high finance."

"So, beside the resources of the proletariat develop also those of capital, and the end of this development can be nothing less than a great, decisive battle that cannot end until the proletariat has attained the victory."

Nor is this battle to be waged by a degraded, "slum" proletariat. "The emancipation of the laboring class is not to be expected from its increasing demoralization, but from its increasing strength."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

(Continued from last week)

THE campaign was bitter and vituperative. The eyes of the State, the newspapers said, were on the 113th. Could Minturn be returned? Imported speakers for the left and for the right filled the district and waged a skilled, determined battle against Minturn. Those whom Dan stamped as "extremists" seized the opportunity to expose what they termed the "pseudo progressivism of the millionaire stool-pigeon." Hecklers were present in all his meetings, not only to fire sharp questions at the speaker, but to shout "traitor," "pie-artist," "Gaylard's agent." Dan was forced to call upon all his mental powers to meet the opposition. Toward election he began to show the strain. He got grayer, grimmer, more pugnacious, lost some of his parliamentary tact, several times surrendered control of himself upon the platform and made himself a target for ridicule.

"Why, dear," he said to Agatha over and over, "they won't let me be as liberal as I am. Am I not the same man I was when I represented them?" "No, thank God, you're not," Agatha replied. "You are bigger and fiercer. I am glad that you are rid of them forever, Dan. They are an undisciplined set, and you are too fine for them to appreciate you."

Unluckily for Dan, Agatha's denunciation of his opponents did not satisfy him. It simply did not fit. It did not account for the stern rancor of the opposition, the flash of wild eyes, the gesticulating fists, the patient despair in the undertones and mutterings tossed up from that sea of faces below his rostrum. No, that crowd was something alien to him. He who used to receive waves of en-

ergy from contact with it now stepped off the platform exhausted and haggard. Those experiences made him wonder if he ever had been a part of that crowd. Why? Why, he asked himself, is it like this? What is the difference?

Dan obstinately refused the aid of Matt Gaylard. He was prompted to this by his pride and his political sense. "This is my fight," he told Gaylard; "let me handle it my way."

There were compensations. State papers came to his rescue with editorials and special articles.

"As the campaign progresses, it becomes more apparent that the 113th senatorial battle is the opening skirmish in the gubernatorial fight two years hence," they declared. "In Daniel Minturn the public has an efficient and loyal representative."

Then came the disgraceful Lake street affair. In retrospect, neither side was very proud of the incident, and Dan never could recur to it without a flush of shame. It brought Matt Gaylard into the campaign, however.

Dan allowed it to be advertised that he would discuss the much-mooted power act at a climactic meeting at a Lake street auditorium. The crowd that gathered there was typical of those audiences which have begun to show themselves where parallel battle-lines between corporations and the people are most sharply drawn. It was apparent that there were workers from three camps in the audience ready to extract what comfort they could from Minturn's statements. It was early apparent also that there was bad blood between the factions and that each was ready to show its ugly side to the speaker. Before going on the platform,

Dan had telephoned to the police for additional patrolmen.

Everything might have gone peacefully if Minturn had launched into a discussion of the proposed power act at the outset. Instead, he began to review his own record, stressing in particular relations with labor. He found that the crowd was listening. He had proceeded perhaps an hour when suddenly in the far corner of the hall he saw a man arise and mount a chair. He was interrupted.

"Will the speaker, will Representative Daniel Minturn, please tell us what he was doing in the hotel room when the anti-injunction bill was killed?"

"Hear, hear."

There was a very perceptible snicker traversing its devastating way across the huge audience.

"Yes, what?"

"Answer him."

"What were you doing?" Instead of answering coolly, Minturn gave way to a momentary insanity. He considered the remark a studied insult to Agatha. He raised his hand for silence. When he answered, his voice was shaking with anger.

"If the questioner will step into the alley after this meeting, I'll take that matter up with him personally."

This was a signal for pandemonium. A bedlam of cat-calls, imprecations, and laughter broke loose. Minturn raised his arms against it vainly. It frothed up about him until he thought it would strangle him. Like a drowning man, he saw his hopes and plans sucked down into oblivion by the flood.

At length, hisses restored a semblance of order. The crowd was anxious to hear what the questioner would now reply. The questioner said, "Why

not settle it now? I'm coming up." He insolently stepped down from the chair, and being lifted and handed about, he was passed toward the platform.

Presently as the figure approached, Minturn saw that his antagonist was his brother Hugh.

The fact made him indecisive. All fight went out of him. He wavered—paused. The crowd felt his loss of command. It began to clash and grind beneath him.

For a moment it looked as if the meeting had reached a disastrous climax, when the police stepped in, turned Hugh Minturn, with his laughing, sneering face, back toward the entrance, demanded order, and with the subsequent ejection of Hugh and his associates, achieved it.

It was an armed peace. What Minturn said after that did not matter. He soon closed his address—without touching the question of water power legislation—and left the platform. He went home crushed with the sense of impending defeat.

Next morning Matt Gaylard found him disconsolately preparing a statement for the newspapers.

"There are just two things you've got to do," Gaylard said. "Come out for public ownership of water power resources, and let us come into the 113th."

Dan consented. Whether Dan had misread the signs of defeat in his constituency, or whether Gaylard's silent and invisible machine functioned perfectly, he could not tell. At any rate, the returns, one week later, showed that Minturn had rolled up a decisive plurality over the other two candidates.

(To be continued next week)

N. Y. Furriers Warn Against Shop Strikes; Court O. K.'s Jobless Fund

The Field of Labor

A MOST interesting example of labor realism is afforded by the recent communication of Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, to all shop chairmen. The text follows:

Dear Shop Chairman:

We call your attention to a matter which requires the earnest consideration of the entire union as well as of the shop chairman.

According to the collective agreement with the Manufacturers Association, the workers are not permitted to make any stoppages; the bosses are likewise not allowed to make any lockouts of their employees. The union is obligated to observe the agreement under all circumstances. Our policy of strict observance of the agreement is an important moral weapon in our possession against those manufacturers who violate the agreement.

As shop chairman and as the representative of the union in your shop, you are requested to observe all clauses of the agreement. If you have any complaints to make report same to the office of the union. No stoppage of work should be made under any circumstances. (Emphasis in the original). This is one of the many instructions that you as shop chairman must observe. The union will hold you responsible for disobeying this instruction.

Joint Board, Furriers' Union
B. Gold, Manager.

On the face of it this letter is a complete reversal of policy of the "left wing" administration of the Furriers' Joint Board. It is a far cry from the revolutionary "bustups" in mass meetings. It seems to rally the union officials to the aid of the "bosses" against the workers in one of the best examples of "class collaboration."

It seems to take away from the furriers the right to strike, an indefensible crime in the "left wing" code. Furthermore, it seems to condemn a practice of long standing in the fur industry of workers calling shop stoppages in the busy summer months in order to force the so-called "July raises" from their employers.

But what is the reality of the situation? When the furriers strike came to an end after a long struggle of seventeen weeks, the workers were in a jubilant and militant mood. They believed they had gained a great victory. When they returned to the shops they called stoppage after stoppage. Now the reason was the discharge of a shop chairman, at another time it was the dislike of a foreman, on still another occasion it was the presence of strike breakers. Ordinarily most of the grievances are settled through the regular adjustment machinery set up by the agreement but after the strike the workers broke no delay. They

Start it Next Week On This Page

The Story of The Typographical Union

A Record of Struggle and Progress

By Louis Silverstein

The Early Labor Movement

By Sam Fisher

Nationalization (1860 to 1880)

DURING the Civil War period merchants forced manufacturers to keep down wages, in order that they should make large profits. The opening of the trunk railway lines made it possible for the employers to use the unorganized workers to compete with the organized, either by sending out their work to unorganized centers or by importing non-union labor. At the close of the war labor leaders were forced to make an effort to extend the number of local unions, and enlarge the membership with a view to upholding wages, and avoiding a crisis, when the workers would be unemployed and the returning soldiers would also be seeking work. All these things compelled the workers to organize on a national scale to meet the attacks from the employers.

From 1863 to 1873 there were formed thirty-two national unions scattered all over the country, with a membership estimated at 300,000.

At the close of the war 120 daily, weekly and monthly journals and newspapers were published. These were well edited, containing labor and national news, and were read even in England, Canada and Australia. There is hardly a parallel in this country today with the labor press in the sixties.

In 1864 the American National Store Manufacturers' and Iron Founders' Association, organized to resist all action of the Molders' Union. Because of the competition that existed among the manufacturers, the union came out victorious. In 1867 the manufacturers were better organized nationally and renewed the fight which lasted for nine months, and almost destroyed the union. This successful onslaught by organized employers coupled with hard times discouraged strikes.

Unsuccessful strikes led unions to go into co-operative enterprises. These gradually turned into joint stock companies. Eventually the unions had to fight them for undermining other establishments, by working longer hours and being satisfied with lower wages.

In 1866 national trade unions formed the National Labor Union. Two years earlier the first International Workingmen's Association had been organized in England by Karl Marx. In 1869 the National Labor Union met in Philadelphia and sent a delegate to the European congress for the purpose of regulating immigration and its competition with American labor. The year 1872 witnessed the dissolution of both organizations through internal dissensions, the American through the political actionists and trade unionists pure and simple; the European through the quarrels of the Socialists and Anarchists.

The National Labor Union carried on an extensive campaign for the eight-hour day, and for paper money (Greenbackism).

In 1869 Negroes who were excluded from the unions, formed a national union of their own. They wanted education, a liberal homestead policy in the South. They demanded suffrage, which the Southern States were limiting. Their union lasted about two years. Since then unions have excluded Negroes; employers used them as scabs.

During the period of 1873 another attempt was made to form a National Federation based on national or international trade unions. Just as the new organization was launched the panic of 1873 swept the country. With the paralysis of industry employers began to reduce wages, and this was followed by desperate strikes. From 1873 to 1880 wages were cut in some industries to almost one-half the former standard. Under such conditions the National Labor Union went out of existence in 1876.

The Greenback Party and the Anti-Monopoly Party held a joint convention in 1876, and nominated Peter Cooper for President. The Greenback movement was purely a farmers' movement. The workers did not cast many votes for Peter Cooper. In 1877 workmen's parties sprang up all over the country. The Greenback Party became a power when it united with the Labor Party (or the Workingmen's Party) in 1878. They elected several Congressmen. By 1880 the workers deserted the Greenback movement. It gradually declined and went out of existence by the end of the seventies.

The Anarchist movement in the United States was in the beginning quite influential. The main strength lay in Chicago. They called themselves the Revolutionary Socialist Party. In 1881 they organized the International Working People's Association, known as the Black International. They advocated armed resistance and became quite influential in the Chicago trade unions. They published several papers and advocated violence; they trained themselves with arms; they urged workers to appear in full force to protect themselves against the brutality of the police. They prepared for the overthrow of the capitalist system by force. There were two elements among the Anarchists—one known as the Chicago group, and the other under the leadership of John Most. The Chicago group included syndicalists who believed that they ought to stay in the trade unions, and prepare the unions for revolutionary action. The other group was led by John Most, who did not believe in the trade unions, but in individualism or communistic anarchism. John Most advocated propaganda by "deed" against the church, the State, and all kinds of authority.

In 1883 a joint convention of revolutionists and anarchists was held in Pittsburgh, where a compromise was reached among the two groups. A resolution was adopted endorsing trade unions. They issued a manifesto not mentioning trade unions; they urged general strikes and sabotage. The Chicago anarchists were in control of the most unions. They organized the Metal Workers' Union, they drilled and armed for the coming revolution. What made the ground favorable for the propaganda of anarchism at that time was the outrages on the part of the police, the armed Pinkertons that were used in time of strikes, and also the crisis which set in about 1884 and lasted until 1886. The Haymarket tragedy was the end of the anarchist movement in the United States.

The Knights of Labor (1869 to 1890)

The first labor organization of distinctive national influence in the United States was the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor founded at Philadelphia in 1869 by Uriah Smith Stephens and a few other local garment workers.

The Knights were at first a local secret order. Their weird cabalistic signs were chalked on the sidewalks and fences. These signs were to let the members know when and where they would hold their meetings. The ritual of the Knights declared that "open and public struggles of centuries to protect or advance the interests of labor." The Knights hoped to keep their organization by the impenetrable veil of ritual, sign, grip and password, so that no spy of the boss could find his way into the lodge room to betray his fellows. Through the hostility of the press, of the Catholic church, and a trade union group in the Knights of Labor they were forced to abandon the secret character of the organization in 1876.

The form or organization of the K. of L. was simple. They believed that all laborers skilled and unskilled, men and women, white and black, should band together in one organization without distinction of trade or craft.

It was in their appeal to the lowest paid and unskilled workers that the K. of L. developed a menacing revolutionary character. They naturally attracted radicals of all sorts including non-wage earning intellectuals, who are always hovering on the edge of the labor world. Thus they drew to themselves advocates of all kinds of panaceas: greenbackism, co-operation, socialism, land reform, and other "isms."

In 1878 the K. of L. became a prominent national organization highly centralized. They decided to accumulate a fund for strikes, co-operatives, educational, etc. Local unions organized on the basis of trade assemblies, and later on district assemblies.

In the early eighties the K. of L. grew by leaps and bounds in membership and strength. They began an aggressive campaign for a higher standard of living, waging strikes along the line. One of the most severe and successful struggles was with the Gould railway system in 1885. In this battle they introduced sabotage and violence. Having crippled the railway system they were able to win recognition and concessions from the most powerful capitalist corporation of the day. This strike gave them a world wide reputation; their triumph was received with alarm and amazement by the press and the public at large. The rank and file became so radical during this strike that they swept

John. He wanted to have peace of mind and to be one of the company of converts and go to heaven when he died. But there was something in the way.

"No, Brothers," he said, "I can't join. I'd like to go to heaven, and I'd like to be happy like you. But I can't join. It's all right for you, Bill, to be a Christian. You are only the superintendent. And for you, John. You are only the mine foreman."

"But if I join the church, who in hell is going to weigh the coal?"

All Cars Look Alike

All cars were alike to the weigh boss at No. 2 mine, Windbar. Some of them piled high with coal like a hay wagon with hay. He weighed them all alike: 1,300 pounds.

One day a 12-ton mine locomotive got stuck on the scales.

"What does that weigh?" a miner jeered.

"Nineteen hundred!" shouted the weigh boss impatiently without looking up. "Rush it over, you Bugger."

Bill and John and Jim were three brothers. Bill was the mine superintendent; John, the mine foreman; and Jim, the weigh boss.

An evangelist came to town and Bill and John hit the sawdust trail and joined the church. They were very happy in their new faith and begged Brother Jim, the weigh boss, to join, too.

Jim thought it over. He wanted to

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Weigh Boss Stories from the Mine Fields

The weigh boss robs the men in a non-union mine, but the miners often get their revenge by making him the butt of their jokes. Here are a couple of the stories they are telling about weigh bosses in the central Pennsylvania coal fields. The weigh boss, it should be explained for the benefit of city workers, is the company representative on the tipple who weighs the coal for which the men are paid by the ton. And if there is no union "checkweighman" alongside the scales, the miner usually has had to do a lot of loading for nothing.

The Three Brothers

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Seamen's Working Day on League Labor Office Program for 1928 Season

Labor Doings Abroad

SEAMEN'S WORKING DAY ON PROGRAM FOR 1928

The question of applying the eight-hour working day to seamen will probably be brought up at a special session of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations in 1928 as the result of a resolution adopted, over the opposition of most of the employers' representatives, during the ninth session of the International Labor Conference, which was concluded on June 24 in Geneva. This was the feature of the session, which saw many sharp clashes between the spokesmen of the maritime workers and the representatives of the shipping interests, especially the British. The results of the session are summed up by the weekly bulletin of the International Labor Office as follows:

By 95 votes to 0, the Conference adopted a "draft convention" concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

By 76 votes to 22, the Conference adopted a "draft convention" relating to the rights of repatriation of seamen.

By 75 votes to 22, the Conference adopted a "recommendation" in favor of measures for the repatriation of masters and apprentices.

By 96 votes to 6, the Conference adopted a "recommendation" concerning general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

By 55 votes to 25, the Conference adopted a "resolution" in favor of the placing on the agenda for an early session of the Conference of the question of articles of agreement for the fishing industry and other forms of navigation excluded from the above-mentioned convention.

By 72 votes to 17, the Conference adopted a "resolution" inviting governments to take steps to insure the repatriation of fishermen left in foreign ports.

By 54 votes to 32, the Conference adopted a "resolution" in favor of further study by the office of penalties in respect of violations of articles of agreement, particularly by desertion or absence without leave, and the submission of the results to the Joint Maritime Commission with a view to the possible treatment of the question internationally.

By 67 votes to 26, the Conference adopted a "resolution" asking the governing body to place the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ships on the agenda of a special maritime session in 1928, and to submit this question to the Joint Maritime Commission at its next regular session.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference adopted a "resolution" instructing the office to continue the study of seamen's welfare ashore, and requesting the governing body to consider the possibility of placing this question on the agenda of an early session of the conference with a view to the adoption of a recommendation.

By 38 votes to 27, the Conference adopted a "resolution" requesting the office to collect information on the conditions of work in sponge-fishing, pearl fishing, etc.

Other "resolutions" were adopted relating to procedure for the appointment of group secretaries and for the consideration of objections to delegates raised by international organizations.

At one of the group meetings of the labor delegates to the June sessions of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations in Geneva the following resolution was passed:

"The Workers' Group of the eighth session of the International Labor Conference, having during the session, experienced the difficulties due to differences of language and the impossibility of overcoming them even by the use of three national languages, declares that the language problem constitutes a serious obstacle to ready and complete understanding and co-operation among workers of different countries."

"The group accordingly suggests to

the national and international workers' organizations, as well as to the individual members, consideration of the possibility of adopting as a solution of the problem the neutral, international auxiliary language, Esperanto."

TO ORGANIZE WORKERS IN FRENCH MOROCCO

Attention was recently drawn to the condition of the working people of French Morocco by a couple of inquiries made in the Chamber of Deputies by the Socialist members, Renaudel and Fontanier, complaining about the arrest of several leaders of the trade union and Socialist movement ordered in the absence of the French resident, Steeg, by certain officers who wanted to continue the repressive methods of the French ex-governor, Lyautey.

In spite of these persecutions, the Socialist party of Morocco, which forms a section of the French Socialist party (S. F. I. O.), has steadily progressed since its congress of December, 1925. The invasion of capitalist enterprises into this country, rich in natural wealth, has given rise to a large working class which has no rights and is entirely at the mercy of capitalist exploitation. The country, which is under a French protectorate, has no autonomous administration. It has only advisory chambers, recently created, which have the right of expressing their opinion on the acts of the government. But these "chambers" are elected only by the merchants, industrialists and farmers, while the workers have no right to vote. It is, therefore, not surprising that the measures recommended by these chambers are opposed to the interests of the workers. The workers have not yet obtained the right to join trade unions, so that they are appallingly exploited.

It is in these difficult circumstances that the Socialist party of Morocco has undertaken to fight for the right of association and for political democracy. The prospects of the party are very favorable. In particular Casablanca, where district organization has been established, is in the way of becoming a real stronghold of Socialism.

MORE SOCIALISTS HIT AT PILSUDSKI'S COUP

Great dissatisfaction at the results of the Pilsudski coup d'état of May 12 was voiced by most of the delegates to the annual congress of the German Socialists in Poland, held in Lodz on June 27. The congress supported the Polish Socialists' demands for an early election of Parliament and denounced the Pilsudski proposals calculated to limit the exercise of the franchise.

The delegates approved the loose collaboration between the German Socialists and the Polish and Jewish Socialists in Poland. The congress demanded wider authority for elected communal bodies. Moreover, it especially emphasized the old demand of the German Socialists for complete autonomy in national culture as regards education and autonomous administration for the German minority in a public and legally recognized body.

Full amalgamation with the German Socialists of Eastern Upper Silesia has not yet been carried out as regards organization, but a representative from Eastern Upper Silesia stated that there were early prospects of this. The affiliation of the German Socialist Labor party in Poland with the Socialist and Labor International was confirmed.

American Thread Rejects Arbitration

HARTFORD, Conn.—State arbitration was rejected by the American Thread Company for its plant in Wilimantic. The United Textile Workers has conducted a strike there for nearly two years.

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How a Socialist Mayor Handled a Strike

Editor The New Leader:

In your editorial under the caption "Police and Picketing" you sound a truism. "A police department representing a party controlled by the workers would issue orders to protect the strikers in peaceful demonstrations of their power." Just before the last capitalist war a strike was on in Milwaukee. Several thousands of workers were in the fight; they were fighting a powerful combine and pessimism had entered into their ranks, but Dan Hoan, the Socialist Party Mayor, was in office. He was the chief executive of the city. He had control of the police force, and the strikers sought his assistance. It came.

The Socialist Mayor got busy. Other Socialists that were in office got busy. The Mayor sent a committee of Socialists to the company office to learn what the trouble was and he found out. From Chicago was coming a special train loaded with scabs. Dan learned when it would arrive. The company requested that he (the Socialist Mayor) appoint two hundred deputies to protect the scabs and also the property. Dan informed the company it could have two thousand deputies and guaranteed them that the scabs would be elegantly entertained on their arrival in Milwaukee, and their property would be absolutely safe. The two hundred deputies were drawn from the ranks of the strikers. They were armed with first-class guns and supplied with five hundred rounds of ammunition each and informed that when they'd run out of that amount more was forthcoming, and they remained on strike duty until the strike was over and won.

But the scabs! They arrived in their special train. A cordon of Socialist deputies saw that none of them left the depot. Dan and his deputies marched them out to the park in front

of the depot, led them, lectured to them, charged the bill up to the company, and as Socialist Mayor compelled the company to send them (the scabs) back to where they came from, and the strike was won in less than a week, much to the embarrassment of one of the largest corporations in the city of Milwaukee and much to the delight of several thousand workers who have learned the lesson that in order for the workers to win industrially they must have members of their own class in power, politically.

Let us hope the workers of New York city will emulate such enlightenment as that of the Milwaukee workers. Only then will clubbing and wholesale arrests of pickets cease.

DANIEL F. O'BRIEN,
New York City.

MORE JEWISH SOCIALISTS ARRESTED BY BOLSHEVIKI

According to reports received by the Zurich Office of the Socialist and Labor International from the Bureau of the Jewish Socialist Labor Federation (Poale Zion), wholesale arrests continue to be made in Russia of adults and young people, who are charged with belonging to the Jewish Socialist party or to the "Z. S." (Youth Federation). The latest news of arrests comes from Leningrad, Kiev and many towns in the Ukraine.

The proceedings of the "G. P. U." (Extraordinary Commission) against the party and the Youth Federation form an extensively planned campaign against the movement, which is a very unpleasant opponent to "Kevskitskiy" (the Communist Jewish organization), throughout the whole country. Prison conditions and the life of those exiled are said to be as bad as ever.

The Early Labor Movement

(Continued from page 5)

aside the officials who tried to restrain them.

In May, 1884, the Federation of Trade Unions decided to call a general strike for the eight-hour day to begin May 1, 1886. The K. of L. endorsed the eight-hour day strike movement in 1885, although they were opposed to this movement. In 1886 the strike spread to the most powerful industrial centers. In spite of provocation, suppression, inexperience and lack of discipline, many of the workers got the eight-hour day.

The conflict of the Knights of Labor with the American Federation of Labor began in 1886. The two organizations had a membership of nearly a million; 700,000 of them were Knights of Labor. The same year the Knights declared open war on the A. F. of L. which in turn quickly retaliated. At war with powerful craft unions, the Knights of Labor rapidly disintegrated. Their aggressive strikes generally failed. Arbitration was refused by the employers who used the blacklist.

Workers were forced to sign contracts promising never to belong to the union. The Pinkerton Detective Agency played their part during this struggle; they were used as spies for obtaining information for the employers. They were really the most effective repressive force during that period. In spite of their difficulties, however, the K. of L. had done much successful organization work in their time.

The Knights also exercised influence upon legislation. They were successful lobbyists, and were mainly responsible for the first restrictive immigration law—the Anti-Contract Labor Law of 1885. The Knights were not in favor of strict apprenticeship which was advocated by the skilled workers. Co-operation which had been among the first ideas of the K. of L. was never entirely neglected. There was an element in the K. of L. who believed in producers' co-operation; this wing was not "class-conscious," they had a middle-class psychology. Most of the co-operatives failed for one reason or another.

Thus defeated in the attempts to conquer the capitalist system, and at war with the powerful organization of the A. F. of L., the Knights of Labor disappeared in the nineties.

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Joint Board Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Local 24—Executive Board meets every First and Third Monday.

Local 24—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.

Local 24—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.

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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. Madison Square 1034

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

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Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.

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MAURER AT WORK IN CALIFORNIA

Pennsylvania Labor Head Well Received at Socialist and University Lectures

By Lena Morrow Lewis

OLD party voters and politicians are anxiously looking forward to Aug. 31 when the candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets will be determined. A large number of people this year registered as Republicans, not because that is the party of their choice, but because they wanted a chance to vote against Richardson as a candidate on the Republican ticket.

The Socialists are thoroughly united in their support of the candidates named on their ticket and our task when the campaign starts in earnest after the primaries is to convince the progressive minded voter in this State that more is to be gained by casting his ballot for the Socialist ticket, with its constructive program in the interests of the workers and common people, than to vote for a so-called progressive on the Republican ticket. It goes without saying that the same and more can be said concerning the stand-patters, if they win out at the August primaries.

Upton Sinclair, Lewis and Levitt should receive the vote of every American Appeal and New Leader reader in California, and every subscriber should feel under obligation to donate something to the State campaign fund. John D. Rockefeller, Andy Mellon and Vincent Astor and others of their class spent tens of thousands of dollars each on the Coolidge campaign—their man was elected, and they got their money back several times over in the legislation that was passed by the recent Congress. One dollar will go farther and do more than a hundred dollars in the Republican campaign. Socialists who appreciate the opportunity to vote the Socialist ticket must remember that they would not have this right were it not for some of us who keep the organization and propaganda work going in this State and look after the technical details necessary to place our ticket on the ballot. If every person in this State who expects to vote the Socialist ticket in November would send us ONE dollar for campaign work, we would not have to worry over how to meet printers' bills, office expenses, wages and traveling expenses of field workers, etc. But because there are so many who are not willing to do their share, the burden must be borne by the faithful few, some of whom have been most generous in their support.

Socialists! Do not wait until we bombard you with letters from the State office at 208 Grant Building, San Francisco, but get our your check book, or go to the post office and send us something for our campaign fund. We want half a million votes for Upton Sinclair in this November election.

Half a million votes for the Socialist ticket will make Socialism and working class interests the dominant issue in California politics. It will be the strongest kind of a pressure to make whatever good men may be elected on the old party tickets come somewhere near doing the right thing for the workers.

The presence of James H. Maurer in California the past few weeks has enlivened our movement and given new hope and courage to the comrades. At Los Angeles a dinner at Tal's cafe was well attended and a good sum raised while letters from there to the State office are full of enthusiastic comments on the timely and interesting talk made by Comrade Maurer. His speech before the summer school at the southern California branch of the State University was a most significant affair considering how thoroughly big business controls things in that section of the State. Maurer's talk was well received on the part of the teachers.

The San Francisco Socialists gave Comrade and Mrs. Maurer a banquet which was pronounced by those present as one of the finest spirited occasions held in this city in many a day. The State Federation of Labor, the Workers' Educational Bureau, the California Civil Liberties Union, the press and publicity agencies were represented in the person of John D. Barry who spoke in behalf of peace, and representatives of the Socialist Party all had a part on the program, while Jim Maurer's speech captivated the audience and left us all with the feeling that the workers should strive for political and industrial power in a spirit of unity. In addition to the banquet, Comrade Maurer addressed the San Francisco Labor Council, the Labor College conducted by Jack McDonald, and the summer school at Berkeley, the State university.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Socialists everywhere are reminded of the speaking tour of Miss Tony Sender, member of the German Parliament, who will make a tour of this country beginning Sept. 1. Apply for dates at once, and help make this comrade's trip a big success. You may rest assured that the speaker is first class. Charges for a meeting are \$50.00; advertising furnished free. Address the National Office, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Oklahoma

W. W. Haney, of Mellette, an old time fighter, writes that he is back in harness and asks for application-for-charter blanks and other supplies to start a new local in his city. This is real news.

Ohio

John G. Willert, State Secretary, 218 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, sends a ringing letter to the membership of that State reporting work done and urging united effort on the part of all. His statement is as follows:

"There is a beginning, an awakening. The workers must organize. Without organization nothing can be accomplished."

"At present our task is to get the Socialist ticket on the ballot. We must hustle the petitions. Will you please help? Let us know how many signatures you have so we can estimate the progress made. Don't fail to report and don't forget to certify your petitions before sending them in. Attend to this, comrade, for the time for filing is getting short. Remember, Sept. 2 is the last day for filing."

"Some encouraging reports are now coming in and with your help we will spell success. Lithuanian Branch of Akron is arranging for lectures. That is the kind of work that counts. Get together and try it."

"Frank Modic of Warren sends in his petition, certified. . . . Local Columbus sends in for dues stamps. They are going to assist in building the party. You will hear from them often."

"Comrade DeVolf of Alliance contributes her mite and hopes the comrades will put the ticket on the ballot. Dr. W. Van Nette of Clyde, besides sending in his petition, deplores the fact that no local exists there now, also that there are a number of people there who would vote the ticket, but are not willing to work or contribute, but will follow the Band Wagon if some one else will start it. Don't be the one to follow, but LEAD."

"Joseph Sharts writes from Dayton: 'I have just received word from Millard Price that he has secured 2,160 signatures for the state ticket in Lucas County and hopes to get 2,800 or about 3,000.'"

Pennsylvania

Birch Wilson writes of a big picnic held at Reading recently. The Reading Eagle reports 7,000 farmers and workers in attendance. This paper reports that scores of machines carried entire families from Reading, rural Berks and adjoining counties. The traffic was so great at the approach to the grove that the services of a borough policeman were secured to avoid accidents along the pike. Addresses were made by Birch Wilson, former State Secretary and Elwood W. Leffer, candidate for the assembly on the Socialist ticket. Other speakers were J. Henry Stump, George W. Snyder and Raymond S. Hofes.

Local Westmoreland has arranged a picnic for Sunday, Aug. 8, at Woodside Park on the McKeesport and Irwin Street car line, on the highway from Lincoln to McKeesport highway. All Socialists, sympathizers and those interested in learning more about the movement in Westmoreland and adjoining counties are urged to attend. John W. Slayton of Pittsburgh, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, and Sidney Stark, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will be among the speakers.

The interest in the campaign for state-wide offices, and especially the election of James H. Maurer and Andrew F. Bower to the Pennsylvania Legislature is growing rapidly. The prospects are that these Socialists will again have the opportunity to serve the working class of this great industrial state at Harrisburg.

Utah

Delegates of the Socialist Party recently met in a state convention in the committee room of the public library, adopted resolutions, reaffirmed the platform of the national Socialist Party and selected a ticket for the coming election.

E. G. Locke of Salt Lake acted as chairman and O. A. Kennedy of Ogden was made secretary. The convention heard the report of the state committee and then proceeded to business. Resolutions adopted favored child labor amendments and condemned the granting of power sites to private corporations.

C. T. Stoney of Salt Lake was nominated for United States Senator; W. C. Sumner of Ogden for Secretary of State; B. Cline of Salt Lake for State Treasurer; and Margaret Valtinsky of Salt Lake for State Superintendent of

Public Instruction. John O. Watters of Duchesne was nominated for Congress from the First Congressional District, and Otto E. Parsons of Tooele for Congress from the Second District.

The following persons were placed on the district committee of the First District: A. W. Clemons of Duchesne, chairman; W. L. Smith, Green River; W. S. Groesbeck, Soldier Summit; Fred Mickel, Spring City, and A. Saperstein of Ogden. E. G. Locke and A. L. Porter of Springfield were placed on the district committee of the Second District.

A state campaign committee and a special finance committee were also selected. Members of the campaign committee are E. G. Locke, Salt Lake; Arthur Miller, Ogden; A. L. Porter, Springfield; W. E. Trinnaman, Sr., Lehi; Con D. Silva, Ogden. Mr. Locke was made chairman.

Those named on the special finance committee were Al Sorenson; W. E. Hubbard, James Kauffman; E. G. Locke, all of Salt Lake; George Burt of Eureka, Mrs. Lois N. Parsons of Tooele and D. J. Nyveld of Ogden.

Indiana

The State Office reports greater activity among the Socialists of the state with dues and contributions for State Office work coming in. All American Appeal and New Leader readers in the state should pay up their dues if they are members; those who are not members should apply to the State Office for membership and in every way assist in carrying forward the campaign. Petition blanks for the state ticket are now ready. Address the State Office, 205 Holliday building, Indianapolis.

Arizona

W. S. Larcum of Nogales writes the National Office for information and supplies for the purpose of organizing. Brother Socialists and readers of the American Appeal and New Leader in Arizona should do likewise.

New Mexico

All Socialists in the state should get into communication with their state secretary, W. F. Richardson of Roswell and co-operate fully in pushing the party work and placing the state ticket on the ballot for the fall election.

Chas. A. Byrd, one of the old-time fighters of that state, pays up his dues and insists that he is still in the firing line.

Illinois

W. R. Snow, State Secretary, reports a bigger dues stamp sale for July than any month this year.

The Socialist Party of Cook County is planning big things for August. Arrangements have been made to hold a big all-day picnic at Riverview Park on Sunday, Aug. 29, and a large banquet on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 28. Eugene V. Debs will be invited as the special guest of honor.

Speakers for the banquet and picnic will be Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, the only representative of the workers in Congress today; Morris Hillquit, International Secretary and member of the National Executive Committee; James O'Neal, editor of many Socialist books and pamphlets; Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio, prominent Socialist attorney; James D. Graham, member of the National Executive Committee and active in the Labor and Socialist movement of Montana for the past twenty years, and Wm. J. Van Essen of Pittsburgh, also member of the National Executive Committee.

Tickets for both events, the picnic and banquet, will be ready for distribution in a few days. Rush your orders now.

New England

Pat Quinlan's Meetings
Patrick L. Quinlan, well known by the Irish and the Socialist party, will tour Massachusetts for a month beginning Aug. 11. His tour as settled so far is as follows: Wednesday, Aug. 11, Pittsfield; Thursday, Aug. 12, Adams; Friday, Aug. 13, North Adams; Saturday, Aug. 14, Greenfield; Sunday, Aug. 15, Worcester, behind City Hall from 5 to 6 p. m.; Monday, Aug. 16, Springfield; Tuesday, Aug. 17, Hartford, Conn.; Wednesday, Aug. 18, Springfield, at Post Office Square; Thursday, Aug. 19, Holyoke, at Suffolk and High streets; Friday, Aug. 20,

Northampton, at Maine and Gothic streets; Saturday, Aug. 21, Greenfield; Sunday, Aug. 22, Worcester, behind City Hall; Monday, Aug. 23, Worcester, at Front and Church streets.

Any local secretary desiring Quinlan's services should write to district headquarters, 21 Essex street, Boston, Mass., to arrange for dates. The terms are \$7.50 and keep.

General

Esther Freedman will also begin a tour of the state on Tuesday, Sept. 7, the day after Labor Day, in Pittsfield, and will follow Pat Quinlan's route.

An important meeting of the campaign committee will be held on Sunday, Aug. 8, at the district headquarters, 21 Essex street, beginning at 10 a. m. Any comrades with suggestions as to our campaign are invited to write to Comrade Lewis, the state secretary.

Our two state leaflets, the State Platform and an unemployment insurance leaflet, are now ready for distribution. They cost \$3 a thousand and proportionately in smaller amounts. Members who are willing to help in the literature distribution, which is so important a part of our campaign, are asked to get in touch at once with the state office.

New Jersey

State Convention
The New Jersey State Convention will be held on Sunday, August 8th, at 256 Central avenue, Jersey City. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m.

Street Meetings
Newark—Central Plaza; speaker, S. E. Beardsley; August 6th. Springfield avenue; speaker to be announced; August 7th. Sixteenth avenue and 18th street; speaker to be announced; August 7th.

Hudson County Meetings
Hoboken, Washington and 5th streets; speaker, Dr. Leon R. Land. West New York, Bergenline avenue and 14th street; speaker, May Harris Mainland. Bayonne, Broadway and 23rd street; speaker, Timothy P. Murphy.

New York State

Emil Herman's Report
The summarized report of Organizer Emil Herman for the month of July shows a total of receipts and pledges of \$455.70. He collected \$142.95 on Debs' Liberty Bonds, \$9.25 at meetings, \$48 for local organizing funds, \$111.50 in dues, \$15 on literature, \$52 for American Appeal subs and \$7 on New Leader subs. The services of Herman cost the locals and state office \$279.80, leaving a surplus of \$165.90, or \$175.90 if unpaid pledges on Debs' Bonds are taken into account. These figures speak for themselves. Moreover, Herman brought in 47 new members, delivered four lectures and attended ten meetings during the month. Herman will be engaged at Buffalo until the 14th, but is willing to take up work still longer in New York State if there are locals sufficiently interested.

Poughkeepsie
Edward H. MacDonald of Local Poughkeepsie has proven himself a live secretary. Petitions for candidates have been made out and are already signed up and ready to file. Alfred E. Perkins is candidate for State Senator, Edward H. MacDonald for Assemblyman, Albert W. Brower of New Hamburg for District Attorney, and Claude Coumbe for Comptroller. The candidate for Congress from the district will be an old-timer of the Socialist movement, James C. Hogan of Monroe, Orange County. Poughkeepsie is arranging for Monday evening open air propaganda meetings. Rev. Ethelred Brown of New York was scheduled for speaker last Monday night.

Advice to Locals
State Secretary Merrill announces that inquiry has been made as to what extent Socialist party locals were justified in co-operating with Communists in Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings. The State Secretary has expressed the opinion that the cause of these persecuted Italian workmen is being injured, and not helped, by organizations that believe in physical force and violence as handmaidens of social progress, such as the so-called Workers' Party. Socialists should try and get the bona fide trade union movement to take up the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, and should be wary of Communists under whatever guise they may present themselves.

The Young Poale Zion have invited the Socialist party to be represented by a fraternal delegate at the national convention of the Young Poale Zion to convene at Albany on Sept. 3. Two hundred delegates and visitors are expected at the opening session of the convention.

New York City

The picnic held under the joint auspices of the Socialists of Greater New York, Young People's Socialist League Circles and the Finnish Socialist Federation will be held on Sunday, August 29th, at Orchard Grove, Fairview, North Bergen, N. J.

Tickets are now on sale at the City Headquarters, Room 505, 7 East 15th St. and at the various Branch Headquarters and Y. P. S. L. Circles. A splendid program has been arranged for the day including athletic contests by members of the American Athletic Union, a 10-mile race with famous runners including Carl Koski, band concerts, male and mixed choruses, games and dancing. Park opens at 10 a. m.

Directions to New Yorkers:
Take Weehawken Ferry at 42nd St., then bus to Fairview. Get off at the Erie R. R. Station at Fairview. Picnic Grove is right close by.
Come with us. Spend a pleasant day.

Local New York

A few days remain for signing and filing nominating petitions. Every member who has not yet done his or her share should report at once to his branch organizer or the City Executive Secretary, 7 East 15th St., Room 505, Phone Stuyvesant 4620. Help is needed, particularly in districts where we have no branch organization.

An encouraging list of party items is the following: The sale of dues stamps during July to branches of Greater New York showed a gain of 400 over last year. This increase, however, was confined to New York and Kings County. Bronx, Queens and Richmond Branches purchased no stamps during July. Fourteen new members were admitted.

The City Executive Committee will meet in Room 505, People's House, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 8:30 p. m.

A New Branch
A Branch was organized last week in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts in the Harlem Negro Section. A good number of old and new members responded to the call. Comrades Crosswath, Brown and Claessens addressed the gathering and Ethelred Brown was appointed temporary Secretary of the Branch. The next meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 11, at 8:30 p. m., in the Hall at 149 West 136th Street. All Socialists and sympathizers residing in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts should attend or write to Ethelred Brown, Secretary, 428 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, for information.

STREET MEETINGS

Manhattan
Friday, Aug. 6.—Clinton Street and East Broadway. Speakers: Joseph Tuvim, I. M. Chattruff and A. Scall.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.—144th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, V. C. Gaspar and others.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.—7th Street and Avenue B. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley and I. Korn.

Thursday, Aug. 12.—Rivington and Pitt Streets. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and I. Korn.

Friday, Aug. 13.—Clinton Street and East Broadway. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and A. Scall.

Bronx
Friday, Aug. 6.—138th Street and Brook Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, J. G. Dobsevage and J. G. Friedman. Chairman, Philip Hoffman.

Friday, Aug. 13.—138th Street and Brook Avenue. Speakers: Dr. Leon R. Land and I. Korn. Chairman, Mathilda Tillman.

Brooklyn
Monday, Aug. 9.—Havemeyer and South 4th Streets. Speakers: Ethelred Brown and Anna Plattoff.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Monroe Street and Broadway. Speakers: Hyman Nemser, Joseph Tuvim and Samuel H. Friedman.

Bronx

The County Committee met August 2. All vacancies on the political ticket were filled and the names of the full county ticket forwarded to the City Executive Committee for approval and endorsement.

Executive Secretary August Claessens was present and stated that prominent Labor members from Great Britain and Germany will speak in several sections of the Greater City during September and October. Committees were elected to prepare for said meetings.

Claessens also called attention to the annual reunion and ball and suggested a committee be elected to start arrangements for proper and successful handling of this annual affair. A committee of three was elected.

A financial report covering the time February 15, 1926, up to and including June 30, 1926, was submitted by Comrade Murphy. The same was received and will be referred to an auditing committee.

The Committee on Headquarters submitted a report of progress and was ordered to continue.

Comrade Claessens stated that better and more constructive work is needed not only in Bronx County, but in other sections of the state and country.

The County Committee adjourned to meet Monday, August 30.

All funds collected for the relief of the British miners and their families should be forwarded to Secretary Claessens, Room 505, 7 East 15th street. Every effort must be made to render our fullest assistance to British comrades in this heroic struggle and strike. Our aid should be a substantial contribution.

A city-wide collection of funds will be undertaken in a tag day drive by the Young People's Socialist League of New York City on August 14 and 15.

Yipseldom

Brownsville Yipsels
Circle 2, Brownsville Yipsels, have elected new officers. They are: Jack Altman, organizer; I. Phuge Press, educational director; Sadie Labelson, recording and corresponding secretary; Louis Press, financial secretary; Minnie Selden, social director; William Hiram Erkus, athletic director. The Executive Committee consists of the four major officers and Conrad Label-

son, W. H. Erkus and Max Press. Lester Schulman and Sidney Rothenberg are delegated to the Central Committee.

Never before in the history of Brownsville have the Senior Yipsels co-operated with the Socialist Party as they do now. A Yipsel campaign committee, to work with the Socialist Party for the coming election, has been elected. They are W. H. Erkus, W. Turgell, S. Rothenberg and I. P. Press.

Soon it will be cool again. Then the entire circle of 35 members will begin extensive courses in Socialism and other interesting subjects. The high school and college classes of the Brownsville Socialist Sunday School welcome all Junior and Senior Yipsels of the city. Write Circle 2 for further information.

General League Meeting

All members of the Senior Y. P. S. L. kindly take notice. There will be a general league meeting on August 20 (Friday) at 8:30 p. m. in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School. Those who have attended the last meeting will certainly not miss this one. A very fine program has been arranged, including a play by the Dramatic Society. The medals won by the Yipsels at the last field day will be presented. Also the banner to the winning circle will be given by the City League. All Juniors are invited to attend. Come and make this meeting a big success.

Circle 7
Last week Circle 7, Manhattan, held an open-air meeting which proved a great success. Over 70 names of young people interested in the Yipsel movement were received. The circle is waking up and doing some real fine work. Good luck to Circle 7.

Yipsel Picnic
The Y. P. S. L. will hold a picnic in conjunction with the Socialist Party August 29 at Orchard Grove, Fairview, North Bergen, N. J. The picnic will be on the old-fashioned style that has made Party picnics in the past famous. Members, take notice of the time and place. Do not make any other arrangements for that date. Further details will be published in The New Leader.

Night-Working Mothers in Passaic

(Continued from page 5)

could while working at her machine, and of eating always with "black hands." Other workers confirmed statements printed in the Textile Bulletin, of being followed by the night superintendent to the toilets and being timed while there.

Most of the women were employed in one of the spinning processes, although there were weavers and carders among them. All the work is extremely heavy, involving standing, lifting, and frequently constant walking. Complaints were general also that number of machine tenders had been reduced, thus increasing the strain. Add to these, the noise and shriek of the machinery, the oil-soaked floors, the close, humid air, and the strain of night work seems past belief. Some workers confessed to sleeping beside their machines. Much material is spoiled this way, the superintendent of the Botany mill told the investigator in the earlier study, and, in his opinion, the management would gain by abolishing night work.

One evil universally recognized was the prevalence of pregnant women on the night shift. The coming of a child is always a source of acute financial anxiety in these Passaic families, and it is only natural that night work by mothers should increase at such times. The practice is common also of working as long as possible, the foremen making no protest against women far gone in pregnancy standing all night before a ring spinning machine, or lifting heavy card rolls, or running up and down with the spinning mule. Three women told of witnessing births of children in the mills, and several confessed to having worked up to the last day or two before giving birth to their babies. In families where children come quickly the mothers return to their machines when babies are two or three months old.

Several women ascribed the death or weakness of their chil-

dren to the strain of heavy mill work during pregnancy, but asked with the cynical shrug so common among those workers, "What can do?"

13. The following daily routine of a night worker supplied by one woman is typical:

She works in the card room of the Botany mill, which is the heaviest work conceivable. All night she stands from seven o'clock in the evening until five the following morning. She then returns to her home where six children, ranging in age from three to thirteen, and her husband, await her care. In exhaustion she "falls on the bed," until six o'clock, when she must get up and prepare her husband's breakfast, get him off to work, and then get three children ready for school. When they are gone, there are still three younger ones to look after. For an hour or two she may try desperately to get a little rest with them at play in the same room, or even in bed with her, to keep them quiet. "But you know, baby no keep still. All time call, 'Mama, get up.' Presently she staggers to her feet and set about washing or cleaning, or preparing something for the children to eat who come home at noon from school. After dinner, she may attempt another nap, or abandoning any such hopes, may continue her oversight of her three children at home. Occasionally, she says, she put the two youngest in charge of the one of six and lets them play in the street below, but "How I know they not get kill from automobile?" Then comes the evening meal, and her seven o'clock return to the carding machine. By Saturday, she says she "no can move from tired. Like horse, mus' work, but me no strong like horse."

14. Three women reported increased moral hazards from night work. Workers from two mills reported foremen who forced their attentions upon women who did not dare not "to come across."

CRITICAL CRUISING

(Continued from page 10)

sympathetic portrayal, are significant too in chalking the change from the old to the new literature.

While Lipitzin's treatment of these changes is competent, there is in his description a tendency to deal more with, and in that sense emphasize to a point of hyperbole, the individual artist instead of the social movement of which the artist was but the literary expression. This tendency, it is pleasant to note, he has largely overcome in his new book which will be published next spring. Altogether, however, "The Weavers in German Literature" is a contribution to the sociological approach to literature that cannot be neglected by those interested in new and radical interpretations of art and social life.

AMERICAN APPEAL

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Managing Editor
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Amusements



D R A M A

The Drama of America

By Joseph T. Shipley

Note: This is the second of a series of articles studying American drama and life, through the plays in the three volumes of the excellent collection of "Representative Plays by American Dramatists" edited by Montrose J. Moses and published by E. P. Dutton (\$3 each). The first article dealt with Colonial Drama.

II—Through the Revolution

WHEN the Continental Congress, in 1778, closed the doors of the theatres, the players of General Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, strutted merrily on. Major Andre was a talented actor, General Burgoyne a spirited playwright. But the warring Americans were not to be outdone; the General's farce "The Blockade of Boston" was matched by a woman's farce "The Blockheads" of England—and Mrs. Mercy Warren had entered the lists. Her dialog "The Group," printed the day before the battle of Lexington, includes her impressions of North and Gage; it is a brief bit in which the various characters stand up in turn and reveal the particular nature of their villainies—for all, being English, are villains. Mrs. Warren, whose husband was prominent in the early New England campaign, and who was a close friend of John Adams, has a measure of masculine strength but a truly feminine thoroughness in her damnation.

A more fully developed piece of the same period is "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," by Hugh Henry Brackenridge, the only playwright of the period whose literary reputation (though in other fields) has at all lingered; his "Modern Chivalry" being included in the new Greenberg "Rogues' Bookshelf." The language of this piece, as might therefore be expected, is both smoother and freer, but its form is, like that of most of the plays of the period, influenced by the traditional oratory classes in the colonial colleges. Plays were presented, not by a dramatic club, but by a group of students of education, and "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," in addition to its prologue and lengthy speeches, has an appended epilogue "Who fights for freedom fights the cause of Heaven," a long ode, a speech supposedly delivered by Washington on entering Boston, and a song of victory for the army.

Shaw Shows Way to Curb Offensive Plays

The censorship of plays was the subject of comment by Bernard Shaw recently, when he spoke at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, in London.

Referring to the recent banning of several plays, Mr. Shaw said that the concern seemed to be so entirely concentrated on so-called salacious plays, which were usually so dull that no one would ever go to them if there were not a suggestion that they should not.

His suggestion for improving on the present method of censorship, concluded Mr. Shaw, was to license theatres in the same way as public-houses were licensed. If at the end of a year it was considered that a certain theatre had not been conducted in a proper way, responsible complaints could be made to the licensing authorities.

Negroes' Little Theatre to Open Playhouse in Harlem

What is said to be the first little theatre in the United States to be owned and managed by Negroes will be opened this fall in Harlem by The Frogs, Inc., which has bought the building at 46 West 135th street and will convert it into a 299-seat playhouse.

The Frogs is an organization aiming to encourage dramatic art among colored people by providing an outlet for plays written by members of the race. Its incorporators include Bert Williams, Bob Cole, George Walker and James Reese Europe. Lester A. Walton is president of The Frogs and J. Rosemund Johnson and Alex Rogers are vice-presidents.

"The Home Towns," George M. Cohan's comedy, which has been playing all summer in Chicago, will have its New York premiere at the Hudson Theatre Monday evening, August 23. The play will continue in Chicago until August 21. William Elliott, Miriam Hopkins and Robert McWade are in the Chicago cast.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"MY COUNTRY," a "comedy of American life," by William J. Perlman, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert at Chanin's Forty-sixth Street Theatre Monday night. In the cast are Frederick Burton, Lee Kohlmar, Louise Randolph, Marguerite Mosier, Earl House, Pola Carter, Roy R. Bucklee, Joseph B. Verdi, Erin O'Brien-Moore and Eddie O'Connor. The play has been staged by Charles Judels.

Between 1762, when a pageant of "The Military Glory of Great Britain" was produced by the graduates of New Jersey College, and the year of Bunker's Hill, the change needs no comment. Freneau, Madison, and Brackenridge, graduating in 1771, were pledged to use nothing save of American manufacture—with more justification, perhaps, than similarly minded folk of recent years. The drama of "The Battle of Bunker's Hill" is itself a mild document, exhibiting precisely the qualities that more rudely invigorate Leacock's prose drama—discarding even the imported form of verse—"The Fall of British Tyranny." Leacock spares no opportunity to show that an Englishman is base; not only are his British characters cowards or villains, but the nobles swear at the rottenness of the commoners, and behind their superiors' backs the plebeians rail at and expose the weaknesses of their masters. This portrayal is carried to the absurd pitch of wartime exaggeration: when Lord Boston hears of the rebuff at Lexington, he cries "What can I do? Oh dear!"; atrocities are implied in the accounts of the English captures, though not with the skillful deceit developed in more recent wars; it is interesting to observe that the English antedated Lincoln by 85 years in offering freedom to slaves who would enlist to fight against their former masters; the 60's insults the Admiral as soon as Mr. Lord's back is turned; Admiral Tomstone calls his own English "powdered beaux—petit maitres—fops—fribbles—skip jacks—macaronis—jack puddings—noblemen's bastards and whores' sons." Not only are the insults to the British put into the mouths of Britishers, but with crudity equal to that of the melodramas of today the patriot seizes the moment when Mrs. Warren lies in a swoon to vilify the foes who have slain her husband; the English council can come to no conclusions because of prideful dispute; and the shepherds of Lexington laugh over the antics of the defeated Redcoats. More even than Shakespeare's words for Henry V before Harfleur the words of this drama would inflame patriotic hearts; greater was their need. So for some time the plays were direct propaganda, rising out of an immediate need in the life of the time, reflecting the passions of the patriots of America.

Hippodrome to Introduce New Policy the Coming Season

A continuous entertainment policy of vaudeville, circus attractions and motion pictures will be in operation at the Hippodrome next season. Performances will be given from noon until 11 p. m. at popular prices. No definite opening date was made, public. It is understood, however, that the season at the Sixth Avenue music hall will begin the latter part of August.

The announcement from the Keith-Albee office states that the decision to change the policy of the Hippodrome to include pictures and continuous performances was made by E. F. Albee, head of the Keith-Albee Circuit, because of his recent alliance with the Cecil B. De Mille-Productions Distributing Company, motion picture organization. Mr. Albee is said to have found it important to have at his disposal a large metropolitan headquarters for the exploitation and presentation of the films made by his affiliated concern.

"Toytown," in the basement of the theatre, will be retained, the statement declared.

Drinkwater to Dramatize "Mayor of Casterbridge"

From London comes a report that "The Mayor of Casterbridge," the famous novel by Thomas Hardy, will be dramatized by John Drinkwater, author of "Abraham Lincoln," and will be produced in London in September, according to plans announced by Philip Ridgeway, the producer.

Charles Rann Kennedy Has A New Play, "Old Nobody"

Charles Rann Kennedy has completed his new play, entitled "The Salvation," which will be presented in London next Thursday and Saturday with the cast including himself, Edith Wynne Matthison and Margaret Gage. The piece will be presented here next season if it is a success abroad. It is probable that another unproduced play of Kennedy's, called "Old Nobody," will be performed in London later.

IAN MACLAREN



A member of the permanent repertoire company at the Neighborhood Playhouse, "The Grand Street Follies," now current, will close for the season this Sunday night.

First Censorship of Our Drama in 1665

TO those who are of the impression that the current fuss about stage censorship is a recent activity it probably will come as a big surprise to learn that the first censorship of the drama in America took place about 265 years ago in Virginia. According to records of Accomack county for 1665, several persons were reported to the court for acting in a play entitled "Ye Bare and Ye Cubb," and judging from the complaint made against the actors the word "bare" was correctly spelled in the title.

There was only one practical way for the court to determine whether or not the play violated the proprieties of society. That was to bring the actors before the court and have them repeat the play just as they had performed it before the public. They were required to wear the same costumes they had worn for the public performance. But the court found nothing objectionable either in the words of the play or in the costumes. "Virginia" also claims the honor of the first playhouse and the first recorded performance of a play in the United States. The theatre was in Williamsburg, the Colonial capital of Virginia, and was built in 1716 during the administration of Governor Alexander Spotswood, who was a patron of the theatre. In the records of Yorktown for that year is an old contract by which William Levingston, merchant, agreed with Charles Stagg and his wife Mary, actors, to build in Williamsburg a theatre "for the enacting of comedies and tragedies in said city." Previous to this Levingston had been managing a peripatetic dancing school in the county of New Kent. The Stagg was his star dancer.

The location is now marked with an old rough and faded wooden signboard which can hardly be read.

Fortune Gallo to Have His Own Theatre

FORTUNE GALLO, impresario of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, has leased for a long term of years the theatre to be erected in Fifty-fourth street, just west of Broadway.

Plans for the new house include the most modern innovations in theatre and opera house construction. The drawings show numerous promenades, lounge and rest rooms on three floors. An unusually large stage, with the latest American and foreign equipment, has been planned after nearly a year's study. The theatre will seat about 1,400 persons.

The project marks the entrance of Mr. Gallo into the legitimate musical and dramatic producing field, as all types of productions will be housed there. The coming season's opera of the San Carlo Company will be presented at the Century Theatre, as usual, and the following season, the fall of 1927, will see the opera company housed in its new home.

The Playshop to Present "Henry's Harem" in September

For its second season "The Playshop" announces the production of four and possibly six new plays. According to the present plans the first of them will be "Henry's Harem," by Arthur Stern, which will open on Sept. 13. "White Collie," by David Sturges, will be the second production. The others are not specified in the announcement.

The Playshop will have a new theatre for its use next year. The name of which will be made public in a few days. The plays will open there and will move to larger houses, if their success justifies it. Three companies of "Not Herbert," the organization's chief success of last season, will be sent on tour.

L. Lawrence Weber has acquired the rights to a new musical comedy entitled, "Peaches," which has a book by Louis Simon and Bide Dudley, and music by Al Von Tilzer. Mr. Weber will bring the production to Broadway about October 1.

Actors of All Nations Form International

AMERICA is the best country in the world for actors, and Russia the best for supporting actors' interests on the whole; that is the final impression made by the meeting of the "Actors' International" early this month in Berlin. This conference, much advertised at the outset, had a singularly disappointing effect on the Press delegates. There was an entire lack of spectacular effect; "stars" were conspicuous by their absence.

The "Actors' International" in which nineteen countries were represented—Italy is the only European country which did not send a delegate—will meet from henceforward every two years, and it is hoped that this first attempt to reconcile interests, which should be entirely above national prejudice, will end in a definite union rate of pay for actors in all countries.

The actor as employee, in his capacity of wage-earner pure and simple, is the object of this conference. The best organized country in this respect is Soviet Russia at the present moment, with republican Austria not very far behind. Unhappily, the Soviet delegates' insistence that no manager should be allowed to be a member of the proposed international union for supporting actors' interests, met with such opposition on the part of countries where actor-managers play an important part in the stage life, that the Russians withdrew from all further proceedings. This appears regrettable, in view of the magnificent acting shown in Russian films lately imported into Germany, where neither director nor star is allowed to intrude his or her personality on the finished work of art.

How the salary scale is arranged to obtain this effort is, of course, unknown to outsiders, but Russia's care for the unknown actor and actress and apparent hatred of managers in general was the most outstanding feature of this first conference. America and England supported the case of the actor-manager, who appears to be an Anglo-American product. Support was also given by Sweden and Hungary, where the system is gaining ground.

Some 75,000 actors and actresses of all nationalities were represented at this "International." Better organized countries were against at the state of Holland and Sweden, where no kind of association exists to support actors' interests, but the strict conditions prevailing in Japan did not appeal to delegates in general. In that country, it appears, not only may no outsider enter the caste of players, traditional in certain families, but even certain parts are the property of certain actors and are handed down from father to son.

Four New Plays on John Golden's List

AMONG the productions which will be made by John Golden early in the new season are "Two Worlds," by Hubert Osborne and John Gray, which was recently tried out in Atlantic City and is now being revised; "Help Wanted—Female," by Gladys B. Unger, in which Nydia Westman will be featured; "The Stolen Lady," by Crane Wilbur, which will be presented in association with Samuel Wallach and will feature Leo Carrillo; "Cowboy-Crazy," a play by Pearl Franklin and George Abbott, in which Regina Wallace and William H. Boyd head the cast. "Cowboy-Crazy" is being done in conjunction with L. Lawrence Weber. "Help Wanted—Female" opened in Mamareneck on July 15, and "The Stolen Lady" will have its first performance there the following week. Companies of "Pigs" and "Seventh Heaven" will be sent on tour.

One of these new plays may be presented at Mr. Golden's new theatre on West Fifty-eighth street, which, it is announced, will be completed by August 1.

Red Head Beauty Contest At Luna Park August 13th

The Honey Troupe of acrobats—four men and four women—specially imported for the Luna Park free circus from Australia is making its first appearance in this country at Luna. The members of this act are cousins of Mae Wirth, the famous bareback rider. Another added attraction to the circus is Essay Fay with her trained black horses and ponies.

Entries for the red-head bathing beauty contest to be held in Luna's pool on Friday, August 13, now number more than 200. The first entrant was Miss Dorothy June, who has a wonderful head of auburn tresses and a Venus-like form.

Wednesday night, August 11, there will be a prize waltz contest in the ballroom. The first prize will be a silver cup. On every Wednesday evening for the remainder of the season there will be prize dancing, including the Charleston, tango and collegiate, to the strains of the Knickerbocker Grill Orchestra.

Princess Ula, who just arrived in this country from Honolulu, is giving her native dances in the Hula Hula Casino.

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Sunday Night at 8:30
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Schroeder-Tchaikovsky—Liszt
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager. Stadium Piano
Prices 25c, 50c, \$1.00

MILDRED MACLEOD



In the new Western comedy, "No More Women," by Samuel Shipman and Neil Twomey, which opened at the Ambassador Tuesday night.

Broadway Briefs

A. L. Erlanger has engaged a trio of dancers—Florence O'Denishawn, Pauline Mason and Florentine Gonnova—to appear in "Honeycomb Lane," the new "revue-like" comedy in which he is to present the author, Eddie Dowling, as a star. The new piece will open at Atlantic City August 30, coming to the Knickerbocker Theatre September 20.

Edgar Selwyn will present "The Imaginative Girl," a romantic comedy by Roy Briant and Harry Durant, Monday night at the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park.

Rehearsals began Monday for "The Ghost Train," the English mystery melodrama which A. H. Woods and Arch Selwyn will present at the Times Square Theatre on August 23. Norman Houston is staging the play.

"Loose Ankles" is the new title for Sam Janney's comedy (formerly known as "Came The Dawn"), which Brock Pemberton will present here on August 16.

Eva, Le Gallienne will arrive here on the Berengaria Friday, August 6. She has been abroad since the middle of May in search of material for the forthcoming productions of the Civic Repertory Theatre, which will open October 13 with Benavente's "Saturday Night."

Lowell Sherman arrived on the Olympic last week, and will soon start rehearsals in "A Woman Disputed Among Men," which A. H. Woods will produce.

Lida Kane and Ross Hertz have been added to "Service for Two," the comedy by Martin Flavin, which will be given its first performance at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre on August 23.

"One Man's Woman" will be exhibited in triplicate next season. Michael Kalleiser, the author-producer, announces that two special companies will be assembled, one to tour the South, and one to moralize throughout the Middle West. Both of the companies will sail out in September. The company, new at the 45th Street, will tour the big cities. Wednesday.

Al Woods' new "Potaash and Perlmutter" play, with James B. Carson and Ludwig Satz, opens Aug. 19 at Great Neck, and is due in New York a week later. Rehearsals begin shortly under the direction of Bertram Harrison.

Emily Stevens in Ben Hecht's "The Scoundrel," promised for last year, returns on the Hiss for the new season. Hassard Short will produce the play.

"The Sweet Buy and Buy," a comedy, has been accepted for production by Booth, Gleason and Truax. It is by Louis Bascom Barratt and Helena Smith Dayton and is scheduled to be presented in the fall. Both playwrights have contributed to nation publications and to the stage.

THEATRES

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POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY

WINTHROP AMES presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S

IOLANTHE

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

MUSIC

Van Hoogstraten Returns To Stadium Wednesday

HENRY HADLEY will present three novelties as guest conductor of the Stadium Concerts this coming week. Willem van Hoogstraten, returning to New York after directing several concerts at the Hollywood Bowl, California, will also introduce one work to Stadium audiences this week. Mr. Hadley's novelties include William Schroeder's tone poem, "Emperor Jones," after Eugene O'Neill's play; the prelude to William J. McCoy's opera, "Egypt," and his own rhapsody, "The Culprit Fay." Mr. van Hoogstraten offers Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals" as a novelty. The program for the week:

Sunday: "Emperor Jones," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes."

Monday: Prelude to "Egypt," Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Jaernefeld's Praeludium and Strauss' "Don Juan."

Tuesday, Mr. Hadley's last evening: His own "Culprit Fay," a rhapsody, will be played. Other numbers are the "Leonore" overture No. 3, Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony.

Wednesday: Mr. van Hoogstraten returning, his program consists of Weber's overture to "Freischuetz," Debussy's "Fetes," Tchaikovsky's "Italian Caprice" and the Brahms Second Symphony.

Thursday: Beethoven-Wagner program—"Pastoral" symphony and excerpts from "Goetterdaemmerung" and "Rheingold."

Friday: Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking-Glass Suite," Mozart's Symphony in E flat and "The Love Scene" from Richard Strauss' "Feueranel."

Saturday: Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals," with Cornelius van Vliet playing the cello solo; Overture to Strauss' "Fledermaus" and Grieg's "Two Elegiac Melodies for Strings" and Schubert's Symphony in C major.

LOLA RAINA



An important bright light in "Passions of 1926," the Shubert revue now safely settled at the Shubert Theatre.

"The Gondoliers" Will Be Next Production of Winthrop Ames

Winthrop Ames will sponsor another Gilbert and Sullivan revival next season when producing "The Gondoliers." The latter has been the least produced of the Gilbert and Sullivan cycle and is comparatively new to the present generation.

Ames' signal success with "Iolanthe" now doing exceptionally good business at the Plymouth, may prompt his reviving of other of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas after "The Gondoliers."

Music Notes

Among the operatic novelties for next season at La Scala, Milan, will be Wolf-Ferrari's new opera "Vesta di Clelio" (The Garment of Heaven). This work was only recently completed, and the Milan performance will be the world premiere.

A three days' Handel Festival will be given in Leipzig this autumn, among the scheduled features being performances of the opera "Tamerlane" and oratorios "Samson" and "Heracles." There will also be one chamber music and one orchestral concert. The festival is sponsored by workingmen's choral organizations and will be given with popular-priced admissions.

Orville Harrold, recently with the Metropolitan Opera Company, will tour this coming season with the Manhattan Opera Company, of which Frank T. Kirtzing is managing director. Harrold will be heard in "Pagliacci," "Rigoletto," "Boheme," and other operas. Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano, will continue with the Manhattan forces, appearing in "Madame Butterfly," and her new opera by Aldo Franchetti, "Namiko San."

Mikhail Mordkin and his Ballet Russe are booked for a tour of twenty-two weeks beginning October, making one hundred and seventy-six performances.

Dusolina Giannini sailed for Europe on the Hamburg. She will make an extensive tour of Germany, including operatic seasons in Berlin and Hamburg, as well as song recitals in Breslau, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Koenigsberg, Stettin, Dusseldorf, Köln and Mannheim. She will return here in December.

In addition to the premiere in Australia of Puccini's "Turandot," announced for September, the Vienna State Opera expects to give next season the first performance of Erich Korngold's new romantic opera, "Hollan." After "Turandot" in the autumn, this theatre will give a revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" in the new German version by Franz Werfel.

