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A. F. OF L. TO PUSH TEXTILE STRIKE TO VICTORY; PASSAIC POLICE MAKE NEW ATTACK ON PICKETS

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

SOME weeks ago in this column I expressed some rather strong views on the subject of the action of Illinois labor—or of certain Illinois labor leaders in behalf of labor—in endorsing Frank L. Smith for the United States Senate. A friend from Illinois writes me that I have provoked the ire of one of those leaders who in conversation with him delivered himself of the usual remarks about "well meaning but ignorant intellectuals who perhaps unconsciously crucify the people's leaders." That is big language about which I may have something to say a little later.

For the present I am more interested in the reasons assigned by President Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor for endorsing Smith. In justice to Mr. Walker I shall repeat these reasons. Mr. Smith is credited with "a hundred percent clear labor record as a Congressman"; with orders as chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission; making full crews compulsory for switching in the railroad yards; providing shelter for head brakemen; extending the mine washhouse law to railway workers, and saving utility consumers \$369,000,000 in reduced rates.

It also appears that as a sort of glorified lobbyist Smith "turned votes in the Legislature to put through the injunction limiting bill, to defeat the State constitutional amendment for primary election in Cook County."

Suppose that all these things are true. It is also true that Mr. Smith directly and indirectly got more than \$125,000 from Samuel Insull, one of the greatest lords over traction and super power in the United States, to say nothing of other thousands from two lesser traction magnates. Does any one believe that Insull gave his money for nothing or that he did not know his man? Will any labor leader, no matter how conservative, argue that Insull and Illinois labor had interests in common which justified their working together to elect the same man a United States Senator?

It is possible for the Illinois leaders to reply that at the time of their endorsement (when the magazine, Labor, in Washington devoted almost a whole issue to fulsome praise of Smith) they did not know his relations with Insull. So far as I know they have not yet made this defense. Certainly, unless they were more truly babes-in-the-woods than the "intellectuals" whom they criticize, these Illinois labor leaders knew enough about the ramifications of Illinois politics and the alliance of various factions with organized vice, big business and every other sort of evil interest to stop, look and listen before diving into the muddy waters of Republican politics.

As it is, the record suggests not so much criticism of individuals as a re-examination of the adequacy of the yardstick by which labor measures its candidates. Something surely is wrong with labor tests that can be passed by Insull's candidate. Look at these tests as reported by President Walker. On

Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., Sails; Hopes Relief Will Continue

ON the eve of her departure for England on the Aquitania, following a three-week visit to this country during which she set in motion an organization of women to collect funds for the families of the striking British miners, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., delivered a broadside at "the statesmen of the British Empire who have placed their false pride of empire before the bitter cry of starving women and children."

Though Miss Wilkinson traveled second-class on the liner which carried her to America, she turned in her second-class return ticket for a third-class passage. She will turn over the saving to the miners' relief funds, she said.

At the office of the Women's Committee for Relief of British Miners' Wives and Children, 70 Fifth Avenue, Miss Wilkinson issued the following statement:

Demands Probe



SAMUEL UNTERMYER

SOCIALIST N. E. C. TO MEET

Sessions Will Be Held
in Chicago Saturday
and Sunday

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet in Chicago Saturday and Sunday to consider problems of organization and the political campaigns in the states.

Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the party, has been ill for several weeks, but it is hoped that he will be able to attend the sessions.

The other members of the committee are: Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee; James D. Graham of Montana; Morris Hillquit and James O'Neal of New York; Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio; W. R. Snow of Illinois; and William J. Van Essen of Pittsburgh.

On Sunday the Socialists and their friends of Cook County, Chicago, will hold their annual picnic in Riverside Park, which will conclude with dancing in the evening. Speakers at the picnic will be Congressman Berger, Morris Hillquit, Joseph W. Sharts and James O'Neal.

On Saturday night a big banquet will be held in Douglas Park Auditorium. It is expected that these affairs will do much to bring out the Socialists of Chicago, who have been making arrangements for several weeks.

**Plan Monster Labor Day
Celebration in Milwaukee**
MILWAUKEE.—The 40th annual Labor Day celebration by Milwaukee unions Sept. 6 will be the largest in local history, officials predict. The affair is held in a public park with refreshments and music served by the labor committees at cost. Many unions have entered baseball and other teams to compete for the prizes. Children are especially catered for. Open-air movies, concerts and dancing are program features.

I.R.T. ATTACK QUIZ DEMAND IS REVIVED

Untermyer Forwards
Complaint of New
Leader to Commissioner
McLaughlin

A renewed demand that Commissioner McLaughlin of the New York Police Department investigate responsibility for the brutal assault upon striking subway workers perpetrated last month by members of detective squads has been made by Samuel Untermyer, who, on appeal from the strikers, had interested himself in the case.

Though McLaughlin promised an investigation would be held, there has been no move to set a date for the hearings.

Untermyer made his request following the receipt of a letter from the Assistant Editor of THE NEW LEADER, who was in attendance at the meeting when the assault occurred, in which certain witnesses were suggested in the event the investigation is finally held.

The New Leader's letter was forwarded to Commissioner McLaughlin, together with the following from Untermyer:

"Hon. George V. McLaughlin,
Police Commissioner,
New York City.

"Dear Mr. Commissioner:

"The accompanying copy of a letter received by me and just brought to my attention reminds me to inquire whether any further action was ever taken toward investigating the charges of brutal assaults by members of the Industrial Squad who were sent to the scene of the strikers' meeting at the Manhattan Casino. If not, do you not think there should be such an investigation?"

"I know that the strike is over and lost by the strikers; that was a foregone conclusion,—but it was a model effort by these men to redress their grievances, peacefully conducted, and as such it should have received the protection of all law-abiding citizens.

"You will note from the enclosure the character of the witnesses to this assault.

"It seems to me that even though the strikers have been taken back or disbanded and have therefore no further interest in the dress of these wrongs, that fact furnishes all the more reason why the Police Department should pursue this investigation to the end in the public interest and should discipline any law-breakers that there may be on this squad.

"I am a great admirer of the Police Force of this City, but like other bodies it has its black sheep, and I am sure that you are quite anxious as any one could be to eliminate that element."

SPEEDING UP CROWDS CONDUCTORS OUT OF RUNS

CHICAGO.—Longer and faster trains are crowding railroad conductors out of their runs, says Chief Conductor Wm. Kilpatrick of Div. 1, Order of Railroad Conductors. "Quite a few of our men who would otherwise be stranded are taking jobs as yard conductors in charge of trains that are being made up in the switching yards," Kilpatrick explains. "Some go back to braking and in general there are relatively fewer promotions by the railroads to the conductor's ranks. The speeding-up in transportation affects the train service as well as the engine service staffs."

Officials of the engineer and fireman brotherhoods are on record as saying that thousands of their members are unable to find regular runs on account of the changes in length and speed of trains.

Raincoat Workers Defer Strike
BOSTON.—Instead of striking, the 1,000 unionized men and women raincoat workers of Boston are waiting for the International Ladies' Garment Workers conference with the newly formed employers association on the workers' demands. Julius Hochman, international union vice-president, is in charge of the organization drive. The raincoat workers ask a 42-hour five-day week, minimum scale of \$44 for men operators, \$35 for women, \$44 for cutters, pressers and tailors, \$46 for centers, and \$25 for finishers.

British Miners' Envoy Will Be Among Speakers At Chicago Socialist Picnic

Paul McKenna, member of the British Miners' Delegation now touring the United States, will be one of the principal speakers at the Socialist Banquet to be held at the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Aves., this Saturday, Aug. 28th, at 8 P. M.

McKenna is a member of the National Executive Board of the Miners' Federation, and a member of the Independent Labor Party, the Socialist organization of England. Other speakers will be Morris Hillquit of New York, International Secretary of the Socialist Party; Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman of Wisconsin; James O'Neal of New York, editor of The New Leader; and Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio.

A picnic to open the Socialist campaign in this state will be held at Riverside Park on Sunday, Aug. 29th. Speakers will be the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

SIGMAN ACCUSES McLAUGHLIN

Attack on Cloak Strike
Pickets Declared Un-
justified by Facts

NEW YORK Police Commissioner McLaughlin's attack on the cloak strike pickets, made in a letter to Henry H. Flander of the cloak manufacturers' Industrial Council, in which he stated that the "turning out of the arrested pickets by the courts with small fines only encourages them to continue with their assaults, was characterized by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as an expression of prejudiced partisanship.

Sigman further charged that the arrest of more than 300 strikers Monday morning was an indication that the police are lining up their full force on behalf of the manufacturers.

"Commissioner McLaughlin," declared Sigman, "instead of hastily swallowing the charges made by the employers and inciting the magistrates to punish our strikers with greater severity, should curb to some extent the zeal of the policemen who are making wholesale arrests in the cloak district to the immense satisfaction of the cloak manufacturers. The magistrates are not jailing our strikers for the simple reason that these strikers are not guilty of any assaults."

The hundreds of strikers, for instance, who were arrested this morning on some technical charges were nearly all discharged by Magistrate Marsh, as not a scintilla of proof could be produced against them that they were guilty of any crime."

In reply to another statement issued by Mr. Flander to the effect that "delegations of strikers are besieging members of the Industrial Council to end of the strike before the arrival of the Jewish religious holidays," Sigman said, that while he had good reasons to doubt the correctness of this story, he is fully aware that the only element in the industry that is blocking peace are the manufacturers. "The workers have always wanted peace and they are ready for it now. But they want, not a makeshift, patched-up truce, but a constructive, durable peace that would eliminate the ills and woes from which the industry has suffered for many years."

Sigman termed as "unfounded in logic and fact" the accusation made by Flander that the leaders of the Union are "mere figureheads, that they are posing as leaders, but have no authority and do not represent the workers."

Flander also declared that the "prospects of peace are made remote by a factional fight in the Union." To this President Sigman replied: "Mr. Flander is again endeavoring to beguile strike issues by irrelevant matters. The issues in the cloak strike are from first to last economic and industrial and have nothing whatever to do with factional controversy or 'politics.' The group represented by Mr. Flander has always agreed, for instance, with the soundness of the proposition that the jobbers should have the same responsibility for conditions under which their garments

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR PARTY FORMED

Delegates From Unions
Decide to Postpone
Nominations Until
Next Year

BOSTON.—A State Independent Labor party was formed by the delegates from trade unions of Massachusetts at a convention held Sunday, August 22, in Wells Memorial Hall here. The newly formed party, by a vote of 11 to 5, voted against nominating a State ticket for this year's gubernatorial elections because of the short time in which to file nominations and to prepare for an effective campaign.

At present the party will confine itself to agitating and arousing sentiment among the workers of the State in favor of political action independent of the two old capitalist parties. The delegates considered this the wisest policy to follow now until more of the labor organizations and their members back this new move.

Before the convention had hardly gotten under way Frank H. McCarthy, general organizer of the A. F. of L. in the New England district, asked for the floor, which was granted to him.

McCarthy said that he wanted to clear the atmosphere by stating that this convention was not called by the A. F. of L. nor is it endorsed by it. "The A. F. of L.," he said, "was unequivocally opposed to the formation of a political party of labor. Should the purposes of this gathering materialize it would cause confusion, antagonism, and humiliation in the ranks of organized labor." Harry P. Jennings, secretary and business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, also condemned the plan.

The convention restricted the right of voting to the trade union representatives only. The Socialist Party, Workers' Party, and a LaFollette-Wheeler Club delegate were given voice but no vote.

A tentative program of the party as drawn up by John McLaren was read and unanimously accepted by the convention with the provision that the Organization Committee revise them and make such necessary changes as it considers advisable.

An organization committee consisting of the signers of the "convention call" and seven in addition was chosen by the convention. The committee as elected consists of the following:

Thomas J. Conroy, secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union; G. H. Crispin, secretary of the Somerville Central Labor Union; Herman Koster, secretary of the Cambridge Central Labor Union; Sylvester J. McBride, former president of Typographical Union No. 13; John McLaren of the Stone Masons and Setters Union No. 9; B. J. Seamen, of the Elevator Constructors Union No. 4, and Mary Gordon Thompson, president of the Women's Trade Union League; H. Adler, of the Leather Workers' Union of Boston; F. Biller, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers; I. Beckman, of the Furriers Union; G. Miller, of the Cap Makers Local of Boston; G. Perry, of the Salem Carpenters Union; G. Tarr, Joint Board of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and O. Gona, of the Worcester Carpenter's Local.

The convention was attended by about 50 of whom only 16 were accredited delegates. The others were representatives of the Socialist Party, Workers' Party, Women's Trade Union League, LaFollette-Wheeler Club and individuals interested in the formation of a Labor Party.

KOSLOFF AND MENDOZA ON PROGRAM OF CONCERT FOR PASSAIC MILK FUND

Alexis Kosloff, renowned dancing master of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will make a joint appearance with his ballet of 50, and David Mendoza, conductor of the orchestra at the Capitol Theatre, will lead an augmented band of 100 symphony artists for the benefit of the Passaic (New Jersey) Strikers' Milk Fund. To be given in the evening of August 23 at the Coney Island Stadium. In addition there will be a mixed chorus of 250 voices under the personal direction of Mr. Jacob Shafer, the composer.

Noted German Socialist



TONY SENDER

TONY SENDER ARRIVES

Girl Member of German Reichstag Will
Speak for Socialists
Here

Miss Tony Sender, youngest member of the German Reichstag, one of the most striking figures in European political life, is now in the United States on a speaking tour for the Socialist Party.

Miss Sender represents Frankfurt in the German national parliament, although at the last elections she was elected from two districts at the same time, the other being her native Dresden in Saxony. She was elected to the first parliament after the German revolution, when she was barely 21 years old and she has served continuously since 1919. Before that, at an age when most girls have no more serious thoughts than clothes and parties and good times, she had played a highly significant part in the drama of the German revolution, having been the leader of the revolutionary committee of the soldiers, sailors and workers in Frankfurt-am-Main.

A native of Saxony, Miss Sender was living in France in 1914, where she was an active worker in the Socialist Party despite her extreme youth. Her principal activities were in the direction of peace and understanding between France and Germany. Upon the outbreak of war, however, she was expelled from France, and she threw herself with all the energy she possessed into the Socialist movement in Germany, working feverishly for the end of the war and the overthrow of the monarchy. She aligned herself with the Independent Socialists, the larger faction of the Socialist movement in Germany and the section that worked for peace through all the dark days of the war. Before she was 20, she was made secretary of her party for all of Saxony, a highly responsible and dangerous post considering the fact that the country was at war, and editor of a Socialist weekly.

When the revolution came, though

(Continued on page 2)

GREEN TO SPEAK TO NEW MILL UNION

Parade Will Welcome
Federation to Jersey
Open-Shop City

PASSAIC, N. J.—The Passaic wool textile strike has become more than ever a national issue by the events of the week. The bold-front statements of the mill owners that they will deal only with company unions of their employees is being met with plans for the formation of a national committee to raise funds and hold mass protest meetings throughout the country in support of the Passaic workers' seven months' strike for union. At least 10,000 workers are expected to join the United Textile Workers from Passaic.

"The new union will not compromise on the fundamental question of recognition," declares the negotiating committee chosen by the strikers: W. Jett Lauck, Henry T. Hunt, Helen Todd, Frank P. Walsh.

The Lauck committee conferred with Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer, United Textile Workers, to arrange further details of the affiliation of the strikers to the A. F. of L. union.

Both McMahon and Lauck agreed that the raising of the tariff issue in the next congress would be one of the strikers' important moves.

"Was the high protective tariff created to give Mr. Forstmann (one of the dominant mill owners) and those who think with him the right to take from the American consuming public large profits while they are keeping the workers who produce for them in a state of pauperism?" asks McMahon.

Lauck expects the revolt of western farmers against the high protective tariff will make the discussion of tariff favors and responsibilities easier. The committee expects that "an investigation of the situation created by Mr. Forstmann and his associates may be obtained during the coming session of Congress."

Meanwhile Passaic organizations, including the Associated Parishers, are planning a gala parade and mass meeting to celebrate the formal inauguration of the strikers into the U. T. W.

President McMahon will preside at the meeting and American Federation of Labor President William Green will be invited to speak. Governor Moore, Senators Edwards and Edge and other public figures will be asked to attend.

Attempts to picket all gates of Botany Mills are to continue, despite the brutal beatings which broke up the test line on Monday. Mrs. Sam Lat-chuk is still in the hospital, paralyzed in the legs from a blow on the spine by a policeman's club. Clara Michel-son and others from New York, as well as strikers, show immense black and blue bruises.

By Clarina Michelson

PASSAIC, N. J.—"We'll stop this 'right now'!"
A big Polish police sergeant of Passaic stepped up to our group (Continued on page 2)

N. Y. Socialists to Frolic At Picnic This Sunday

THE Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League of New York City will hold a picnic and summer festival on Sunday, August 29, at Orchard Grove, Fairview, North Bergen, New Jersey. Several thousands of Socialists will cross the Hudson river to Weehawken by either the Desbrosses or 42nd street ferries and get on the buses that will wait for them as they arrive on the New Jersey shore and ride to the Grove. Socialists, young and old, will come from all parts of the big city and vicinity to spend a pleasant day together.

A splendid program has been arranged. The gates open at 10 a. m. At 10:30 athletic contests and games will begin. The chief events are a five-mile run with Carl Koski, the famous Finnish runner who will be matched against five selected Finnish-American runners. Also, a one-mile run with Ove Andersen and other American

Athletic Union stars. Pentathlon; 11-pound shot; high jump; broad jump; javelin; 100-meter dash. Hugo Erickson of Massachusetts, winner of five year Olympic Pentathlon, will take part in this contest. Besides these events there will be a tug-of-war, interstate contest, New York versus New Jersey comrades, and two baseball games, Circle 13 versus Circle 5 and Yorkville versus the 6-8-12th A. D. Branch S. P. At 2:30 there will be singing by the Finnish male and mixed choruses, an Italian musical program, and a concert by the United Finnish Band. A few short speeches will follow, by Judge Jacob Panken, August Claessens, and others. Dancing will begin at 5 p. m. Lots of eats and drinks will be on hand and several prize booths. The tickets are 50 cents per person and are now on sale at all Socialist Party and Y. P. S. L. headquarters and at the City Office, 7 East 15th street.

TEAR GAS USED ON PENNA. STRIKERS

Constable Who Tries to Arrest Company Guards Is Beaten Up

Coalport, Pa. — Company guards hurled a tear gas bomb among the women and children on the picket line at Coalport, Pa., and then beat up and arrested Constable Keith who tried to arrest them. These brutal incidents came after several weeks of strike against the Irvona Coal & Coke Co. and Cambria Smokeless Coal Co. The companies began violating the Jacksonville agreement earlier in July and lost no time in importing strikebreakers from their other mines in the non-union fields of southern Pennsylvania and in hiring some 60 gunmen under the leadership of a notorious "captain" Carlton.

Coalport lies in the center of District 2, United Mine Workers of America—at the end of two branch lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The union has been fighting hard to hold this key position. Stiff picket lines have been out from the beginning. The Women's Auxiliary that was organized by Clara Johnson, assistant educational director of the district union, at the close of the Coalport Labor Chautauque, has got the women out on the line with the men.

A hundred women and their children were patrolling the entrance to the Irvona Coal & Coke mines when a group of thugs rushed up. Constable Keith, a peace officer of the town, was there and everyone was in perfect order. One of the thugs dashed a tear gas bomb against the fender of the constable's automobile that was parked on the road near the marching women. Then the excitement began. Women fainted and children ran choking and crying. Next morning Mrs. Irvona was still unable to speak and barely able to see.

A warrant was immediately sworn out for the arrest of Teter and Amick, two of the thugs. Constable Keith in trying to serve the warrant was beaten unconscious by the thugs. Later, the gunmen, some of whom are deputy sheriffs, had Keith arrested on charges of carrying concealed weapons—his policeman's pistol—and of pointing this gun at them. Five of the thugs in turn were arrested on charges of aggravated assault. All seven men are out on \$1,000 bail.

"Captain" Carlton, a veteran of the World War, has given fancy military titles to his thugs. They are ranked as "lieutenants," "sergeants" and "privates." The captain is a professional strikebreaker, but he found time July 5 to lead the American Legion parade at Clearfield. Before that he was in charge of the thugs at Sagamore, the town where the Presbyterian choir sings on the picket line for the miners. Now Carlton divides his time between Coalport and Kramer, where the Peabody Coal Co. and the Erie Railroad are contract breaking.

Community Church Sermon
At the Community Church of New York, Park avenue and 34th street, Rev. John Herman Randall, on Sunday morning, Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock, will preach on "What Constitutes a Civilized People?" All are cordially invited to attend.

Typists to Meet in Colorado
COLORADO SPRINGS. — The seventy-first convention of the International Typographical Union opens in Colorado Springs for a six-day period, September 13.

British Strike Indirectly Stimulates Illinois Mining

Chicago.—Illinois miners are getting more working days per week than has been the case for many months past. This is due, in part, says President John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the customary annual report with the approach of autumn and the purchase of winter coal stocks, but also indirectly to the protracted lockout of British miners, which began May 1.

"No Illinois coal is going to England to scab on the British miners so far as I know," Walker says; "but the mines nearer the Atlantic seaboard that used to supply our eastern States are now exporting to Great Britain, and so Illinois coal is finding a temporary eastern market in America." The Illinois miners have contributed almost \$30,000 to the British miners.

TEXAS PARDONS RANGEL

Cline and Other Mexican Revolutionists Freed — Weinberger Secured Release

RELEASE of Rangel and Cline and the four Mexicans with them in a Texas prison for running arms over the border during the revolution in Mexico thirteen years ago is the result of six years' effort by the Political Prisoners' Defense and Relief Committee of New York, as well as other organizations.

The committee, headed by Rose Bernstein and Hilda Kovner, retained Harry Weinberger, New York attorney, to prepare the appeal to the Governor of Texas. Weinberger went over the case and appeals, went to Texas after Governor Hobby refused to release the men, made a personal appeal to Governor Pat M. Neff, who refused pardon and said Mexico had forgotten the men.

Weinberger went to Mexico, obtained further aid from the Mexican Federation of Labor, President Obregon, the Legislature of Mexico, etc. The American Federation of Labor conventions passed resolutions on behalf of the men. President Calles of Mexico asked Governor Ferguson of Texas for the release of the men, but she did not act until last week, when she granted complete pardons.

A telegram commending Governor Ferguson for her pardon to Jen. M. Rangel and the others has been sent by the American Civil Liberties Union to the woman Governor. The men were serving sentences of 25 years to life for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Candelario Ortiz on Sept. 11, 1913. The band of Mexican revolutionists killed the sheriff in an encounter while running arms over the border. The American Federation of Labor, Mexican Federation of Labor, Civil Liberties Union and other organizations have tried for years to secure their release.

"It must be said and admitted they did nothing and were doing nothing more than the immortal Travis, Bowie, Crockett and their brave companions were doing at the time they were captured and massacred at the Alamo," Governor Ferguson wrote. The men have been imprisoned 13 years.

Billion Bread Labels Used
CHICAGO.—More than a billion union labels were used on bread made under decent sanitary and labor conditions, the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International reports.

Who would be free himself must strike the blow.—Byron.

"Won't You Step Into My Parlor?"



W.T. Brady

Ellen Wilkinson Sails

Labor M. P. Hopes America Will Continue Relief Work for Miners

(Continued from page 1)
and callous in the manner in which our statesmen and leading citizens have attempted to wreck the work of our delegation here. Taking their cue from Prime Minister Baldwin, they have represented that our appeals here are unnecessary and that there is no need among the miners' kin. It is not entirely surprising to find that this connivance at starving the miners into submission has come as the climax to the most brilliant and extravagant social season London has known since the war. As our peers of finance leisurely make their way to the moors and the German spas to rest up from their arduous social pursuits, they no doubt want to ease consciences troubled by the poverty that has invaded the miners' homes.

"I have no wish to exaggerate the extent of suffering in the coal fields. I and the others in the delegation would be the first to grasp at the news that conditions have somehow improved for the better. Yet we know, from first hand observation and reports received every day during the last few weeks, that such is not the case.

"Our much-vaunted poor relief system entitles needy to less than \$5 per week. In a tremendous area even this miserable pittance has been denied. Litchfield, Ayr, Bolton, with 20,000 miners, have discontinued entirely allowances to the poor. Warwickshire and Kent have sharply curtailed the payments. The poorhouses of South Wales have been filled with single men, who, under the law, are entitled to no relief whatever.

"Because our miners' folk are not lacking the normal pride which leads a human being to conceal, as well as he or she can, the terrific inroads of poverty, the British coal owners and their allied industrial leaders are able to say 'no miners are dropping in the streets from starvation.' Such a situation it would seem, is their idea of when relief would actually be needed.

"Let me say, however, that if it were not for the relief work of the Miners' Federation, the town councils and the women's committee, the miners and their kin would be dropping in the streets from starvation. Today, there are thousands of miners, women and children, walking the countryside adjacent the mine towns begging a bit of bread.

"About \$15,000,000 has been expended in this relief work and yet the need daily grows greater."

Blind Poet Befriended By Labor Bests Police

CHICAGO.—Persecution of blind vendors on Chicago streets allayed for a time by pressure on Mayor Dever from the Chicago Federation of Labor, has begun again with the arrest of T. Paul Sullivan, a blind poet. Sullivan, who belongs to the Fraternal Order of Blind Men, was selling his booklet of verse, *Antidotes for the Blues*, when the police arrested him. The Fraternal order, with labor backing, immediately summoned the Mayor, Welfare Commissioner Mary McDowell and others to appear at the trial, but when the case came up it was dismissed.

The police were first set to hounding the blind on the streets when an alleged philanthropic organization, The Lighthouse, sought a monopoly of begging funds for the blind. Investigation showed that a large proportion of the money begged by The Lighthouse went to salaries of directors and superintendents, all of them able to see, while the blind had to work long hours for \$11 a week up. The superintendent told The Federated Press that \$11 a week was plenty for the blind to live on.

Sigman Accuses McLaughlin

(Continued from page 1)

are made as the 'inside' manufacturers. Mr. Flinder's group has also constantly paid lip service to our request that cloakmakers should be able to make a living from their work. The demand for a 35 weeks of guaranteed labor, together with the wage increases, is the only way to bring this about. It is equally preposterous to assert that the Union's demand for the regulation of jobber-manufacturer production and the elimination of cut-throat competition of contractors, have anything to do with 'factional fights' or 'politics.'

"Mr. Flinder is wrong in complaining that the strike has no constituted authority for settlement. Any offer having solid merit brought to the attention of the leadership of the strike will be duly considered. Chronic complaints and unfounded charges, however, will not advance the cause of peace in the cloak industry one inch further."

12,000,000 Brooms Union Labeled
Chicago.—Over 12,000,000 brooms bearing the union label of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union were sold in 1925, the union headquarters in Chicago reports.

A government which comes out strongly only in emergencies will be tempted to create and maintain a state of chronic emergency as Napoleon had to create a state of chronic war, or as the doctor who could cure fits and nothing else began his treatments always by trying to induce epilepsy.—George Bernard Shaw.

Society has just two mortal enemies—the man who will not speak his mind and the man who tries to close the mouths of those who do not think as he does.—T. L. McCready.

Tony Sender Arrives

(Continued from page 1)

barely of voting age, even in Germany, where men and women now vote at 20, she was made head of the Frankfurt Arbeiter Soldatenrat (Workers' and Soldiers' Council), the revolutionary body that took over the government of every part of Germany after the cowardly and ignominious flight of the Kaiser and all the ruling families and pending the adoption of the Republican constitution.

The spectacle of the tiny girl, attractive as a modern pleasure-loving flapper, heading delegations of hulking sailors and serious-looking workers broken in spirit by the four years of horrible war marching from one government office to another and taking them over in the name of the revolution, was a memorable one. When the Arbeiter Soldatenrat of all Germany met in December, 1918, in the Reichstag building in Berlin to plan for the former Empire, Miss Sender took a leading part in its deliberations, as she did in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly that met in Weimar and framed the Republican constitution for Germany.

Since 1919 she has been a leading member of the Reichstag, one of its most brilliant orators, well informed on all public and international questions, and always listened to with the deepest respect. Despite the fearful events she has lived through and in which she took a leading part, she is as vivacious as any young woman of her age, bright, full of fun, with a bubbling sense of humor and not at all awed by her remarkable past.

This is her first visit to the United States. She speaks English perfectly with hardly a trace of an accent.

Miss Sender arrived in New York Friday afternoon on the Aquitania. She was met by Morris Hillquit, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman, and representatives of the New York Socialist Party. After a brief sojourn with Comrade and Mrs. Hillquit at Avon, N. J., she will begin her speaking tour that will take her to all the leading German centers of the United States. In addition, she will speak in English and French on several occasions.

Miss Sender will be open for speaking engagements in and around New York throughout the month of September, and at points farther west until the end of October. The subjects of her lectures are: "The Socialist and Labor Movements of Germany," "The German Republic," "Social Legislation in Germany," and "The United States of Europe."

Mexico and the Catholic Church

Its Historic Significance

Lecture by Harry Watson
Fri., Aug. 27, 1926, 8 P. M.

at the COMMUNITY CHURCH HOUSE

34th St. at Park Ave., N. Y.

Admission at door 50c.

Auspices Workers' Educational Institute

Elihu Root Arbitrator Of Bricklayers' Dispute

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Taft, is chairman of the tribunal of three which will hear the jurisdictional dispute of the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces. William J. Bowen, president Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, will appoint one other member of the tribunal.

Edward J. McGivern, president Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association, will appoint the other. Both unions will hold their conventions in September, before the tribunal meets. The tribunal was provided for last fall at Atlantic City as the American Federation of Labor convention began. The unions signed a truce in their fight over the allocation of territory and agreed to continue under the 1911 agreement.

200 MORE JOIN DOCK STRIKE

800 Men Are Now Out for Increased Pay—Strikebreakers Being Imported

TWO hundred more freight handlers, most of them checkers and spotters, have joined the strike on against the New York Marine Company at piers 20 and 21, Hudson River.

H. J. Chapman, representative of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, says 800 men are now striking for 75 cents an hour pay, time and a half for overtime and other improvements. The men were employed unloading freight, mostly from Erie Railroad cars.

J. Chapman, general representative for the union, organized the strikers and went to company officials for a conference. The company men insisted that the firm had sufficient strike breakers and would not deal with the union or strikers. It has brought men on ferries from Jersey City to dodge picket lines before the docks and is bringing negro workers from Harlem, New York.

The company unloads freight, including the fruit held up by the strike, from Erie Railroad freight cars ferried over the Hudson to the New York side. The strikers were getting 50 to 55 cents an hour. The union rate is 55 cents an hour.

Workers' Sports Soccer Match to Be Held

An outing by the Progressive Sport Club will be held Saturday, August 28, to Camp Ganeden. The first and second teams of the soccer division will play an exhibition game. All those who want to join come along. We will meet in front of the clubroom, 204 East Broadway, 1 o'clock sharp.

The Progressive Sport Club is a radical labor sport organization organized by the City Committee of the Jewish Socialist Verband. All who wish to join it should come to the next meeting, which will take place on Tuesday evening, September 4, at 204 East Broadway; or write to the president, Julius Green, 204 East Broadway.

The officers are: Julius Green, president; Morris Goldberg, vice-president; Joseph Feldman, financial secretary; Joe Shuch, recording secretary; David Meyer, treasurer.

Tourist Club Hike

Sunday, Aug. 29, we hike to Hunters Island, near Pelham Bay. All those who wish to bathe should bring bathing suits. The clean water surrounding this island affords everybody an opportunity for wholesome, healthy recreation. Meeting place, East 180th street subway station; time, 6 a. m.; fare, 10 cents; walking time, 3 hours; leader, August Faude. Non-members are welcome guests at all times provided they are nature loving proletarians.

CHICAGO DRIVE STARTED BY MILLINERS

Comparison With New York Shows Unfavorable Conditions in Western City

Chicago.—Nonunion Chicago sweats its millinery workers while unionized New York gives much more tolerable conditions, the Women's Millinery Workers' Union explains in driving home to Chicago girls what organization means. The union, which is Local 52 of the Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers International, draws the following comparisons:

New York—Weekly wage, operators, \$45-65; makers and trimmers, \$30-45; union hours, 44; overtime rate, 1½; work, equal division; job, secure.

Chicago—Weekly wage, operators, \$20-25; makers and trimmers, \$15-20; union hours, 48; overtime rate, straight; work, favorites; job, arbitrary.

"Wages and hours for nonunion millinery workers in Chicago compare more unfavorably with unionized New York," Secretary Anna David of Local 52 says to the girls. "The conditions in New York were secured through the union. You can bring about the same conditions in Chicago if you will organize."

The beginning of the new busy season in the trade finds the local on its toes. Mass meetings, prizes for bringing in new members, distribution of circulars at the shops and other methods are being used.

The local, though organized less than a year ago, promptly showed its sense of responsibility toward the rest of the labor movement both at home and abroad. When Local 47, the men millinery workers of Chicago, gave \$40 for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers, Local 52 donated \$75. When the men gave \$50 to the British miners the women volunteered in numbers for the British relief tag day in Chicago, and they are doing the same for the Passaic tag day.

Two delegates are going from Local 52 to the annual women's trade union conference under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League at Waukegan, Ill., September 24-26. The success of the hat frame workers' local in New York in a 3-day strike has led to plans to organize the workers of that craft in a similar local in Chicago.

NEW YORK MEETINGS FOR TONY SENDER

Miss Tony Sender will speak at a number of meetings in New York city. The City Office of the Socialist Party has so far arranged for her to speak in Yorkville on Friday, Sept. 10, at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street, under the auspices of the German, Hungarian and Yorkville Socialist Branches. Miss Sender will address this meeting in German. She will speak in English in the Bronx on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the Bronx Free Fellowship Hall, McKinley Square, auspices Bronx Socialist Branches. Miss Sender will be the guest of the Brownsville Socialists at their ratification meeting on Sept. 24 at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Other meetings are being arranged at the Rand School, Forward Hall, in Borough Park and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn, and in the German districts of Queens and Richmond counties. The New Leader will carry other news of meetings.

All Socialist organizations, labor unions and societies who desire to obtain the services of Tony Sender should write at once to August Claessens, Secretary, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street. Phone Stuyvesant 4620.

You cannot start a successful revolution on elevenpence.—Jim Sexton.

PICNIC AND SUMMER FESTIVAL

Socialist Party—Young People's Socialist League
SUNDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1926

AT
Orchard Grove, Fairview, North Bergen, N. J.

GREAT PROGRAM

Athletic Contests 10-Mile Race
Famous Finnish Runner Baseball Games
Band and Choral Concerts Dancing

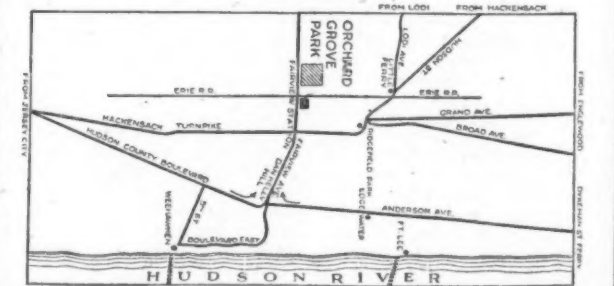
Speakers: Judge JACOB PANKEN and Others

GATES OPEN 10 A. M. ATHLETIC GAMES 10.30 A. M.

PROGRAM AT 2.30 P. M.

DIRECTIONS

Desbrosses or West 42nd St. Ferry to Weehawken, then take but to Fairview. Get off at Erie R. R. Station at Fairview.



Ticket, 50 cents per person. Tickets can be obtained in Room 505, People's House, 7 East 15th Street, and at all Socialist Headquarters and Y. P. S. L. Circles.



Your Savings

Deposited on or before September 3 will draw interest from September 1.

DEPOSITS on or before the THIRD business day of any month will draw interest from the FIRST of the same month, if the deposit is left to the end of the quarter.

LAST INTEREST DIVIDEND

4%
per year on all amounts from \$5.00 to \$7,500.00

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

(Organized in 1850)

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

ONE DOLLAR Opens an Account

ACCOUNTS OF ORGANIZATIONS WELCOME



PARK PALACE

3-5 West 110th Street

Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings.

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Gomez Robs Venezuela For Own Enrichment, Labor Union Reveals

THE unbridled manner in which Gomez, virtually dictator of Venezuela, is plundering the wealth of the country for the aggrandizement of himself and his cohorts, is revealed in the following communication received by The New Leader from the Venezuelan Labor Union. The union, founded in December of 1923, is affiliated with the Federation of Pan-American Workers.

The letter follows:

"Taking for granted your passion for the liberty of all peoples, we of the Venezuelan Labor Union have recourse to your periodical in behalf of a nation cruelly oppressed, in which, owing to monstrous and swarming tyranny, no proper use of the press can be made.

"Venezuela has no lack of lofty credentials among the peoples of America; she has a right to a patent of honor, and it is with reason that she appeals to all republics for moral and material aid. There is now in South America a people in grief under the lash of governmental abuse; their arms are raised for help, but for every one that ventures to speak against the tyranny, there is sudden seizure, the burden of chains and seclusion in some dungeon, where often enough he is flogged to death.

Support Is Asked

"In the name of the martyred and silenced people of Venezuela, our organization begs you to give space in your periodical for their complaints, that we may thus secure the sympathy of America; that all humankind may hear our cry; that magnanimous souls may be moved to come to the help of those who have the duty and the most decided purpose to cut a path toward the light through the jungle of social venality.

"We wish to count upon the material and moral support of those for whom patriotism is a noble and vibrant matter, in order that in the near future our banner of protest may fly under a favorable American sky.

"It is a disgrace to America, that there can be found anywhere such acts of the magnitude of those which successively occur in Venezuela with the knowledge and sanction of the civilized world.

"Human dignity, a well-conceived Americanism, and the most elemental principles of solidarity constrain every country not to regard with continued indifference the brutal capers of Juan

Vicente Gomez, applauded as they are by a cohort of hired journalists who in no way reflect popular sentiment, because they confound the issues and renounce all dignity for the sake of the despot's favor.

"For the present, we shall call to your attention only one matter of recent occurrence, which pictures in masterly style the ambition of the tyrant and the malleable and elastic fashion in which he has struck terror into the hearts of men distinguished for their intelligence, their social and economic tenure.

Sells Himself Big Estate

"By consent of the National Congress it had been resolved that Juan Vicente Gomez might purchase for the sum of seventeen million bolivars the estates known as 'Hatos de El Caura,' consisting of more than one hundred square leagues along the Orinoco.

"These Gomez acquired for the ridiculous sum of three hundred thousand bolivars. He contrived to plunder Venezuela with his customary procedure, and suggested the scheme to his henchmen in Congress. It was accepted without objection, with the enthusiastic approbation of persons who, through fear or effrontery, sanctioned and continue to sanction the monstrosities of this man who has given a free hand, without precautions and to their huge advantage, to the dangerous magnates of imperialistic countries.

"In Venezuela, Gomez disposes of the property of the natives quite as he pleases. The measures which he puts into practice have a generous range—from impudent offers for valuable property all the way to arrant bullying; imprisonment or death is current coin.

"Thus he has seized upon whatever the country produces, monopolizing the cattle industry and its derivatives, the mills, navigation, the manufacture of Roman cement, the exploitation of minerals, woods, pearls, cigarettes, transport, etc.—all this to such a degree that a newspaper in San Jose, Costa Rica, edited by Venezuelan exiles, enumerating the number, extent and other particulars of the properties acquired by Gomez during his dismal dictatorship, establishes a total of much more than a thousand million bolivars! And yet, when he first came into power he was a man of very modest fortune."

Baldwin's Eighth Hour



It is estimated that if another hour a day is worked in the pits next year, there will be at least 25,000 additional casualties. (From "The Miner," Organ of the British Mine Strikers)

JAPAN WORKERS BUILD LABOR PARTY

New Election Law, Enfranchising Workers May Bring Radicals Into Diet

ONE of the results of the next general elections in Japan under the new law extending the suffrage to many millions of small farmers and industrial workers is likely to be the winning of a good-sized block of seats in the Chamber of Deputies by the Rodo-Nomin-To (Labor Farmer Party), formally launched in Osaka on March 5. The labor and peasant delegates at the founding convention represented organizations with about 125,000 members, and since the forming of local party units was begun on April 30 many thousands of workers and farmers are reported to have joined up.

Bearing in mind the attitude of the Japanese Government, which is dreadfully fearful of "dangerous thoughts," and which seized upon the Communist bogey as a pretext immediately to dissolve the labor party organized in Tokyo, Dec. 1, 1925, the organizers of the Rodo-Nomin-To took pains to declare that no "Left Wing" union elements or Communists would be allowed in the new organization. The Political Division of the General Federation of Japanese Labor took a prominent part in forming the new party and insisted that nobody known to belong to Communist or near-Communist bodies should be admitted.

This move apparently suited the government police officials, as no attempt was made to interfere with the organization, or functioning, of the party. The chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Rodo-Nomin-To is Motokiji Sugiyama, president of the Japanese Farmers' Union and one of the twenty-six members of that committee is Professor Isao Abe of Waseda University, who was president of the short-lived labor party of December last. Headquarters is in Tokyo.

The program of the Rodo-Nomin-To, as given out by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva, is as follows:

"(1) Taking into consideration the special national characteristics of our country, we are determined completely to emancipate, politically, economically and socially, our proletarian classes.

"(2) We are determined to reform by legitimate means the present unfair conditions with regard to land, production and the distribution of wealth.

"(3) We are determined to overthrow the established political parties, which represent only the interests of the privileged classes and thoroughly to reform the Imperial Diet.

"Politics

"(1) The securing of unrestricted universal suffrage (the right of men and women over twenty years of age to be elected).

"(2) The amendment or repeal of all repressive laws which obstruct proletarian movements.

"(3) The removal of discrimination in the colonies on grounds of racial difference.

"(4) The reduction of armaments and the reorganization on democratic lines of military and naval systems.

"(5) The provision of public assistance for persons (and families) who are destitute by reason of disability, conscription or the death of the wage-earner of the family.

"(6) The abolition of unfair taxes and the introduction of a progressive property tax.

"(7) The abolition of the consumption tax and the tariff on articles of daily necessity.

"(8) The popular control of diplomacy.

"Economics

"(1) The establishment of freedom of association, the right to strike and collective bargaining.

"(2) The establishment of the right of cultivating land.

"(3) The enactment of a minimum wage act.

"(4) The prohibition of night work, underground work and other dangerous work for women and young persons.

"(5) The establishment of the eight-hour day.

"(6) The amendment of the Factory Act.

"Social Conditions

"(1) The abolition of discrimination as regards women in public and private law.

"(2) The prohibition of the traffic in women.

"(3) The abolition of restrictions on the education of women and their admissions to professions.

"(4) The enactment of a system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and accident.

"(5) National guarantees against false charges and unjustified detention.

"(6) The payment by the National Treasury of all expenses in connection with compulsory and professional education."

apply these simple tests. While Smith was giving Illinois labor certain crumbs, Insull was consolidating his position in the world of super power and traction—a position which gives him more power than ancient kings possessed. Smith in the Senate might go on giving labor certain crumbs, but he could be trusted to see that his super power friends got what they want in the nation as they are getting it in Illinois.

If to say these things is to be an intellectual, I plead guilty. If to be able to look ahead to the next generation is to be an intellectual, I plead guilty. Unless American labor has more of that sort of intellectuality, our children may rise to curse our ignorance. Never was I surer than now that we need a party which stands for the workers, which would rather be defeated fighting for real and fundamental things than win the kind of victory which labor helped Frank L. Smith—and Insull—win in the Illinois primaries. This whole case cries aloud for the necessity of a militant Socialist Party roused to the great task of creating a labor party.

It is a bit amusing to see how tender of criticism certain office-holders in the labor movement. I have always opposed scurrilous and misinformed abuse of any one. I have never believed in the popular myth of a splendid labor rank and file always betrayed by the leaders. At the same time, to criticize a labor office-holder is not to crucify the people's leader. A man may rise to the high dignity of president of some union with a name so long that it takes most of the letters of the alphabet to stand for it, without falling heir to the ancient privileges claimed by emperors or popes. It is not yet blasphemy to say that a labor leader makes a mistake. And the man who answers criticism by talking of himself as if he were Jesus Christ has a very poor case or a very big head, or both.

My space is almost all gone and I am nearly exploding with opinions about the Passaic bosses and police. They'll have to keep. I should also like to express my gratification at the stand of the A. F. of L. leaders on Mexico and my regret at the easy endorsement which they have given to the military training camps. But these matters, too, must wait for other week to come around.

THE CENTRAL TRADES MET IN AUGUST

The last monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, held August 19, 1926, practically consisted of the speech of Ben Tillet, head of the British Transport Workers, who appealed for funds to help the striking miners back home. His address went a little aside into the significance of the struggle in England. It proved to be somewhat too radical for his audience. He rapped the politicians and threatened that labor in power would deal as ruthlessly with capital as capital is dealing with labor today. He warned the capitalists of England that they were arousing forces of discontent, of organization and of revolt. Still the delegates responded enthusiastically to his call, and promised substantial contributions from their locals.

The only other items of interest at the meeting were (1), the notification that the Central Trades Committee had visited Mayor Walker on the Lefkowitz matter and had obtained a promise from the Mayor that he would use all the power at his disposal to see that Lefkowitz received his appointment in accordance with civil service rules, and (2), a minor fracas between Lefkowitz and Winick, of Local 306, of the Moving Picture Operators, who heatedly accused members of the Teachers' Union of operating motion picture machines in school buildings without holding a union card of Local 306. Lefkowitz vigorously denied the allegation and offered to co-operate with the delegate in correcting the evil of having teachers run motion picture machines without belonging to the operators' union.

Otherwise, the delegates at the Central Trades meeting seemed to be imbued with the spirit of expectancy of being present at the New York State Federation of Labor Convention at Niagara Falls the ensuing week.

What is really wrong is the notion that labor can make substantial progress without backing its own political party. Such is the wealth of America that certain organized groups, and more particularly certain labor leaders, can enjoy a measure of economic prosperity and get a number of concessions extorted willingly or unwillingly from the bosses, on the basis that President Walker and labor leaders generally endorse: that is, to reward your friends and punish your enemies. The Smith case shows that you can't always be sure what company your friends keep when you

tion tax and the tariff on articles of daily necessity.

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"(5) National guarantees against false charges and unjustified detention.

"(6) The payment by the National Treasury of all expenses in connection with compulsory and professional education."

With a large number of Japanese tenant farmers driven to riot by high land rents and generally desperate conditions, as reported in recent Tokyo dispatches, the above program is likely to have strong appeal to the suffering masses and may prove to be quite "dangerous" to the Japanese ruling class.

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Judge Orders Boss From Court-room; Raps Strike Gunmen

AN UNUSUAL scene was enacted in the Kings County, Brooklyn, Criminal Court last week before County Judge Algernon J. Nova. The occasion was the ending of a four day trial in which David Gordon, a member of the Laundry Drivers' Union, was the defendant under the accusation of having stabbed Irving Cohen, while on the picket line outside of the Erasmus Laundry, Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

The jury retired after an extraordinary charge by Judge Nova in the course of which he emphasized the right of working men to organize and insisted upon the legitimate place of labor unions in the community.

In a few minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Nova commended the jurors, telling them they had done the only thing possible under the circumstances. Then rising, he called upon the court attendants to bring into the court room William Dorfman, one of the owners of the laundry, which is involved in a sixteen weeks' struggle with its former drivers for recognition of the Union, the complaining witness, Cohen, and two of his pals. The court room was jammed. The grand jurors had just filed into their seats to present the newly found indictments. Pointing his finger directly at Dorfman, Judge Nova said:

"I know these men supposed to be working for you. They are gangsters. Nothing but strike breaking guerrillas. You can't break strikes with such disreputable persons. I know who these men are. If you think you can go on doing such things I want to tell you right now you had better go back and settle this strike."

Turning to the complainant, Cohen, Judge Nova continued: "Cohen, you're a gangster. You get out of this court room and don't come back here. If you do I'll ride you as far as I can." Then, to Cohen's pal, Schultz: "Your father runs a private detective agency. He's working this strike. You, too, leave this court room and don't ever return."

Judge Nova then went on to tell of an attempt of the bosses to stamp the foreman of the jury as a disreputable character after the trial had gone a whole day in an effort to get a mistrial.

He bitterly characterized this move and declared that "even the district attorney was disgusted with it."

Judge Nova concluded his remarks by dismissing, on his own motion and with the consent of the district attorney, the two remaining indictments against Gordon, and Michael Glaser, a fellow union man.

The worker was represented by Charles Solomon. The story of the defense was that Gordon, while picketing, was attacked by Cohen and about 13 other gangsters under the leadership of a guerrilla known as Little Doggie Ginsberg, and that he and Glaser, who was on the picket line with him, defended themselves alone and unarmed against the attack. Another union man who stood nearby told of seeing a knife in "Doggie's" hand and that in the general melee "Doggie," aiming at Gordon, struck his pal, Cohen.

The jurors remained to congratulate the defendant and to show their complete sympathy.

A weak and trembling "Yes" came from Dorfman while the jammed court room hung on the Judge's intense words.

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

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You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

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The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

evacuates your bowels, regulates your liver and keeps you hale and hearty. Good for young and old.

At all drug stores—10, 25 and 50c.

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.



Offices to Let

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

S. HERZOG, Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Brooklyn. Also at Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zeeva Ave. Station.

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Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

Administration Wins In Jewelry Union

Communists Fail to Elect Single Candidate Despite Bitter Efforts

LOCAL NO. 1, International Jewelry Workers' Union, of this city, will begin an intensive campaign of organization among the workers in the trade in this city during the months of September, October and November. Organization committees will take charge of this work in the various districts and, through the medium of shop and building meetings, distribution of literature and other methods, urge those not in the union to enroll. Conditions in the trade are at the present time very bad, piece work, home work and various other evils having developed during the past few years. This organization drive has in view the elimination of all of these evils and the placing of working conditions throughout the trade back where they were in 1919. A big mass meeting for all jewelry workers is planned during the month of September.

Elections for officers, members of the Executive Board and delegates to the various central bodies, held on August 12, resulted in a complete victory over the opposition candidates nominated by the caucuses of the Communist group within the organization. This group held a number of separate meetings, as is their customary method, issued literature in the shape of throwaway cards and leaflets attacking the officials of the local, and carried on a campaign of abuse and lies. In spite of all of their efforts not a single one of those nominated on their slate was elected. The following is a list of the officers elected:

President, Leon Williams; vice-president, Joseph Smith; recording secretary-treasurer, S. E. Beardsley; recording secretary, Herman Rosenzweig; trustees, Abraham Jacobson and Isidor Schachter; executive board, Frank Bremer, Albert Doeblich, Joseph Contzuls, S. Roehinsky, D. Rauchbach, Leon Silver and Joseph Bottelbergh; delegates to District Council No. 1, S. E. Beardsley, Albert Doeblich, Leon Williams; delegates to United Hebrew Trades, Ruben Schwartz and Joseph Smith.

In the future the meetings of the local will be held as follows: Second Thursday of each month in Room 611, World Building, 63 Park Row, New York City, at 6 p. m. and on the fourth Thursday of each month in Hotel Workers' Hall, 133 West Fifty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York City, at 6 p. m. All members of the local are urged to attend these meetings and to urge all non-union workers in the trade to get into the union and there prepare to eliminate the intolerable working conditions that exist throughout the jewelry trade in this city. All are urged to watch out for the date and place of the mass meeting in the month of September.

POLICE CLUBS INJURE PASSAIC MILL PICKETS

(Continued from page 1)

twelve, four New York friends and eight Botany mill strikers, as we started from the soup kitchen at 25 Dayton avenue, Passaic, to picket one of the Botany gates.

Ether Shemitz of the World Tomorrow was leading with me. The sergeant began to club and beat us severely. We protested that we had a legal right to walk there and asked him to arrest us if he didn't agree. He refused, and continued beating us. Another policeman and a plainclothes man joined him, attacking the whole group and clubbing us back toward the kitchen. Another plainclothes man rushed up and said: "You mustn't beat these people," pointing to us from New York.

Mrs. Samuel Lanchek, active striker and wife of one of the most faithful picket leaders, was struck so viciously on the spine that she collapsed. She seemed to be paralyzed and couldn't walk. She had to be put in bed and kept quiet. Sophie Shulman, Eva Frank, Marjorie Latimer and Harvor Allen of the American Civil Liberties Union, Grace Lumpkin of the World Tomorrow and Marguerite Tucker, secretary of the Civic Club, were present at the attack.

Allen and Simon Garlan, a newspaper reporter, protested to Passaic Police Chief Richard Zober. Zober denied knowledge of the beatings. Allen told us, though the chief stood on a nearby corner and could hardly have failed to see or know what was going on. He claimed that he had an agreement with the strikers that they would picket three out of the five gates and that picketing at the other two was barred. The strikers and the United Front Committee deny the existence of any such agreement. We plan to take legal action against these brutal Passaic police.

The recurrence of violence on the Passaic picket line proves again that the strike is strong and that the police are still trying to use intimidation to break it. The need of the strikers and their children is, of course, great after seven months of fighting. Our committee has collected \$10,000 already for the Milk and Bread Fund for strikers' children. We are urging further contributions to relieve the strikers a little of their burden of worry over their children. The strike has become a national problem. The entrance of the American Federation of Labor by the United Textile Workers' acceptance of the strikers, ensures that the fight will not be dropped until the union is recognized. Organized labor is contributing liberally in this, its fight. We appeal to sympathizers who want to see industrial democracy and an American labor standard in Passaic mills.

It is a great indication of progress in virtue to transfer our judgment to action, and not let our words remain merely words, but to make deeds of them.—Plutarch.

ROAD TO FREEDOM CAMP

Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

CAMP FORUM

Sunday, August 29th

at 10:30 a. m.

ALEXIS C. FERM

Will Speak on

"CHILD EDUCATION"

The Miners' Struggle

By Morris Hillquit

IN these hectic days of ours, new and startling situations arise constantly. The war and the post-war developments have thrown the world wide open and have bared and accentuated its political, social and economic maladjustments. Its sharp antagonisms and relentless conflicts.

National and international oppressions are more shameless and undisguised and on the other hand the struggles for human liberty and social justice are more determined than ever. The echoes of the gigantic struggles which shake the distracted old countries of Europe reach us here in the calmer and more fortunate part of the world with increasing frequency and resonance.

Within the last few years many grave international grievances have been aired, many good international causes have been pleaded before the liberal and progressive public of America. But it is safe to assert that none has made such an overwhelming appeal as the cause of the striking British miners.

Like a glaring torch light held out to the whole world the coal situation in Great Britain illuminates the flagrant absurdities and crying inequities of our entire social system. In the industrial kingdom of Great Britain coal is the breath of life to the forty million human beings who inhabit the small island. The whole national existence of the country is based on its rich coal deposits. The coal in the bowels of the earth is an organic and physical part of the country as the earth itself, as the streams of water, as the air. It is just as indispensable to the life of the people. And yet a small group of individuals are permitted to claim and exercise exclusive ownership of the vital product which the merciful forces of nature have created in unceasing work over hundreds



A. J. COOK
Leader of British Miners

of thousands of years. The mine "owners" treat the coal deposits of their country in the same irresponsible way as they would a pair of shoes or a pocket knife. They are theirs to do with as they please. They are theirs and the people of Great Britain must pay them tribute or go without coal, without work or means of life.

As private proprietors of this vital national asset, accountable to nobody, the British mine owners have for years mismanaged their "properties." The industry is conducted without plan or co-ordination, without sense or reason in the most wasteful and chaotic manner. Yet the mine owners must have their profits, their luxuries and wealth. The cost of their mismanagement must be taken out of the bodies of the exploited mine workers, from the bread ration of their wives and children. It is thus everywhere. The capitalists spread chaos in the industrial life of the world. The workers pay the price for their incompetence.

There is furthermore another reason why the workers of the United States and all progressive elements with them should respond generously to the appeal of the striking British miners. It is no exaggeration to say that these miners are holding the first lines of defense in a war that threatens the whole working class of the world. If they lose their battle and submit to a drastic reduction of wages and increase of work hours, the workers in other British industries will be the next object of capitalist attack. Mr. Baldwin has frankly admitted it in an unguarded moment.

The greedy eyes of the capitalists of all European countries are on England. A general wage cut there would inevitably be followed by a similar movement throughout Europe, and let the workers of the United States not deceive themselves—in the face of cheapened labor and commodities throughout the world they would not be able to maintain their comparatively favorable standards for any length of time.

The British coal miners do not appeal to us at this time for direct aid to their strike. They ask us to help provide some food for their wives and children, to shield them from starvation. Mr. Baldwin, England's tory prime minister, has thought it proper to assure the American public that the families of the coal miners are not starving.

We know his to be a falsehood perpetrated to aid the iniquitous war of the coal barons. There is but one answer which the workers and all fair-minded, liberty-loving people of the United States can make to Mr. Baldwin. It is this: "You say to us the children of the British miners do not starve. We do not believe you, but to the extent that it lies within our power, we shall see to it that they SHALL not starve." (From an address at the Civic Club, N. Y. C., August 18, 1926.)

NOBODY LOVES A SCAB

Songs and Stories From Struck Coal Fields of Pennsylvania

By Art Shields

DUBOIS, Pa.—Smiles for the scab when the boss needs him. A ride in the boss' car and a big cigar. But even the boss has no use for a scab, in his heart, as this little story of Du Bois shows.

Jim Caseley, president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co., wanted to start up Shaft No. 2 at Du Bois on the 1917 scale. The old employee wouldn't scab so Jim went several miles down the line to the little village by old Shaft No. 1—now abandoned—and loaded up his ear with scabs—five of them.

All smiles for the scabs up to then. Jim drove them to Shaft No. 2 and they started on the job. But they didn't get very far. Several carpenters who had been making repairs in the shaft saw the scabs coming.

"Take 'em out or we quit," the saw and hammer men told Caseley. The boss grumbled, but he gave in at last. No work for the scabs, no more use for them. So no more love for them. They had a long walk home.

The non-union man at New Town got their first pay statement. He noticed that two dollars had been checked off for "protecting the scabs."

The new man was puzzled. There were no scabs about as far as he could see. But he said nothing till he got his second statement with two dollars more checked off for "protecting the scabs."

"Say, Mister, where are those scabs?" he asked one of the company guards.

The guard chuckled. "Cows," he said, "why you fellows are the scabs and the company is milking you."

One of the songs sung by the Sagamore choir of union miners and their families to scabs is as follows:

Tune—"Why Not?"
You're going to work dear brother,
On account of your children, you say.
Oh, please turn back, dear miner,
They will curse you for working some day.

Chorus
Why not? Why not?
Why not turn back today?
Why not? Why not?
Why not turn back today?

What do you hope, dear miner,
To gain by spoiling our trade?
Oh, after the strike is settled
You will have no work, I'm afraid.

Do you not know, dear brother,
The shame of this thing you have done?
Pray think of the shame you are handing
Down to your dear little ones.

Do you not know, poor miner,
The company will not keep you long?
They know if you'd betray your brothers
You'd surely do them a great wrong.

Clara Johnson, a young Sagamore school teacher who has been organizing women's auxiliaries among the miners families all summer, wrote the above song and others for use in the strike.

A. F. L. Heads Visit Coolidge

Green Says Federation Opposes U. S. Mediation Plan for Coal Industry

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y.—Organized labor is not friendly to the idea of extending the Rail Mediation Board method of settling disputes to other industries, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, indicated at a conference with newspaper men after luncheon with President Coolidge. Green and members of the A. F. of L. executive council stopped "to pay their respects" to the President in his summer camp while on their way to the quarterly executive meeting in Montreal.

The administration suggestion that the anthracite coal industry have an appointed board similar to the Rail Mediation Board set up by the Watson-Parker act is not looked on with favor by the A. F. of L. Green and other executive council members said informally. The union officials said they believed the idea "impracticable" for other industries. The element of government supervision in the rail plan seemed objectionable. In the rail board, the President of the United States appoints the five members. Coolidge chose four out of five from decidedly anti-labor ranks. Furthermore, hearings of the board are secret. Green indicated to Coolidge and reporters that labor conditions are fair. Green estimated that 25 per cent of the unionists affiliated with the A. F. of L. are unemployed at present. The textile and soft coal industries are most depressed, with shoes following and metal trades slowing. Building trades have kept up. Green repeated the policy adopted by the A. F. of L. at the last convention that organized labor must seek shorter hours wherever possible to remedy unemployment resulting from producing more than can be sold.

Textile Workers Strike
ROCHESTER, N. H.—When the 13 workers of the carding department at Wyandotte Worsted Co. struck for \$3 more pay per week, the mill shut down, throwing the rest of its 100 workers out of jobs. Carders get up to \$19 a week at present.

The Spy Industry

By Robert Dunn

"FIRST in its line," is the boast of Sherman Corp., Engineers, America's foremost labor spy agency.

"We are entirely alone in our field." "We have no competition," are frequent in its advertising copy. It has competitors, but few that can tussle with it on its high plane of "X-ray service, harmony engineering" and scientific manipulation of what John Sherman, founder, calls the "man element" in industry.

Organized in Boston in 1910 as the Sherman Detective Agency, it changed a few years later to Sherman Service, Inc. Within the last year it has taken the title The Sherman Corp. with major offices in New York (2 Rector St.), Chicago (208 S. LaSalle St.), St. Louis (114 N. Broadway), Detroit, (First Natl. Bank Bldg.), Boston (31 Milk St.), Philadelphia (1015 Chestnut St.), Cleveland (Park Bldg.), Toronto (10 Adelaide St. E.). At the same addresses are its employment offices for hiring of industrial spies or operatives. The employment branches function under different names so that the worker who answers the blind ad in the local paper thinks he is being taken on by the Natl. Mutual Service of the Natl. Mfrs. Syndicate, which are the employment departments of Sherman service.

The corporation claims clients in 33 states with more than 50 industries, in addition to railroads, represented in the list of users of its undercover service. The railroad companies are particularly profitable clients, one having been known to use 50 Sherman operatives in one year at a cost of \$200,000—a maximum rate of \$600 per month for an operative or approximately \$20 a day. The New York, New Haven & Hartford and Pennsylvania are two that have made use of Sherman operatives in liquidating labor unions. These two roads have been leaders in establishing company unions. One of Sherman's



WILLIAM J. BURNS
Father of Industrial Spying

specialties is the introduction of company unions.

A Sherman salesman calling on a prospective client in New York told him that the company had done over \$25,000,000 worth of business in the last few years. He spoke of their "invisible and unobtrusive service" which would pay the client to install. He suggested that a Sherman spy be put in the plant for a week as a try-out, to make a "preliminary survey." The contract for placement of operatives is cancellable on 30 days' notice.

In spite of careful guarding of clients' names, it is known that during the past few years Sherman users have included Kirschbaum Clothing Co., Klotz Silk Co., Bell Telephone Co., Standard Roller

Bearing Co., Philadelphia Silk Mfg. Co., Saquist Silk Mills—all of Philadelphia—as well as American Sugar Refining Co. of Boston, American Woolen Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Illinois Steel Co., Steel & Tube Co. of America, a number of Paterson silk firms and the mills represented in the New Bedford Mfrs. Assn., particularly those under control of Senator William M. Butler, now running for election and requesting the votes of spied-upon textile workers in that state. Sherman operatives follow the usual spy procedure—many being instructed "to get themselves elected to office in the labor unions," and some of them have been claimed by Sherman executives "to hold the highest positions" in the unions. They have been uncovered in such strikes as the steel strike of 1919, the 1922 strike in Lawrence, Mass. and among clothing workers in Philadelphia.

Not only stooge-pions of the ordinary sort, and provocateurs to stir up race hatred, but the smoother type of "constructive harmonizer" is attached to the Sherman payroll.

Since Sherman began stressing "industrial counsel" and claiming to be the "largest engineering organization of its kind in the world," with a "million dollar engineering staff," he has adopted the latest frills for catching the attention of employers. His production engineering department turns out stacks of bulletins, confidential reports and special studies on Americanization Steps, Slogans to Stimulate Production, Open Shop Gains, Thrift Plans, Unions in Specific Industries.

Sherman himself writes for journals like Printers Ink, Industrial Management, Manufacturers Record, Textile World, while his spat-wearing salesmen speak at Mass. Institute of Technology, Case Business College, etc. Many Sherman executives, such as A. R. MacDonald and Tobias F. Butler have set up independently in the spy-furnishing business, sometimes undercutting Sherman.

The Subway Builders' Risk

How New York Transit Muddle Was Started

By Leon A. Malkiel

THE Municipal Government of New York is the most complicated of any in the country except, perhaps, that of the United States. Its problems are many and difficult. That of transportation is perhaps the most important, certainly the most pressing. It has been made more difficult by the continual bungling of many administrations.

When the first subway was built the capitalists, those who claim to be entitled to great profits by reason of their "risks," refused to take any risk. They could not see any profit in it. Then the city, at an expense of \$5 million dollars, built the first subway and presented it on a golden platter to the Belmont syndicate for exploitation. This syndicate invested five million dollars for equipment and proceeded to milk the operation. In making the contract for operation provision was made for amortizing the cost of construction, but the division of profits was made on a basis of net profits instead of gross receipts. With the lessees doing the bookkeeping and in full charge of expenditures, naturally there never was and there never will be any profit for the city, altho the original syndicate paid big dividends to its stockholders.

Since the city has invested many more millions in the undertaking. The sum total of it all is the enrichment of real estate speculators and the exhaustion of the city's borrowing capacity; the congestion is worse than ever. Planless production so characteristic of all capitalist undertakings of the old order ruled supreme in this matter. By the time one line was completed the demand exceeded its facilities. When the first subway was completed it took years before even an attempt was made to expand it. No comprehensive plan was made. Finally it became the football of politics.

When the Interborough took over operation its leading spirits conceived a grandiose plan of unified transportation that showed a vision worthy of better fate. The subways and the "L" were consolidated into one system; control was acquired of the street railway system with universal transfers and a plan of the street railway system becoming a feeder of the rapid transit lines of the subway and "L" using the street lines for short runs while the others were to be fast trunk lines.

A good plan and perfectly feasible.

But the temptation to use it for enrichment of the few was too great; and the scheme became a means of a big financing and stock gamble with the result that the street railway system was wrecked and the subway system barely escaped a receivership; interlocking leases with big dividends to original owners of the "L" and other lines placed an enormous fixed charge on the system which it could not bear. Millions of dollars vanished under the guise of construction expense and other fictions.

When finally the city woke up and began planning an elaborate system of transportation, the city was saddled with that most grotesque combination of ignorance and demagoguery known as the Hylan regime.

The subway question became a veritable hole for manipulating votes and was kept in that position until Hylan and his cronies were driven out. During all that time no serious attempt was made to build subways nor even to finish those already constructed under plans formerly authorized. To spite his political enemies, Hylan conceived the idea of building a subway system separate and distinct from the old one, also owned by the city, necessitating the payment of double fare by those living on the route of the new system if they should desire to reach a point on the old. He was determined that the city cut its own nose to spite its face. The fact that the wrongs of the old system could be corrected without conceiving this monstrosity was of no consequence, for the controlling motive was not the interest or the convenience of the people, but the interests and desires of those who ruled the city.

Thus the new administration found itself in the midst of construction of a new subway system which it could not operate without a serious loss and no money to do the same unless a 10-cent fare was established, which would mean political suicide. The new administration is slowly coming to a realization of its peril and signs are not wanting that a change is imminent. The Controller has sounded an alarm and the press is full of articles and interviews showing that the city cannot operate the new subway on a 5-cent fare. Financiers have given the hint that they would be unwilling to lend the city any money unless a sound financial solution is found; as the financiers are interested in the Interborough and the B. M. T. systems, whose securities are in the vaults of

all the financial institutions of the city, the movement has taken on a slant for a drive towards a 10-cent fare.

It is not conceivable that Tammany will fall into the trap; it knows full well the perils of such a step; so that we may be prepared for a change of plans so as to link the new system with the old and operate them as one system. This, however, will not solve the main problem, that of restoring the subways to the people and their operation for their benefit.

FARRINGTON HAS RIVAL FOR ILLINOIS PRESIDENCY

HERRIN, Ill.—President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers, who announced his candidacy for reelection before leaving for Europe, will have Wm. Sneed of Herrin, one of his executive board members, as a rival in the referendum election Dec. 14. Farrington will attend the British Trades Union congress at Bournemouth, England, Sept. 6, as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor. Sneed is a senator in the Illinois legislature.

Winchester Arms Unfair
CHICAGO.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. is unfair to the Metal Polishers Union, Local 6 announces.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Our Compliments To the Passaic Police

THIS is not a particularly original thought, but it's one which no one can deny, namely, that this world is full of oddly contrasted things and people. We have clear waters and high-riding clouds and cess-pools and tenement houses and decent acting folk and the police of Passaic, New Jersey.

That outfit of second-story men in uniform, hi-jackers and small-time constabulary has again distinguished itself by a gallant attack upon a number of women who were parading in sympathy with the striking textile workers. To show their innate chivalry they beat these women with clubs until one of them was taken to a hospital in a serious condition and others are still nursing bruises and justifiable indignation at being man-handled all over the lot.

Of course the indignation of all of us should be turned not against these dumb cops, but against their employers, the mill-owners, whose bidding they are doing. If there was ever an outstanding example of anarchy and brutal disregard of law and order on the part of those who make pious profession of "upholding the Constitution" and such drivel it has been shown by the textile overlords of these God-forsaken New Jersey mill towns. I wish there were some way of getting the true story of the Passaic strike home to those who talk about the sanctity of property and the violence of strikers. But I'm afraid that if it did get over it would just lie there as the Bourbon soil is a pretty barren article.

Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia, from New York City, seems to aspire to the rather unenviable position of the Houdini of American politics. By a wave of his hand he magically transforms himself from a Socialist and Farmer-Laborite into a stand-pat Republican, who is going to endorse Calvin Isaak Walton Coolidge and Senator Jimmy Wadsworth, those two staunch proletarians. We have no doubt that when a real proletarian party does get on top in this country Fiorello will be around trying to get his foot back in the door. At which time it will be well to remember to step on it good and hard.

Every time Professor William Z. Ripley of Harvard University writes a piece about our modern financial structure Wall Street has a fit. And the strange thing about it is that the professor's articles appear in *The Atlantic Monthly*, which is generally regarded as a sort of Potters' Field for the decaying New England intellectuals. Well more power to his pen. He seems to be one college economist who knows his stuff. Certainly when he attacks the corporations for the way in which they hide up their affairs from us poor fish he is doing a he-man's job. The answer is that he is willing to sit down and find out the tender spots in the corporate body and go after them with his scalpel, rather than make speeches and faces.

That's what I mean when I say when I sing, Oh brother the speeches that bloom in the Spring and let's get more real facts about the inside workings of the Big Boys who are constantly sitting on our necks.

We are on our way to get some enlightenment about the Mexican situation at a meeting at the Civic Club. We confess that we understand hardly anything about said situation. Which puts us right in the class with the Mexican correspondents for the American old-line papers. As William McFee, the novelist, pointed out, if there ever was a sloppy piece of reporting it has been done on this Mexican mess. Hardly one newspaper reader out of ten knows just why Calles and the Catholics have fallen out, whereas, all of them know all about the midnight rides of Mrs. Gibson, the much-reported pig fancier of New Jersey, and whether the tug followed Gertrude Ederle or Gertrude the tug. After all, there must be lots of human interest and color in such momentous events as are taking place in Mexico. Just handing out official statements, in which one side denounces the other, is not our idea of good reporting.

The other day we gave vent to some profound thoughts about history as she wrote and ventured the assertion that we could stand a lot more of the sort of social and economic history that comes from the pens of such scholars as Oniel, Beard and Simons. And so we gave several loud cheers when we read the article by James Harvey Robinson, who is himself no slouch as a historian, in the August issue of *Harper's* magazine. He calls the article "How Did We Get That Way," and says in part:

"Historians have usually confined themselves to reporting events or describing institutions of a particular part of the world during a particular period. They have told how things have been rather than how they came about. They have made contributions to human history, but have so far failed to give it its most precious significance. We can ask two quite different questions in regard to the past: 'What has happened here and there from time to time?' To answer this was the aim of former historians. . . . The second question is: 'How is it that we now do as we do, feel as we feel, and know what we know?' This is a novel inquiry which fills the orthodox with consternation. . . . I am confident that the answering of the second question must be the aim of historians if they are to exercise their full effect in the development of human enlightenment."

Prof. Robinson quotes Oswald Spengler's criticism of the historical approach in that momentous work, "The Decline of Western Civilization." This latter is by no means light reading, but on almost every one of its many, many pages there is some provoking thought.

The ideal history would be one practically devoid of dates except to place larger of periods, one which would show how our institutions originate, where we get our religions, our political machines, our curiously antiquated economy, how as Professor Robinson points out, this rather cuckoo Twentieth Century world happened. Socialists have been urging this for years, but with one or two notable exceptions very little is done about it. At the last National convention of the Party it was urged that a comprehensive study of the modern American scene be made so that we might have more immediate ways of shifting it. We wish that this could be gotten under way at once by somebody who knows that Kansas is as different from New York City as Persia was different from ancient Athens and could write interestingly about how that comes.

McAlister Coleman.

It is more than two years since Doheny, Fall and Sinclair were indicted for some shady oil deals and some publications are now inquiring as to why these gentlemen are not brought into court. The New Leader predicted when the indictments were made that all sorts of legal wizardry would be invoked as the oil boys had the money to pay for it. Law is a spider's web to catch the weak, not the strong.

An Egyptian Print Brought Up to Date



Depicting the Pacifying Influence of Civilization

Marxists' Replies to the Revisionists

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

(Continued from Last Week)
Kautsky on Agriculture Under Socialism.

UNDER a labor government, many of the functions now undertaken by middle men would largely be assumed by cooperatives or municipalities. Bakeries, milk and vegetable production and the erection of buildings would also fall to cooperatives and municipalities. It is, however, not to be expected that all small private industries would disappear. Much of the agricultural industry, for instance, would probably remain private for a long time to come. To be sure the large agricultural plants would fall with the wage system and be transformed into national, municipal or cooperative businesses. Many of the small farmers would undoubtedly go into industry or into large agricultural enterprises in order to secure a respectable existence. "But we may be sure that some farmers would always remain with their own family, or at the most with one assistant or maid that will be reckoned as part of the family, and would continue their little industry. . . . The proletarian government would have absolutely no inclination to take over such little businesses. As yet no socialist who is to be taken seriously has ever demanded that the farmers should be expropriated, or that their goods should be confiscated. It is much more probable that each little farmer would be permitted to work on as he has previously done. The farmer has nothing to fear from a socialist regime."

Indeed, continues Kautsky, it is probable that these agricultural industries would be considerably strengthened through the new regime. As a result of the abolition of militarism, the reduction of taxation, the growth of self-government, the improvement of schools and roads, the lowering of mortgage burdens, etc., the demand for agricultural products on the part of the workers would furthermore be increased. The community would also assist the farmers in obtaining machines, fertilizers, etc. It would at the same time encourage the formation of farmers' cooperatives and societies. "So here the private industry would continually recede before the social, and the latter would finally transform the agricultural industry itself and permit the development of such industries through the cooperative or municipal cooperative into one great social industry. The farmers will combine their possessions and operate them in common, especially when they see how the social operation of the expropriated great industry proves that with the same expenditure of labor perceptibly more can be produced or that with the same number of products the laborers can be granted more leisure than is possible in the small industry. If the small industry is still able to assert itself in agriculture, this is due not a little to the fact that it can pump more labor out of its laborers than the great industry."

The Small Industry and Socialism
Nor will the small industry in business completely disappear. There will always be branches in which the machine cannot compete successfully with hand labor or cannot accomplish what the latter can. The problematical small industry, however, will still remain "as islands in the ocean of great social business."

"In this as in every other relation, the greatest diversity and possibility of change will rule. Nothing is more false than to represent the socialist society as a simple, rigid mechanism whose wheels, when once set in motion, run on continuously in the same manner."

"The most manifold forms of property in the means of production—national, municipal, cooperatives of consumption and production, and private can exist beside each other in a socialist society—the most diverse forms of industrial organization, bureaucratic, trade union, cooperative and individual; the most diverse forms of remuneration of labor, fixed wages, time wages, piece wages, participation in the economies in raw material, machinery, etc., participation in the results of intensive labor; the most diverse forms of the circulation of products, like contracts by purchase from the warehouses of the state, from municipalities, from producers themselves, etc. The same manifold character of economic mechanism that exists today is possible in a socialist society. Only the hunting and the hunting, the struggling and resisting, the annihilated and being annihilated of the present competitive struggle are excluded and therewith the contrast between exploiter and exploited."

Intellectual Production Under Socialism
Finally, Kautsky takes up the ques-

tion of intellectual production under socialism. The general educational system and the system of scientific research, requiring, as they do, an immense volume of capital, will be largely social in their nature. The least that a proletarian regime can do is to adjust the educational system that "each genius will have within his reach all the knowledge that the social educational system has at its disposal." It will free scientists and educators from the present class domination by the capitalist class which so demoralizes science. The intellectual worker will breathe more easily.

In painting and sculpture, requiring individual production, there will be much private effort. "Just as little as the needle and thimble, will brush and palette, or ink and pen belong to these means of production which must under all conditions be socialized." The number and artistic quality of public buildings will greatly increase instead of accumulating statues and pictures that will be thrown into a great impersonal market whence they finally find a place utterly unknown to the artist and are used for wholly unthought-of purposes, the artist will work together with the architect as was the case in the Golden Age of art in Athens under Pericles and in the Italian Renaissance. One art will support and raise the other and artistic labor will have a definite social aim so that its products, its surroundings and its public will not be dependent on chance." On the other hand the necessity of producing artistic works for sale as commodities will cease.

Intellectual production will flourish as a result of the increased leisure on the part of the working class. "It is by no means fantastic to conclude that a doubling of the wages and a reduction of labor time to half of the present one is possible at once, and technical science is already sufficiently advanced to expect rapid progress in that field."

Free Unions and Organs of Opinion

At present a third group of intellectual workers, writers for newspapers and magazines, actors, etc., are mercilessly exploited by big capitalists' concerns. Such exploitation will cease under a proletarian regime. It has been argued that the substitution of state ownership of organs of opinion would mean intellectual stagnation. Socialists, however, do not propose centralization of these organs of opinion in the hands of the State. There will be much municipal control. "Through these alone all uniformity and every domination of the intellectual life by capital power is excluded."

As another substitute for capitalist industry there will also be found "free unions" which will serve art and science and the public life and advance production in these spheres in the most diverse ways or undertake them directly as even today we have countless unions which bring out

plays, publish newspapers, purchase artistic works, publish writings, fit out scientific expeditions, etc. The shorter hours of labor in material production and the higher the wages the more will these free unions be favored. "Freedom of education and of scientific investigation from the fetters of capitalist dominion; freedom of the in-

Critical Cruisings

(Continued from page 10)

of the proletariat only hinders and retards. "We'll have none of it" is his cry.

"All that is necessary to know is whether the general strike contains everything which the socialist doctrine expects of the revolutionary proletariat."

Further, in "Reflections on Violence," he adds:

"Thanks to these men, we know that the general strike is indeed what I have said: the myth in which socialism is wholly comprised, i. e., a body of images capable of invoking instinctively all the sentiments which correspond to the different manifestations of the war undertaken by socialism against modern society. Strikes have engendered in the proletariat the noblest, deepest, and most moving sentiments that they possess; the general strike groups them all in a coordinated picture, and, by bringing them together, gives to each one of them its maximum intensity; appealing to their painful memories of particular conflicts, it colors with an intense life all the details of the composition presented to consciousness. We thus obtain that intuition of socialism which language cannot give us with perfect clearness—and we obtain it as a whole, perceived instantaneously."

Intuition Against Logic

In other words, Sorel, in line with Bergson, adopts intuition instead of logic, impulse instead of reason, as his weapon in the social struggle. The decentralizing tendency of Syndicalism, too, reflects the same Bergsonian attitude in its revision against the logical doctrine of centralization that dominates Socialist thought.

With Melong and Bertrand Russell, Mr. Scott is less astute in his interpretation. In the stand of Melong and Russell toward the problem of the outness of things—the question of the basis of the same destructive philosophy that is embodied in the theory of Sorel's Syndicalism. In Russell's realism, for example, we discover an absence of construction and a denial of order. The realism of both Melong and Russell, in fact, argues Mr. Scott, "is by its nature a breaker-up of the constructive rational order." In their advocacy of an illogical and irrational "out-there," the realism of both leads

dividual from the oppression of exclusive, exhaustive physical labor; displacement of the capitalist industry in the intellectual production of society by the free unions—along this road proceeds the tendency of the proletarian regime in the sphere of intellectual production."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

to a social philosophy of a disintegrative character that quickly turns with favor to syndicalism. Mr. Russell's avowed sympathy with Syndicalism (Principles of Social Reconstruction) is traced to this fundamental source. Russell's exaltation of impulse over desire:

"Impulse is at the basis of our activity much more than desire. . . . 'Direct impulse is what moves us, and the desires we think we have are a mere garment for the impulse. . . ."

Mr. Scott contends is expressive of the same attitude as is embodied in Bergson's theory of intuition. It is the superiority of impulse over desire, of emotion over intellect, that the author notes as the underlying similarity not only in the philosophy of Bergson, Russell and Melong, but also in the doctrines of Sorel and the tenets of Syndicalism.

The eagerness for violence on the part of Sorel unfortunately frightens Mr. Scott into an entire fear and repudiation of the new psychology. In lamenting and attacking Mr. Russell's recognition of impulse as more important than desire, and conjoining it with the intuitionism of Bergson, Mr. Scott is guilty of an atrocious misinterpretation of fact. Bergson's definition of intuition is used as an annihilation of science; Russell's defense of impulse is used as a method of science. If impulse dominates, then science must be employed, argues Mr. Russell, to study our impulses, their origins, extensions and demands, so that a rational order can be constructed for their expression. Bergson will allow no sacrilegious science to modify his sacrosanct intuitionism. The attitudes of the two are antithetical and not similar.

Freud and Jones today are as sweeping as Russell in elevating impulse over reason. In truth, the whole Marxian theory, which endeavors to explain the ideas of classes as due to social situations, attests the superiority of desire over logic. But Freud and the Marxians use this knowledge to aid their science and not deny it.

In this way Mr. Scott has failed to make out of his thesis the convincing document that his preface promised. Yet the attempt is important because singular. The provocative nature of the contents should certainly inspire response and controversy.

"Governor Minturn," M. H. Hedges' Novel Will Be Continued in the New Leader Next Week.

Who Lost The War?

THE Kaiser, of course. Oh, forget it. Billy saved some three hundred millions out of the debacle and if you call a guy like that a loser you're talking through your hat.

Well, autocracy then.

Autocracy nothing. Look at Mussolini and Rivera and the crop of other autocrats and dictators that have been hatched out since the war.

But, Adam, didn't militarism lose out?

Rats. The only difference I can see is that Mars is swallowing pounds where he used to swallow marks. Yep, it takes 20 marks to make a pound.

Well, then who lost the war?

Labor lost it, Brother—Labor, and nobody else.

German labor is paying the war in longer hours, decreased wages and a standard of living that is but a few notches above starvation.

English labor is paying for the war in strikes, lockouts, unemployment and shrinking bellies.

Italian labor is paying for the war by working harder, longer and for less than it ever did before.

Look where you will and in every country, victorious or defeated, the burden of the great slaughter has been shifted on the shoulders of labor.

Even in the United States, the country least affected by the world war, the position of labor has become worse, as is clearly shown by the shrinkage in the membership of trades unions.

For a century preceding the outbreak of the war, there had been a steady improvement in the condition of labor in every modern country. Slowly but surely labor was coming into its own. Even the ruling classes had come to realize that the growth of unions, co-operatives and the political power of labor would ultimately result in the final victory of labor and their only efforts were directed toward postponing the inevitable and as long as possible.

With the signing of the armistice between the warring capitalists came the declaration of war against labor and this war has lasted with unabated fury ever since.

Up to 1914 Labor was on the offensive, here and over there. Since 1915 it has been on the defensive everywhere. The struggle against the open shop drive was a defensive war pure and simple, and had it not been for the lucky shopmen's strike, which saved the miners, the strongest and most militant division of American labor, this struggle might well have become a debacle of the first magnitude.

Recently the British parliament passed a law increasing the hours of the English miners from seven to eight. Mussolini also presented the Italian workers with an additional hour per day and it was only by the most heroic effort of the organized workers of Germany that a legal lengthening of the workday on railroads was frustrated.

When we remember that up to 1914 legislation for the protection of labor was all in the direction of shorter working days in these countries these recent enactments speak volumes in regard to the precarious position of European labor.

A sorrowful-funny illustration of how dearly the bosses love their native labor and how anxious they are to make their respective game preserves fit for heroes to live in, is contained in the following taken from the *Literary Digest* of August 14:

"The coal stocks at the pit-heads in Germany which used to grow larger from month to month have diminished since the beginning of the English coal strike by about 2,000,000 tons or 23 percent. At the same time the monthly output was increased in June by 900,000 tons. The considerable reduction of the coal stocks (primarily of hard steam coal) is exclusively the result of greater exports; in May they showed an increase of 750,000 tons, while the figures for June, still unpublished, will probably surpass the May exports by another 900,000 tons. Anthracite and gas-coal are so scarce at present that the new orders can not be executed before the middle of August."

So here we stand. The British capitalists are buying "Hun" coal to break the strike of their own miners. The German miners, who, in the days before the great slaughter, sent millions of marks to their English brothers in support of strikes like the present, are now virtually engaged in breaking the coal strike.

During the American Civil War, someone coined the phrase: "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight," which, by the way, is but a variation of the old world saying: "When nobles war the commoners take the beating," and, verily, I say to you, no greater truth has ever been uttered.

So, if you fellows listen to Adam you take the palaver of the patriots not only with a grain of sand, but with a whole sand bank. When the lion lies down with the lamb it is usually with the lamb on the inside of the lion and this is exactly what happened to labor when it went into partnership with the capitalists "to make the world fit for heroes to live in."

The capitalists got the hero medals and the countries—and we got the fits.

Cheer Up

Here is good news for that portion of the proletariat which is looking for a permanent vacation.

According to reports from Munich, Germany, an automatic loom is soon to be thrown on the market and promises to spell the end of the mechanical weaving apparatus and incidentally the few hands which are still attending aforesaid mechanism.

The latest invention dispenses with the weaver's shuttle. The thread needed for a single day's weaving is held by four spools, which automatically unravel into the warp and woof of the new-born cloth. The entire mechanism, made of iron, weighs about 250 pounds and is equally suitable for weaving cotton, wool, jute, linen, flax and silk.

Among the advantages of this machine are its capacity for working day and night, the safeguarding of the threads, the minimum requirements for energy, protection against accidents, and the lack of necessity for laborers.

Even unskilled workers can manipulate the appliance, which has just been installed in several large German industries.

My, oh my! What a glorious world this will be when all the work is done by automatic machines, and all the automatic machines are made by automatic machines—and our victorious capitalists have nothing to do but find purchasers for their automatically produced goods among the automatically dumb brutes whom the machines put automatically on the bum.

Adam Coaldigger.

Recently a New York journalist broadcast from a radio station his profound affection for Abraham Lincoln and his ideals, asserting that he believed Lincoln to be the greatest man of all time and that men could not do better than to take him for a model. His parting message was that he was going abroad to personally meet "that great Italian statesman, Mussolini." Can you beat it?

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N. Y. Judges in New Attack On Labor Picketing Right; The Mayor Thinks It Over

The Field of Labor

THE "abstract, impartial law" after all does keep up with sociological and economic advances, even if it is a generation or two behind. Thus, picketing which originally was discovered to be outrageously illegal, is now countenanced by most jurists, when it is peaceable and when the number of pickets is limited. Custom and the economic strength of labor have brought about that much of concessions to the workers.

Now, come two recent decisions in New York courts which declare picketing for organizing purposes in the absence of a strike illegal. Mr. Justice Proskauer in *Bolivian Panama Hat Company v. Finkelstein* (215 N. Y. Supp., 899) and Mr. Justice Gibbs in *Cushman's Sons, Inc. v. Amalgamated Food Workers, Bakers' Local No. 164, et al.* (215 N. Y. Supp., 401, 127 Misc., 152) have both stated that to picket and distribute literature with the purpose of dissuading customers and non-union employers from having dealings with the companies distasteful to the union are illegal.

Said Mr. Justice Gibbs: "It is a cardinal principle that an employer may conduct his business as he sees fit, so long as he does not infringe upon the legal rights of others. Union and non-union shops stand with their feet on the same level in the eyes of the law. Coercive methods, smacking of intimidation and compulsion, whether employed by union or non-union agencies, are equally repugnant to the spirit of our institutions. The plaintiff would suffer irreparable loss if the defendants were permitted to continue to use the methods employed by them and of which the plaintiff complains."

Which shows what dialectics can accomplish. An employer may do as he pleases, if he does not infringe upon the legal rights of others. But the only legal rights involved in this case are those of picketing. How can the Justice make the supposition that picketing in the absence of a strike is not a legal right and use that as an argument to prove that picketing under such conditions is illegal? He is assuming the conclusion that he is trying to resist in order to reach that conclusion. Then, the raising of the figure of speech of shops standing on "their feet on the same level in the eyes of the law," depends on what is the law—which is the whole crux of the matter. And as for what smacks of "intimidation and compulsion" and what is repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, that is entirely a matter of taste. The social views of the judge in question decides that. Finally if organizing by picketing in the absence of a strike results in "irreparable loss" and should, therefore, be restrained, then effective organizing without picketing is just as injurious and, hence, illegal. Where the line is to be drawn hinges entirely on who the judge is and what is the political pressure exerted by the economic groups involved. Arguing from "legal rights" and "the spirit of the law" is sheer nonsense.

A LITTLE COURAGE, PLEASE!

Labor leaders of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council have been bemoaning the faithlessness of the Walker Administration in not only not giving them a square deal after their campaign efforts in behalf of

Tammany but even in not granting them an adequate hearing.

THE NEW LEADER has pointed out on several occasions how failure of the city authorities to pay the prevailing rate of wages and to require contractors on public works to do so, has started a discontent in the last three months that has almost bordered on rebellion. Yet at the July meeting of the Central Trades, when the prevailing rate of wages was made the special order of the day, the officials pussy-footed and buried the matter in the Executive Committee after spending all but the last five minutes of the session listening to speeches of visitors dealing with entirely different subjects. At the August meeting last week the question was not resurrected.

In contrast to this is the action of the Building Trades Council. On March 10, 1926, they passed a resolution condemning the city administration for violating its "pledges" to organized labor. That was all. They did not even make their action public. But a little birdie whispered the news to Mayor Walker and last week they were invited to a conference with him. Mind you they did not ask for it themselves. After a three hour discussion the Mayor promised to see to it that some provisions were inserted in the forthcoming city budget to grant the prevailing rate of wages to city employees and to notify contractors, particularly on subways, that their bids would have to be based on the premise that the state law, requiring the payment of the prevailing rate on public works, would be enforced. It was also decided to take action to induce the state legislature to modify the existing provision with reference to penalties in order to facilitate the enforcement of the law, so that disobedient contractors would be compelled to comply with the legal requirements or forfeit their deposits.

Which all goes to show that a little determination and fearlessness on the part of organized labor can go a long way.

BIG SIX'S BIG VICTORY

New York Typographical Union, Big Six, has won another victory. The new Leader reported last week how the negotiations between the union and the Publishers' Association had gone up a tree. The workers had demanded the seven-hour day and an increase of six dollars per week. The employers had replied that they could not consider any reduction of hours at all and that a wage rise would have to be accompanied by "compensatory concessions." By the latter they meant the elimination of the resetting of bogs, the practice of setting up again within four days all mats and type that had been borrowed from or exchanged with other offices. The publishers also demanded that no wage changes be retroactive. Their proposal for a six dollar increase with the abolition of the resetting of bogs was turned down by a secret vote of the membership of Big Six of 1290 to 7. This showed the owners that the union was prepared to fight. They backed down and granted wage increases, retroactive to July 1, 1926, amounting to five dollars per week, three dollars at once for one year and one dollar in each of the two following years of the agreement. Nothing was said about bogs. This coming Sunday, August 29, 1926, the union members will vote on the new agreement. They will probably ratify it. L. S.

The Story of The Typographical Union

A Record of Struggle and Progress

By Louis Silverstein

III. The Fruits of Centralization (1889-1926)

AFTER many years of agitation the constitution of 1888 at last centralized the activities of the International Typographical Union. For the first time salaries were paid to full-time officers, permanent headquarters were established at Indianapolis, Ind., a defense fund, consisting of 60 per cent of the per capita tax was set up with ultimate authority for calling a strike vested in the newly-created executive council, consisting of the president, three vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and, at that time, district organizers. Essentially that has been the organization of the union since.

The danger of tyrannical control that lurked in too much centralization was apparent at the start and, therefore, important innovations were made in 1889 and 1896. In the former year a referendum vote of the membership was made compulsory in order to legalize all proposed constitutional amendments and laws involving taxation. In the latter the direct popular election of international officers was substituted for the convention method. Ironically enough, President William B. Prescott, who was one of the most earnest advocates of the reform, was the first to go down to defeat in 1898 through the new procedure.

Meeting Industrial Advances

The International Typographical Union has always been cited as the classical example of a union that has adjusted itself to changing industrial conditions. When the invention of new processes created new craftsmen, it was quick to organize these unorganized. Thus, in turn, the stereotypers, the pressmen, the bookbinders, bindery girls, press feeders, typefounders, newspaper writers, mailables and web press helpers were all taken into the International. In short, the International Typographical Union was an industrial union. But the contagion of craft unionism in the American labor movement was not to be downed, even if certain vice-presidencies were assigned to specific crafts. The first to go were the pressmen. In 1889 they formed the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. In 1898 a trade district union was created to be composed of the stereotypers and electrotypers' unions, which would have complete autonomy over the internal affairs of their craft. But the Typographical Union saw the trend of the times and instead of embarking upon a bitter craft war assisted in the formation of the new unions. Thus, in addition to the press, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the Photo-Engravers' International Union and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union were established. These four in conjunction with the parent typographical union have founded the Allied Printing Trades Council with the especial purpose of promoting the use of the Allied Printing Trades Union Label, which is seen practically everywhere on printed matter. Were the other printing crafts associated with this Council the latter would virtually constitute the Printing Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. As it is there is but the nucleus of one. Partially to make up for these defections, the once powerful German-American Typographical Union, consisting of the German printers, united with the International Typographical Union in 1893. They were assigned the fourth vice-presidency. At present the only other craft that is so represented is the mailers. The third vice-president is selected from among them.

The greatest achievement of the International Typographical Union, however, does not lie in the adjustment of these craft differences, although that is not to be belittled. The most marvelous accomplishment of all was the mastery of the new typesetting machines instead of being vanquished by them. When the new inventions were placed on the market in the 'eighties, there were many printers, proud of their skill at setting type by hand, that were prone to resist the introduction of new devices. Had their policy prevailed, it is doubtful whether the Typographical Union would have survived the onslaughts of industrial advances. It might have declined as the Cigar Makers' Union has done. Instead, the I. T. U. made the new machines serve its purposes, an example which progressive unions, such as the Amalgamated Clothing

Denver convention passed a law requiring that, "where typesetting machines are used, practical printers only shall be employed to operate them, and subordinate unions are instructed to regulate the scale of wages on such machines." This far-sighted policy enabled the International Typographical Union not only to weather one of the most startling industrial revolutions, but also to capitalize its beneficial consequences by demanding shorter hours and higher pay.

Winning the Eight-Hour Day

We have seen in the previous installment how the nine-hour movement of 1887 almost wrecked the Typographical Union, and how the situation was saved by the illegal action of the executive council in ordering an assessment of one dollar per member. Several cities were victorious in the struggle, and in subsequent years others joined their ranks. Referendum votes on the proposal to levy an assessment to carry on the nine-hour fight resulted in majority votes being cast in its favor, but since the averted disaster of 1887, it had been the rule to consider the nine-hour campaign as automatically involving a strike, and, therefore, requiring a three-fourths vote. The gains made in various localities soon made the nine-hour day almost customary in the industry, and in 1898 the United Typothetae of America, the employers' organization, and the Typographical, Bookbinders and Pressmen's Unions agreed to establish the nine and one-half hour day for a year, beginning November 21, of that year, and nine hours thereafter.

By this time the agitation for the eight-hour day was well under way. The Typographical Union had, indeed, back in 1866, taken a stand in favor of establishing that working day, but at that time ten and twelve hours constituted the normal printer's day and the suggestion was dropped. With the opening of the twentieth century the proposal was taken up with great seriousness. In several places the commercial print shops had in fact won the eight-hour day, but the United Typothetae were getting ready for the fray. The employers claimed that to grant the demand would drive them out of business. At the St. Louis Convention of 1904, the Typographical Union set New Year's Day, 1906, as the inauguration of the eight-hour day. The master printers threatened a war to the finish and, then, suddenly in August, 1905, began to lock-out union printers, first in Detroit, then in San Antonio, and finally in Chicago. It seemed to be the strategy of the employers to divide the workers' forces. The Union had no alternative. The general strike was called immediately. The battle for the eight-hour day began four months ahead of the scheduled date—but then that was war.

The sudden precipitation of the struggle by the offensive of the United Typothetae, backed up by the open shop interests of the country, found the union unprepared financially. To appeal to the membership in the usual way for funds was to lose time and flirt with defeat. The American Federation of Labor came to the rescue. Its Executive Council levied an assessment of four cents per member upon every affiliated national and international union. Meanwhile, the Typographical members voted overwhelmingly in favor of a fifty-cent assessment. This was followed by a second assessment of ten percent on earnings. The Typothetae saw that the union was in dead earnest. Between a million and a half and two million dollars were spent within a year. As the Colorado Springs convention of October, 1906, approached, the delegates looked anxiously forward to meet their fellows. There, as President Lynch ended his address to the convention, a huge electric banner, bearing the words "Eight Hours," slowly descended upon the stage. The silence of the audience was broken. Pandemonium broke forth. The orchestra took up the strains of "America." The pent-up emotions of the last few months found expression in tears and shouts. Everybody knew that the eight-hour day was won—not everywhere—but that it was just a matter of putting on the finishing touches.

The next struggle to shorten the hours of work is of more recent date. Workers, have studied. In 1889 the

forty-four hour week in the commercial printing shops. In 1919 upon the initiative of the employers there was formed the International Joint Conference Council consisting of the unions in the Allied Printing Trades Council and the following groups of employers: The Closed Shop Branch of the United Typothetae, the Printers' League of America and the International Association of Employing Stereotypers and Electrotypers. The aim of this new organization was to unify relations between capital and labor in the trade.

As might have happened in a fairy tale, the employees were asked what proposals they had to offer. They suggested the forty-four hour week. The employers agreed to this in principle, but were shy in inaugurating the change immediately. They suggested an adjustment period of five years, but finally compromised on two. The unanimous decision was to set May 1, 1921, as the beginning of the new scheme of things.

All might have been well had not the close of the World War saw the launching of the open-shop drive. The depression of 1920-21 gave the capitalists an advantage. The printing trades proved no exception. In fact a blow at the unions there would strike at one of the advance guards of the American labor movement.

A movement not only to abrogate the action of the Joint Conference Council got under way, but also a plan to increase the number of hours to fifty-four. On May 1, 1921, the date fixed for the carrying out of the agreement made two years earlier, only a few important cities, among them New York and Chicago, found it unnecessary to strike. Everywhere a bitter battle ensued. Strike assessments were levied over a period of three years. Seventeen million dollars were expended, but in the end the employers bowed to the inevitable. The forty-four week in the book and job trade became an established fact.

Model Beneficiary Features

The Typographical Union, however, has shown itself as adept at negotiations as at battling. In principle, it has favored arbitration, wherever possible. It discovered very early in its history that frequent resort to strikes was not a test of militancy, but an indication of lack of restraint. Its arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was for years an object of admiration. It was drawn up in 1900 and agreed to by referendum vote the following year. It was renewed in 1906 and again in 1912 for a ten-year period. But the refusal of the Typographical Union to arbitrate any of its general laws led to a discarding of the arrangement in 1922. Since then, nevertheless, arbitration has been the general rule in the newspaper trade. No one will deny that it has brought innumerable gains to the union.

In spite of these strictly trade union activities of the International Typographical Union, it has not neglected its beneficiary features. It has struck a happy balance between the two functions. The Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, dedicated in 1902, is a model institution. It is worth in excess of \$3,000,000 today. It was started with an initial donation of \$10,000 by two wealthy business men of Philadelphia, George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, to which union members made additional contributions. There were no strings tied to the original gift.

The insurance and pension systems of the union are among the best of their kind. After an earlier plan of optional insurance, established in 1886, had failed within two years, a new scheme was adopted in 1891. It provided for a \$50 death payment, which was subsequently increased to \$75. In 1911 the present graduated mortality benefit plan was established. With changes made since, the scheme today provides for payments of \$75 for those who have been members in good standing for one year to \$500 for those with a continuous membership of fifteen years.

Then, too, in the midst of the depression accompanying the panic of 1907 a pension plan was adopted. It was an effort to be loyal to those old printers who had sacrificed their all in the eight-hour day fight. The original amount of pension was fixed at \$4 weekly for those members above the age of sixty with a continuous membership of twenty years. Today the rate is \$8. Members are assessed three-fourths of 1 per cent of their earnings to provide the million dollars paid out annually to some two and a half thousand pensioners.

The record of the International Typographical Union is a glorious one. It can fight, but also it can wage peace.

Next Week: The Story of Local Big 6 of New York City

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German Unions Gained Despite Hard Times; Chinese Make Progress

Labor Doings Abroad

DESPITE the fact that the economic crisis, with its accompanying increases in unemployment, checked the recovery of the German General Federation of Labor begun early last year, the net gain for 1925 was 155,644 members, bringing the total on December 31 last up to 4,182,511. The number of affiliated national unions dropped from forty-one to forty during 1925, the Society of Chorus Singers, with 3,457 members, having transferred from the Federation of Labor to the Federation of Clerical Employees, an associated organization, with about 400,000 members.

The financial condition of the Federation of Labor is improving, according to a report in the *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, the official organ. The receipts last year totaled 147,526,701 marks (worth 23.8 cents each), against 97,037,600 marks in 1924. Total expenditures were 125,874,093 marks, of which 33,042,727 went for welfare work, an increase of 22,698,116 over the previous year. Strikes and lockouts took 29,656,960 marks, a gain of 12,971,024 over 1924.

The union making the biggest gain in 1925 was the Metal Workers, which clinched its position as the leading union in Germany, by increasing its membership from 710,934 to 764,609. The smallest national union is the Film Workers, with only 1,273 members, compared with 3,581 in 1924.

At the national convention of the Metal Workers' Union, held in Bremen the first week of August, a resolution was adopted re-affirming the union's contention that if the Russian Metal Workers' Union wanted to effect international unity it should accept the rules of the Metal Workers' International and apply for admission. Confidence of the delegates in the management of the organization was expressed by the re-election of Dismann, Brandes and Reichel as national chairmen. The Communist opposition had only twenty-eight delegates out of a total of 187, so it was unable to make much trouble.

CHINESE LABOR UNIONS ARE GROWING RAPIDLY

During the four years that elapsed between the meeting held in Canton in May, 1922, at which the foundations of the Chinese Federation of Labor were laid, and the convention of that organization held in the same city from May 1 to 12, this year, the membership of the affiliated unions rose from 200,000 to 1,240,000. The gains in the year preceding the last convention amounted to about 700,000 members.

The 400 delegates to the Canton meeting represented unions in nineteen provinces, but naturally the bulk of the membership is in Canton and the adjoining territory, as in that part of China the workers are more advanced, both politically and industrially. All sorts of matters concerning the welfare of the working people were discussed by the Canton convention. The resolution on the right of association and working conditions adopted by the delegates is given as follows in International Labor Information, published by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations:

"Workers should enjoy freedom of association and combination and of the press."

"Workers should have the right to strike, but, under the Republican Government, disputes may be submitted to conciliation procedure under the direction of the public authorities or the interested parties."

"Workers' organizations should have the right to conclude collective agreements with employers."

"Workers should be free to join a trade union."

"The working day should be limited, in principle, to eight hours or less where unhealthy processes are concerned."

"Sunday rest and public holidays should be compulsory, and should not affect the payment of full wages."

"Work done outside normal hours of work should require the consent of the trade unions."

"Overtime should be paid for at double rates."

"The employment of children under 13 years should be prohibited, as well as the employment of young persons under 16 years in dangerous or unhealthy processes."

"Women employed in heavy work should be entitled to eight weeks' consecutive holiday on full pay before and after childbirth, and those employed on light work, to six weeks' holiday. Rest periods for the purpose of nursing their children should be granted to women during working hours."

"Night work should, in principle, be forbidden for women and children."

"Workers should be paid a living wage, the non-payment of which should involve the intervention of the Government, which shall be authorized to order an increase of wages."

"Wages should be paid in legal tender, and neither partially nor wholly in kind."

"A Labor Office should be set up, with the collaboration of the workers, to study labor questions."

"The Government should institute social insurance for the workers, contributions to which should be paid by the employers and the Treasury."

"Continuation education institutions should be created for the benefit of workers of both sexes."

"The National Union of Chinese Trade Unions should be represented when labor legislation is drawn up."

"That the Chinese unions will continue to flourish in Southern China, together with the extension of the range of power of the progressive Canton Government and its allies, is taken for granted. If the Republican armies should be seriously defeated by the allied forces of the Northern reactionary chiefs, Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin, and forced to confine their activities to the Canton district, it would be a setback for the young Chinese labor movement, as well as for Chinese political progress."

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The New Leader Mail Bag

Sinclair Replies to Mencken

Aug. 16, 1926.

Editor, The New Leader:

I am writing a novel and haven't much time to fool with Mencken, but I enclose a copy of a note to him, Upton Sinclair.

Pasadena, Calif.

H. L. Mencken,

Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mencken:

Several indignant correspondents have sent me your column on the gullibility of Socialists, with myself as gull leader. My dear fellow, you are the most gullible man I know. You accept more capitalist nonsense and reject more new truth than anybody in the country, of prominence. It is quite true that there are foolish people who conclude that something is right because it is new, but they are not a particle more foolish than the people who make it their principle of thought that something is wrong because it is new. You think that you are being hard-bolled and scientific when you reject things that you know nothing about. But the fact is that you are following a custom as old as the human mob.

I am not going to try to argue about Socialism with you because it is too big a subject, and your beliefs about it are conditioned by your environment, which includes vicious newspapers, like the Chicago Tribune, which publish your stuff. But let us take the case of fasting, which is comparatively simple. What do you really know about fasting? Did you ever take a fast? Did you ever take the trouble to talk with a single person who has taken a fast? Have you studied any of the researches made in some of our leading scientific laboratories, which have substantiated almost all the claims I ever made for fasting as a cure of disease? I will bet my hat you never did any of these things. The idea of fasting to cure catarrh strikes you as funny, and therefore, you put yourself in the classification with my poor old father (long since deceased) who used to think that the idea of microbes as the cause of disease was the most comical thing in the whole world.

But what did I do about fasting? First, I took a number of fasts, twenty or thirty in the course of the past seventeen years. Second, I visited institutions where hundreds of people were fasting, and spent a couple of months watching their cases. Then I published magazine articles and books, which brought me literally thousands of letters from people who tried the experiment and reported the results. And now I have seen the research laboratories make tests of the most elab-

orate and precise character, demonstrating the assertions I made. Have you ever heard anything about the researches of the Carnegie Institute as to the effects of fasting on diabetes? A year or two ago I found in the "Journal of Metabolic Research," an account of a most elaborate series of experiments carried on in the Hull Laboratories of the University of Chicago, in which both dogs and humans underwent thirty and forty-day fasts with minute tests of all the bodily functions several times every day. The conclusion was that fasting increased the metabolic rate five or six per cent. And inasmuch as decrease in the metabolic rate is a phenomenon of old age, it follows that the effect of fasting is rejuvenation. But would you stop to examine a journal of metabolic research before you jeered at a Socialist for knowing that he has improved his own health by fasting? No, my dear fellow, because if you took that much trouble you would be less entertaining to the newspaper reading mob.

Upton Sinclair

Pasadena, Calif.

BALTIC SOCIALISTS FIX JOINT PROGRAM

A joint program for the Socialist Parties of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, embodying strenuous resistance to Fascist aggression and Communist disruption, as well as active work for the economic rapprochement of the Baltic States and Russia, was adopted by representatives of these parties at a conference held in Riga, June 19 and 20.

In addition to emphasizing the necessity for a practical economic and political alliance among the Baltic countries, including Finland, and the promotion of friendly relations between these nations and Russia, the conference served notice upon the League of Nations that the protests filed with that organization by a number of the former big land owners of the Baltic States against the land reform laws were based upon misstatements and that any intervention by the League in favor of the former landed nobility might provoke political and social struggles calculated to threaten the peaceful development of the nations in question. Ever since the big estates have been divided, to a large degree, among the landless peasants of the Baltic States, the old landowners, mostly ex-Germans, have been complaining that the reform laws were aimed at them as Germans, and not as proprietors, and consequently were unfair. That their protests will receive serious consideration by the Council of the League of Nations is unlikely.

With the steady gain in the political strength of the labor movement in the Baltic States recorded during the last year, the prospects for complete victory over the reactionaries in the not too distant future are counted bright.

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Local 1067, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria, 63 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1074. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

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LOCAL 495, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
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OFFICE: 501 EAST 101ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5074
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Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
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Day room and office, 100 East 65th Street, New York.
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CHAS. BARR, Treasurer
WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

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Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
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J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres.
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y
JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, JOSEPH LAMONTZ, Business Agents

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza-4100-5116. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 5141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Recording Secretary
Financial Secretary

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 67 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. MCGRATH, President.
WILLIAM McADAMS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

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Office 2035 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4973.
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M., at 243 East 84th Street
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FRED DELGAN, General Secretary.
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW, Business Agents

LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 996, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4655 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOHN E. JOHNSON, President. JAMES BURKE, Vice-President. GILBERT O. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.
JAMES MCGUIRE, Recording Secretary OTTO WASSIOL, Business Agent
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTER, Delegates.

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S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel
Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York.
Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby, Avenue, Brooklyn.
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.
Carpenters' Union 495 German Technicians & Draftsmen
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 2

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF LABOR

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Office at 231 East 14th St., N. Y.
ETURO GIOVANNETTI, General Secretary LEONARDO FRISINA, Organizer

CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 8th STREET
Phone: Orchard 950-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROSENBERG, Sec'y-Organizer.
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELER, 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 5th Street.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 8:30 P. M.
M. ABRAMSON, Chairman
N. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. C. W. & O. of N. A. 175 E. B'way. Orchard 5208
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL. GHABAL, President
L. KORN, Manager. S. JACOB, Sec'y.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3637
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FRIEDMAN, President
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 162 East 23rd Street
Sam Harris, President.
Murray Chilling, N. Ullman, Sec'y.
Vice-President. J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec'y & Treas.
Gus Levine, Business Agent.

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

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Phone Dry Dock 3360
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A m u s e m e n t s

D R A M A

T H E A T R E S

HUGH WAKEFIELD



will be featured in "Service for Two," Martin Flavin's new comedy, which opens at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday night.

Russian Revolution Film "Potemkin" in This City

AMERICAN motion picture producers of the daring kind, and even German film manufacturers who think they have put about all the realism into a film that is possible, still have something to learn from the Russians, whose picture, "Potemkin," a film of a Russian revolution, is in this country waiting only until a theatre can be secured for its showing.

"Potemkin" is the name of the armored cruiser in the former Imperial Russian fleet, which mutinied just previous to the Soviet Revolution. The sailors aboard the boat refused to eat the rotten meat provided them by the government. After mild objections on the part of the crew the surgeon examines the meat. It can be plainly seen that the food is infested with maggots. But upon order, even the surgeon pronounces it edible.

The scenes following are stark and cruel, almost as life. The complaining sailors are ordered shot and a squad of marines level their rifles at them. But do they fire? No; for like a match applied to tinder, mutiny flares up and the officers of the "Potemkin" are butchered.

There is no star in "Potemkin." Everybody, from the insignificant supernumerary up to the important characters, belong in the film. No one is touted over the other. In fact, it has been declared a picture way ahead of its time.

Whether it will be publicly shown in this country is problematical. It may be opposed by some on the grounds that it is nothing but propaganda in favor of the working masses and by others that it is too blood-curdling and vivid. The latter description is true of "Potemkin." There is nothing glossed over. All of the disgust and terror is faithfully projected.

The film was censored in Warsaw, Berlin and refused a showing in England. Only in Vienna, where the Socialists are in power, was the picture shown, giving crowded showings amid enthusiastic appreciation.

Winthrop Ames to Present John Galsworthy's "Escape"

John Galsworthy's latest play, "Escape," was announced for production here yesterday by Winthrop Ames. The play will probably open in November, following Mr. Ames' production of "White Wings," by Philip Barry. "Escape" opened last Thursday night in London. The author has been quoted in England as declaring that this is his last play.

The Drama of America

By Joseph T. Shipley

IV. Between Conflicts

The plays contained in the second volume of Montrose J. Moses' collection of "Representative Plays by American Dramatists" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) cover the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, which is marked by the growth of a nation geographically across a continent, financially into world repute, but not at all artistically. The only really great poet produced in those years—Poe, was an exotic growth, not of the soil homely. The drama, of all the literary arts, was least progressive.

The plays written, save for a very few, fall into two opposite types. There are those that pretend to literary merit, closet drama; these are worthless as acting plays. And there are those that are written only to be acted, quick preparations for the stage; these are worthless as literary products. All the drama of these fifty years, indeed, is of interest purely as history. Some of the plays are incited in the idle hours of a noted jurist, to bestow upon posterity the pleasant effluence of his gifted pen. Others—"acquaint the critic that the construction of Moll Pitcher occupied but two or three days"—are the hasty hashings of the hack. Copyright did not protect a character; if So-and-so's "Sam Patch" made a hit, someone else wrote a "Sam Patch, Lawyer," still another brought a "Sam Patch in France," and the favorite was carried as far as the public would bear him.

For the period was one of actors rather than of playwrights, and the stars were creators of types. The American came into his own as subject for dramatic study; play after play with little but growing subtlety portrayed the native son. "The Yankee type in literature became more subtle as the years advanced, and similar types for other localities began to arise. Lowell's 'Bigelow Papers,' Bret Harte's creations, and more refined cousins of the earlier attempts at delineation of American character." The line was begun that reaches down

to "Lulu Bett," "Hell Bent for Heaven," "The Show-Off," and the great variety of American studies of the stage today.

The other type of play that found frequent production was that which presented the aspirations of America's wealthier bourgeoisie—every rich person in the United States was a nouveau riche—to social prominence, their pretensions to social importance, and therefore their insistence on conventional propriety, on good form. Even the historical plays, of Brutus, the tyrannicide, or Sertorius, the patriot, or Torga, the usurer, stress the outward manifestation of the right, and the author of "Fashionable Follies" considers it necessary to state, in a footnote to one of the villain's remarks, that "this is not written by the author as a maxim of truth; but is intended as the false reasoning of a deluded imagination." But what is accepted in the early plays, and only in excess caught into stage villains, becomes later, especially in the hands of woman playwrights, subject for direct satire. Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion," and more particularly Mrs. Batesman's "Self," are full of local and immediate allusions and criticisms; society had developed sufficiently to give rise to question. The value of a wedding with a foreign title is already disputed; the contrast between city pretension and wealth, and homespun simplicity, begins to be stressed. Yet the interest in the type is so strong that these plays needed their Adam Trueman and their John Unit to ensure success. "Fashion," recently revived, proved entertaining; but satire is not deep enough in the drama of the period to hold today. One play, in more straightforward attack, was more successful and more influential than the body of these paler products; there are over a dozen acting versions extant of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." With the influence of this drama, we enter a new era.

LUDWIG SATZ



The talented star of the Yiddish stage will have the role of Potash in the new Woods production "Polish & Perlmutter, Detectives," opening Tuesday at the Ritz.

A Play for the Home Town Trade

George M. Cohan's "Home Towners" Offers a Good Picture of Main Street

MAIN STREET may now definitely be accepted as an American institution. George M. Cohan has written a play about it. "The Home Towners" is the play, and it seems to be assured of a goodly share of public patronage at the Hudson Theatre. It has the kind of raw, direct comedy that most audiences grow hilarious about; its climax is a rapid-fire and a forceful arraignment of Main street's traditional sordidness at which no city dweller will hesitate to vociferate his indignant approval.

"Vic" Arnold, successful broker, is about to be married. He summons his boyhood small-town chum, "the best fellow in the world," to be his best man. P. H. Bancroft, "three times sheriff of South Bend," who "made a good thing out of it," accordingly, comes along. But, after the first few drinks and exchange of salutes, the storm breaks. Bancroft mistrusts Arnold's fiancée. He fears she and her family are actuated by selfish interests, with a particular eye on Arnold's money. He feels he must speak out.

"Can I talk American?" the ex-sheriff asks.

"Sure; go ahead," Arnold replies.

There then proceeds a flow of "Americana," which, it appears, consists of an outburst of crude vulgarities. In this case it is aimed at painting the fiancée, whom Bancroft has never met, in the role of an adventuress. Arnold can stand it all until his "best friend" refers to the girl as a "saloon-keeper's daughter." That brings the break. To such a state has fallen the royalty of pre-Volstead days.

These few minutes of "plain American talking" are fairly indicative of Cohan's portrayal of Main Street's mind and make-up. The pictures are true enough. Yet, after Sinclair Lewis, Woodward and others of the school, we have a right to expect something more. There is no trace of humor and understanding concerning these folk. One might as well read the home-town paper's account of the Elk's weekly session. The picture would be equally pitiful, and no less interesting.

It is quite natural that in his superficial treatment of Main Street Cohan should fall altogether to see the resemblance to it in the Big Town. Eliminating playwrights and dramatic critics, are not city folk as glibly, as mistrustful and as narrow as the despised country fellow-American?

Bancroft is portrayed by Robert McWade in a manner that deserves nothing but admiration for his sterling abilities. Another excellent piece of acting is that of his wife by Georgia Caine, William Elliott, returning to the stage after an absence of several years, might make a good thing of it if he had something more important to do than standing around gaping while the curtains ring down.

Viennese Theatre Holds Its 125th Anniversary

THE birthplace of the most famous of the Viennese operettas, the Theater an der Wien, Vienna, has just celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The festive performances lasted several days, beginning with "The Circus Princess," by Palman, conducted by the composer. A review of the century-and-a-quarter's existence of the famous opera house was the chief attraction. This was opened with "The Magic Flute" overture, played by the Philharmonic Orchestra under Frank Schalk. Scenes of dramatic and musical developments in Vienna since Mozart's time followed. The review was in three sections, the second being composed of arias from operettas written before 1901. The third surveyed the development of the modern operetta, opening with the overture to "Eva" by Franz Lehár.

Managers' Offer Turned Down by Stage Union

Local 1 of the Theatrical Protective Union unanimously rejected the counter proposal submitted by the International Theatrical Managers' Association at its secret meeting held last Sunday at Bryant Hall, it was learned yesterday. Another general meeting of the union has been called for Friday at midnight, at the same place, to discuss any later developments.

Ralph W. Long, general manager for the Shuberts and Chairman of the Labor Committee for the managers, said yesterday that the union rejected the following proposals: An increase of 10 per cent for "grips," clearers and operators; an increase of 10 cents an hour for rehearsals; an increase of 25 cents a day for apprentices and a continuance of the present scale for all other employees.

At Monday's meeting of the union's negotiating committee and the committee for the managers the union requested that the theatrical managers submit a more substantial offer. There was another conference for Wednesday with schedules with the union's committee and the Labor Committee for the managers.

Samuel Goldfarb, president of the union, said there probably would be other meetings of the entire membership to hear the results of the negotiations which will be continued up to Labor Day, when the present agreement expires. Officers expressed the belief that an amicable agreement would soon be reached.

William B. Friedlander Has Three Plays Scheduled

William B. Friedlander, who is becoming an independent producer this season, announced yesterday that his first production, "The Shelf," would open at the Morosco Theatre on Monday night, Sept. 27. Mr. Friedlander also announced that he had signed Bennie Leonard, the lightweight champion, to act the role of a prizefighter in a later production, to be called "Cain and Mabel."

"The Shelf," which is the work of Dorrance Davis, will have Frances Starr in its leading role and Arthur Byron in the principal male role. After "The Shelf" Mr. Friedlander will produce "The Winged Messenger," the scenes of which are laid in France in the fourteenth century. It is by John Hunter Booth.

"The Winged Messenger," the settings and costumes of which have been designed by Woodman Thompson, will open here Oct. 3. Its cast will include Fritz Leiber, Arthur Hohl, Charles Richmond, H. Croker-King and others. "Cain and Mabel" will be a musical comedy based on a story by H. C. Witwer.

Alla Nazimova will return next season in "Katerina," by Leonid Andreyev, translated by Herman Bernstein. The play in original form was presented here by the Moscow Art Theatre. It was also produced in London lately.

KATHRYN REECE, SYBIL STERLING AND PAULA LANGLEN



In the Winthrop Ames production of "Iolanthe," Gilbert and Sullivan's charming and delightful musical satire now at the Plymouth Theatre.

Boothe, Gleason and Truex to Present Three Next Season

"The Challenge of Youth," a play by Ashley Miller, will be the first production of the season by the firm of Boothe, Gleason & Truex. It will go into rehearsal early next month. As their second offering the firm will stage "The Sweet Buy and Buy," by Louise Bascom Barrett and Helena Smith-Dayton and will later produce "Wings," by Ashley Miller and Zelda Sears.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE ADORABLE LIAR," by Roy Bryant and Harry Durant, opens at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre Monday, presented by Edgar Selwyn, with Dorothy Burgess in the title role. Others in the cast include Henry Stephenson, John Milner, Tom Wise, Eric Dressler, William E. Mack, Mary Horne Morrison, Nelly Neil and Beatrice Blinn.

"THE DONOVAN AFFAIR," a new play by Owen Davis, will be presented by Albert Lewis at the Fulton Theatre Monday night. Robert T. Haines and Phoebe Foster play the leading roles.

"SERVICE FOR TWO," a new comedy by Martin Flavin, opens Monday night at the Gaiety Theatre under the management of A. L. Erlanger. The cast includes Hugh Wakefield, Marion Coakley, Grace Griswold and Florence Fair.

TUESDAY

"POTASH & PERLMUTTER, DETECTIVES," a comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, will be presented by A. H. Woods Tuesday night at the Ritz Theatre, Ludwig Satz and Robert Leonard play the chief roles.

"SHE COULDN'T SAY NO," a farce by B. M. Kaye, featuring Florence Moore, will open at the Booth Theatre Tuesday night. Included in the cast are Ralph Kellard, Helen Spring, Frank Houston, Walter Jones, Chester Clute, Joseph Dalley, Louis Haines, John Regan and Paul Porter. A. E. and R. R. Riskin are the producers.

WEDNESDAY

"QUEEN HIGH," a musical comedy, will open at the Ambassador Theatre Wednesday night. The book is an adaptation by B. G. De Sylva and Laurence Schwab of Edward Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes," and the music is by Lewis E. Gensler. The featured members of the cast include Charles Ruggles, Frank McIntyre and Luella Gear.

THURSDAY

"IF I WAS RICH," a new comedy by William Anthony McGuire, will open next Thursday night at the Mansfield Theatre. The cast is headed by Joe Laurie, Jr., and includes Joseph Kilgour, Ruth Donnelly, Chas. Dow Clark and Mildred McLeod.

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POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY

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IOLANTHE

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

New Color Movie Film Perfected

A PROCESS for producing movies in natural colors without greater expense or more trouble than in black and white effects has been perfected by a German photo-chemist, Prof. Emil Wolf-Heide, who has labored many years on a theory which is a departure from the methods generally used.

With an ordinary camera and a monochromatic film specially treated by the Heide process, a film showing every shade of tone from the top to the bottom of the spectrum is obtained which can be projected with an ordinary projector.

Neither on the camera nor on the projector are screens or filters used. Color fringes, which are the bane of all systems where filters are used, are unknown in Prof. Heide's system. The films run double the ordinary speed, requiring thirty-two exposures per second instead of sixteen.

Prof. Heide has built a machine which automatically stains alternate frames of the negative film red and yellow. Each machine is capable of turning out 400 meters of film per hour with a total operation cost of one-tenth of a cent per meter.

After development, the same as that used for black and white negatives, ordinary prints are made which are tinted and toned according to another Heide process. All the operations are as simple as the work of tinting and toning now done in movie laboratories.

The results produced portray perfect coloring, even to a sharp definition between shades of the same colors near the short ray end of the spectrum.

A test film specially shown in Berlin covers a wide range of lighting conditions, both artificial and natural as well as in various colors, all of which were reproduced with remarkable accuracy.

Judging from the simplicity of the new method and the excellence of the results, the Heide method promises to solve the difficulties of this interesting and useful field of motion picture photography.

Experts such as Prof. Miethe of the Polytechnical University here herald the new process as one of the greatest advances in photo-chemical research in a decade.

Movie Operators Come to Understanding with Managers

Officials of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union yesterday stated that, following their agreement with the Vaudeville Managers' Association, covering 200 houses of the Keith, Loew, Proctor and Moss circuits, they are doing their utmost to bring about an agreement with 150 independent film houses in the city.

It was stated yesterday that the officials expect to learn by the end of this week whether or not there is to be a general strike in the 150 independent houses.

Paul Robeson to Star in Jim Tully's "Black Boy"

Horace Liveright begins rehearsals of "Black Boy" today. Paul Robeson, who created the leading role in Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun," will be the star of this comedy drama by Jim Tully (author of "Outside Looking In"), and Frank Dacey, author of "Peter Weston." James Light, director of the Provincetown Playhouse, will stage the new opus. Nicholas Yellenti designed the settings.

"Black Boy" will play out of town before coming to Broadway early in September.

Broadway Briefs

M. J. Nicholas will soon present "Black Velvet," a play by Willard Robertson, author of "The Sea Woman" and "Big Game." Mr. Nicholas also announces he will produce "Mistaken Mary" in New York in the fall.

Michael Kallieser, author and producer of "One Man's Woman," now at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, announces that this fall he will present a sister play to his current conundrum, called "Any Man's Woman."

The first play to be purchased out of the Yale dramatic workshop of Prof. Baker is "Chicago," by Maurine Watkins. The piece will be done by Sam H. Harris and Laura D. Wilk. About eighteen years ago the first play from Prof. Baker's workshop, then at Harvard, was purchased and produced here. The play was Edward Sheldon's "Salvation Nell."

Otis Skinner will return next season in a revival of "The Honor of the Family," his success of twenty years ago, which was originally produced by the Frohmans. The play was adapted by Paul Potter from a French script of

FRANK MCINTYRE



One of the chief players in "Queen High," the new musical comedy which will be ushered in next Wednesday night at the Ambassador Theatre.

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With

ROBERT WOOLSEY

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LAST WEEK OF SEASON
MOZART "JUPITER" SYMPHONY
Tchaikovsky—Debussy—Wagner
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager, Stadium Place
Prices 25c., 50c., \$1.00

Emile Fabre, based on Balzac's "La Rabouilleuse."

"A Woman Disputed Among Men" was placed in rehearsal Monday by A. H. Woods. Lowell Sherman will be starred, and the cast will include Ann Harding, Crane Wilbur and Louis Calhern.

Flora Sheffield has been engaged by William Harris, Jr., for "Sour Grapes," the comedy by Vincent Lawrence, starring Alice Brady. "Sour Grapes" opens at the Majestic, Brooklyn, next Monday evening, and a week later at the Longacre Theatre here.

"My Country" will be transferred on Labor Day from Chanin's Forty-sixth Street Theatre, where it is now playing, to the National. On that date Florence Reed in "The Shanghai Gesture" is scheduled to reopen at the former house.

The next venture of J. P. McEvoy, author of "Americana," will be an all-comedy revue, "Hallelujah, Get Hot," for which Covarrubias will do the settings and costumes.

Russell Janney's musical "The Vagabond King," now celebrating its first year at the Casino Theatre, will have two special companies this fall, one of which will open in Chicago Labor Day, the other opening in Pittsburgh September 27.

The Shubert Rivera Theatre will open Monday night with "Not Herbert."

"Broadway," the night life play by Philip Dunning and George Abbott, will be presented by Jed Harris and Crosby Gaige at the Broadhurst Theatre Thursday, September 16.

William Hodge will make his Broadway appearance in "The Judge's Husband" under the management of Lee Shubert the latter part of September after a brief tour.

Third International Split Heading Zinoviev For Discard

By Dr. Marc Slonim

PRAGUE.—One of the greatest advantages the opposition to the Stalin regime in Russia had until recently was its ability to utilize the machinery of the Third International, as well as its resources, because of the fact that Zinoviev, the leader of the opposition, stood at the head of the International. The act of indictment drawn up against the opposition elements by the Politbureau points out that the opposition had taken full advantage of the International. In return for the International's help in his own fight, Zinoviev sided with those foreign Communist parties of the International which proved useful to him in the opposition.

Following the death of Lenin, Zinoviev was regarded as his unquestionable heir. He had been his pupil and interpreter, he knew by heart every line that the master had written; and he laid claim to the position of party leader and theoretician. There was but one obstacle in his path, and that was Trotsky. And then Zinoviev, acting with his typical shortsightedness, failing to see the rising star of Stalin, launched a campaign against Trotsky.

Zinoviev vs. Stalin

This fight, as we know, ended with the elimination of Trotsky from the race; but after Trotsky had been sent to the Caucasus "for his health" it became known that the members of the Politbureau, who had none too much sympathy with the bragging and narrowly doctrinaire chief of the Third International, were by no means anxious to make Zinoviev the arbiter of destinies in the Russian Communist Party, and they even looked askance upon his doings as head of the International. From that time onward there has been raging the battle of Zinoviev, backed by Kamenov, against their erstwhile triumvirate colleague, Stalin.

Zinoviev hoped to gain his ends by increasing his international activities. A stubborn defender of "revolutionary" tactics for the Communist parties of Europe, Zinoviev became the main instigator and inspirer of all the sanguinary outbreaks that shook Germany, Bulgaria, Estonia and some other countries during 1923-1925. To support the extreme left tendencies and sentiments in the ranks of the European Communists was his obvious fetish, and it is due chiefly to Zinoviev that a most interesting schism has been going on in their ranks.

Called Russia Comprised

For the further the Russian Communists retreated from their original,

Communist Leader Forms New Group to Safeguard His Future; His Old Post Will Be Filled With Stalin Adherent

more they progressed toward compromising positions, and the more did they displease their foreign simon-pure brethren. The policy of Stalin and of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, asserted Zinoviev, had compromised the Russian party in the eyes of the European proletariat, and of the European Communists.

This was one of Zinoviev's constant complaints, and in his opposition to Stalin he would often cite the pronunciamentos of German, Italian, Bohemian and other Communists which upheld his own position.

With the knowledge and connivance of Zinoviev, those European Communist elements which objected to the policy of their Russian comrades made a secret compact among themselves shortly after the meeting of the fourth congress in Moscow. They formed an association which they christened the Fourth International, with headquarters at Vienna.

Complaints Abound

These extreme Communists complain that the Bolsheviks, who now govern Russia, are forced to conclude alliances and treaties with bourgeois governments, while the foreign Communist parties are engaged in a desperate fight against these very governments, who are in treaty relations with the Russian Bolsheviks. This is the first and worst self-contradiction complained of.

But there is another cause for complaint; at the same time that the Russian party is apparently turning its back more and more upon that same communism which that party itself had brought into the other countries, and while it is growing cool toward the idea of world revolution, it falls upon the shoulders of the foreign parties to make the preparations for that revolution and to keep the flame of the Communist movement alive in Europe and America. In brief, it is contended that the Russian apostates themselves are beginning to deny their own symbol of the faith, so that it falls to the lot of the disciples in other lands to preserve it in its pristine glory and immaculateness.

Task of Fourth International After the plenary meeting of the new International in March, definite steps were taken, with a view to gath-

ering the forces of the extreme-left Communists, and under the influence of Zinoviev one of the tasks of the Fourth International was proclaimed to be the "fight against the reactionary policy of the Russian Communist Party."

The prominent German Communist, Neumann, one of Stalin's enthusiastic adherents, who had attended the joint session of the Central Committee and Control Commission where Dzerzhinski was fatally stricken, gives the following characterization of the present state of affairs in the Communist International:

"There is a new, extremely bitter, well planned attack by nearly every section of the Communist International, particularly in Germany and Italy. It is the first serious attempt to combine on an international scale all opposition tendencies of the several sections, and all the left groups in the various countries, into one common, well planned, separately organized international opposition to the Third International."

"There is the use of the most extreme methods of disorganization, factional strife, violation of discipline, sabotage, undermining solidarity, etc."

The document here cited mentions also the names of many leading European Communists, beginning with Bordighi, of the German Communist Party in the beginning of August.

That this whole opposition in Europe is due to the instigation and organization of Zinoviev himself there can be no question. We cannot, therefore, speak merely of the troubles within the Russian party alone; for the first time in eight years we are now witnessing an officially admitted schism throughout the Communist International, affecting the Communist movement in Russia as well as throughout the world. Here lies the profound significance of what is happening today in Moscow. And, since we may confidently expect in future a still further aggravation of the quarrel, we have the right to state with a clear conscience that the hour is close at hand when the Third International will break in two.

Of late, Zinoviev has been leaving no stone unturned to strengthen the elements in Europe who are with him. This explains the whole attitude of the Communist International during the British strike, where Zinoviev met with a setback by Stalin. I know from an

absolutely unquestionable source that the aid of the British miners and the whole tactics of the Communist International during the strike were the work of Zinoviev alone, and that it met with the vigorous opposition of the Stalinite wing. Aid to the British strikers was to be one of the trump cards played by the chief of the International, but it was due precisely to the failure of this card that the Stalinites were encouraged to charge the strongholds of the opposition with such vigor.

Cheka Takes a Hand

There have been rumors in the press that this liquidation had something to do with the influence of Dzerzhinski, and this has brought forth that crop of stories about a violent death of the former chief of the Red Inquisition. There is not a word of truth in all this.

The activity of the opposition took on particular zeal after the plenary meeting of the International in March. It was at its height during the period from April to June. Lashevich's preparations for a mobilization of the opposition elements, his work in the Red of Italy, and ending with Massloff, Korsch and Ruth Fischer, of Germany. As for Massloff, he was thrown out

Army (there were persistent rumors that a coup d'état was contemplated, with the aid of army units devoted to Lashevich, Zinoviev and Trotsky), and the trips of Zinoviev's right-hand man, Bielenki, to South Russia had been brought to the attention of the Cheka at the end of June, with the result that the Control Commission immediately handed down a number of verdicts. Lashevich and his aids were thus condemned already prior to the July meetings of the party. For the week of July 13-20 there was called a joint session of the Central Committee of the party and the Control Commission (forming virtually a supreme tribunal, composed of 100 members).

Violent Clashes

It was at these sessions that violent clashes occurred between the opposition, which had just been subjected to a series of penalties, and the Stalinites. The occasion for the determined attack by the opposition was furnished by the results of the elections to the Soviets. In comparison with the 1924 results the number of Communists in the urban Soviets had been reduced by 24 per cent and in the rural districts by 35 to 40 per cent, and this when it is admitted that the peasants are show-

ing now an unprecedented interest in political matters.

These results were cited by the opposition in support of their contention that the policy of compromise is fatal, and they asserted that the time was near when Communist influence in Russia will amount to virtually nothing.

Besides, the quarrel over a "national" versus "international" policy became most bitter during the discussion of the International's tactics in British affairs. Stalin here stressed the point that the actions of Zinoviev and his comrades prevented Russia from getting German loans and establishing firm diplomatic and trade relations with the rest of the world. In addition to all this, the Zinoviev faction had presented to these organs a number of "theses" that had not yet been published anywhere and which caused violent clashes.

A Tense Atmosphere

I had the opportunity to see the stenographic account of these meetings, which lasted seven days, and I can state that they prove conclusively that the atmosphere there was more than tense. It is interesting to note that, even though Trotsky did not back up his old enemy Zinoviev, he nevertheless sharply attacked Stalin and Dzerzhinski. Trotsky, Radek and Kamenov do not form part of the Zinovievite opposition, it is true, but they are opposed to Stalin and his policy.

It is natural, under these conditions, that the Soviet press should now again be campaigning against Trotsky. There are thus in the field against the present Russian Soviet dictator and his friends more than one group: first, these are Zinoviev, Shliapnikov, Sokolnikov, Lashevich and others who compose what is commonly known as the left opposition; next, we have Trotsky, still wielding powerful influence in the Red Army, and Radek. These have not yet come out actively, but their attitude is threatening.

The struggle has not only not ended, but, on the contrary, at the moment of writing it has broken out again with unprecedented stubbornness. This is shown by a large number of arrests and demolitions of printing shops going on in Moscow and Petrograd. An interesting sidelight is the fact that the opposition is now obtaining support in the ranks of the right wing, which, far as it may be from sharing the ideas of the left, appropriates the criticism of the latter for its own use, to attack the policy of the government.

We thus see the opposition deriving its support not only among the extreme Communist fanatics, but also among the other foes of the present Soviet government. This is why the negative part of the opposition has enlisted the sympathy of large circles of the population who view it, first of all, as an instrument of warfare against the existing order.

Majority Support Stalin

Stalin undoubtedly commands the support of the majority in the party. He is upheld, moreover, by the Soviet bureaucracy and bourgeois "specialists" in the Soviet service who fear renewed terror and reprisals in the event of a victory of the Zinovievites. Backed by this sentiment Stalin has a free hand to deal even worse with the opposition. First and foremost he may aim at Zinoviev's ousting from the International. The president of this body, as we know, is chosen by the representatives of the Communist parties forming the International.

Zinoviev's Defeat Forecast

As Bukharin, Stalin's lieutenant, acts as alternate for Zinoviev in the International, the foreign delegates to the latter will now be subjected to vigorous influence to have Zinoviev ousted and Stalin's man put in his place. This will throw the fight into the ranks of every European Communist Party. Thus we shall witness at the next plenary meeting of the International, possibly even before that, a showdown between the Third and Fourth International. The latter will be led by Zinoviev, the former by Bukharin, or perhaps Schermal, of Czechoslovakia, one of the most likely candidates for president of the International.

So far as may be seen at this time, Zinoviev will fail to muster a majority, and Bukharin or Schermal will take his place. This will signify the end of uncompromising tactics by the Communist International, and the final break between moderates and extremists in the Russian as well as other Communist fields. It will signify, moreover, the beginning of normal conditions in the tense atmosphere of Europe and the removal of the ever-present menace of bloody Communist adventures by order from Moscow.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

Ohio

State Secretary of Ohio sends out a call to action part of which reads: "Reports received and petitions turned in indicate that the Socialist ticket will be on the ballot, but you must continue to work and get all the signatures possible, and don't fail to certify them. Send them in not later than Aug. 28. Only a short time is left, but you can make certain of the filing of the ticket by your action. Now, altogether, comrades, show the world that the Socialist Party is still fighting the battle of the working class for their emancipation. Actions speak louder than words."

"After petitions are filed prepare to carry on an active campaign that will reach all the workers by contributing your mite, by joining the Party and organizing your locality. There must be organization to carry on this work of education."

JOHN G. WILBERT, State Secy.
3469 West 54th street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Montana

A call has been issued from the State Office for a mass convention of the Socialists of Sanders County to be held at the Court House in Thompson Falls, Saturday, Aug. 28, 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, for representative, and a full county ticket. Socialists in all counties in which the Socialist ballot did not appear at the primary election have the privilege of holding a Socialist Convention and nominating candidates to appear on the ballot in the Socialist column at the general election Nov. 2. The call for the convention must be issued from the State Office of the Socialist Party of Montana.

Wisconsin

The Socialists of Wisconsin are putting in some very strenuous days fighting to elect their State Ticket, and the future of the movement was never brighter. The so-called Progressive movement in Wisconsin is rent with dissension, just as the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as they lost their leader—the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr.

Alderman Herman O. Kent, the Socialist candidate for Governor, is on a tour of the northern counties. Co-operating with him are two live comrades, Alderman Paul Gauer and Supervisor Frank B. Metcalfe, who are touring the western and northern counties, arranging and addressing meetings of farmers and industrial workers.

While these three comrades are busy in the northern and western counties, the work of the campaign is being carried on in the central and southern counties by State Secretary William Coleman, assisted by other comrades who have volunteered their services.

The state office has already mailed thousands of pieces of literature, while many of the comrades who have left on vacation tours are calling at the state office for literature which they will distribute in the different localities. Nearly a thousand packages of party platforms and other educational literature have been mailed to the co-operative cheese factories, creameries and receiving stations in the state.

The outlook in Milwaukee County is exceedingly encouraging. The Socialists are confident of electing their county ticket, and two Congressmen, the re-election of Victor L. Berger in the Fifth and Edmund T. Melms in the Fourth.

In addition to the above, Leo Krzakek, candidate for United States Senator, will return to Milwaukee to take the field and will be heard from in the campaign, as he is known throughout the country as a forceful and fearless champion of the workers, being an officer of the Amalgamated Clothing

Workers of America. Krzacki has been in Montreal, Canada, for a number of weeks in the battle for better conditions for the workers in that vicinity.

Keep your eye on Wisconsin. Any who desire to aid the fight financially may communicate with State Secretary William Coleman, 828 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis., and donations will be gratefully acknowledged.

Illinois

The State Office and Cook County Organization have made extensive plans for a big picnic and banquet during the meeting of the National Executive Committee for Aug. 28 and 29. The banquet will be held at Douglas Park auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden Avenues, Saturday, Aug. 28, 8 p. m. Members of the National Committee will speak. Tickets can be had from the Forward Office, also from the County and National Offices. Readers of the American Appeal and New Leader should get their tickets right away and attend this great banquet. Price \$1.50 per plate.

The big picnic, Sunday, Aug. 29, will be held at Riverview Park during the entire afternoon. Members of the National Executive Committee will also speak at this place. Readers are urged to attend this picnic.

Pennsylvania

A joint picnic of Allegheny and Westmoreland County Socialists will be held Sunday, September 5, in Woodside Grove, on the McKeesport-Irwin road on car line. Socialists and their friends in Western Pennsylvania are urged to make a note of the date and enjoy the excellent program that has been arranged. Plenty of refreshments will be provided.

Pittsburgh Socialists will leave in autos and by the B. and O. trains at 12 o'clock, noon, from Wood and First Avenues. Those who may wish further information should telephone William Adams at headquarters, Atlantic 3634.

New England

Esther Friedman's tour will begin Wednesday and Thursday, September 8 and 9, at Pittsfield; September 10, North Adams; September 11, Greenfield; September 12, Worcester; behind City Hall, from 5 to 6 o'clock; September 13, Worcester, at Front and Church streets, 8 o'clock; September 14 and 15, Springfield, at Post Office Square; September 16, Holyoke; September 17, Northampton; September 18, Greenfield; September 19, Worcester, behind City Hall.

The Mothers' League of Brocton has asked for a meeting for her and the Mothers' League of Lynn is likewise planning a meeting.

Pat Quinlan, despite rainy weather, has been having good crowds. His meetings in Springfield and Holyoke were particularly successful. He is available for dates in the eastern part of the State from now until the middle of September.

Every trade union official in the State has been sent a copy of our State Platform and our Unemployment Insurance leaflet, with a letter requesting them to bring it to the attention of their fellow members.

Readers of the Socialist papers who are trade unionists are asked to see that the matter is brought up at their local union meeting.

An Independent Labor Party The Massachusetts Independent Labor Party was organized at a meeting last Sunday. Only delegates from trade unions are admitted to full membership, but the executive committee is entitled to take the advice of members of political parties.

Owing to the haste with which notices were sent out, only a relatively small attendance was obtained, so it was decided not to nominate a ticket in

the present State election, but to lay plans for approaching favorable unions and getting them to adhere to the new party.

An executive committee was chosen in which several Socialists representing the clothing trades were elected.

New York City

A Hungarian Magazine Ferenc Gondor, a Socialist exile from Hungary, informs The New Leader that "Az Ember," a magazine which he published in Budapest during the war and later in Vienna during the reign of the Horthy Terror, will be revived in New York in September. In Vienna the magazine especially represented the Socialist liberal republic driven out of Hungary by Horthy and his band, and the New York publication will be edited in the same uncompromising spirit. Hungarian Socialists and their friends who wish to help in establishing this publication may address Comrade Gondor at 2867 West 53rd St., Coney Island, N. Y.

STREET MEETINGS

Manhattan
FRIDAY, AUG. 27—Clinton and East Broadway. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, I. George Dobsevage, Abraham Seale.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28—35th Street and Third Avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Emerich Steinberger and August Claessens.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31—Seventh Street and Avenue B. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Mrs. Weingart.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1—137th Street and Seventh Avenue. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, C. Gaspar.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3—Clinton and East Broadway. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.

Bronx
MONDAY, AUG. 30—Saratoga Avenue and Dumont Street. Speakers, Joseph Tuvin, Anna Platoff.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1—Broadway and Monroe Street. Speakers, William Karlin, Samuel H. Friedman.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1—Scheneck Avenue and St. John's Place. Speakers, Hyman Nemes, Joseph Tuvin. Chairman, Lester Shulman.

Richmond
THURSDAY, SEPT. 2—Water and Beach Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Walter Dearing. 8 p. m.

The State Secretary informs us that Emil Herman will be advance man for Socialist candidates speaking in the state up to election day. Herman has made such a good record as an organizer, they feel sure he will be just the man to do that work.

Bronx

All members holding picnic tickets are earnestly requested to make returns immediately.

Those who did not receive tickets through the mail are advised that tickets are on sale at Local Headquarters. A full Bronx delegation is urged to be present at this picnic to be held at Orchard Grove, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 29.

The County Committee will meet Monday, Aug. 30, 8:30 p. m., at Local Headquarters. Executive Secretary Claessens has issued the call for this meeting. A full attendance of all delegates is desired.

The Central Branch, comprising districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, will meet Tuesday, Sept. 7, at its club rooms, 1167 Boston Road. Sub-committees on Entertainment, Lectures and Membership are advised that definite reports from them are expected at this meeting.

Branch 7 will also meet Tuesday, Sept. 7, 8:30 p. m., at its club rooms, 4215 Third Avenue. All members are urged to be present as certain matters of vital interest will be taken up. The Auditing Committee is requested to

have a semi-yearly report ready. Other committees are requested to submit their respective reports. It is urgent that the Lecture Committee acquaint the Branch with an outline of the work contemplated for the coming season.

Yipseldom

Are you all ready for the Yipsel and Party picnic this Sunday? Have you your tickets ready? If not, why not? Don't forget that every Yipsel is expected to be there. Remember, this Sunday, at Orchard Grove, North Bergen, New Jersey. Come and bring your friends.

Circle 7

On Sept. 25 Circle 7, Manhattan, will hold a dance at Webster Hall, Third Avenue and 11th street. All Yipsels are kindly asked to co-operate with the circle in the sale of tickets. Not only in buying your own ticket, but sell as many as you can. Remember that Webster Hall holds 2,000 people, and it must be filled. The tickets are on sale at various stations. Admission is 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door. Let's all help and make this affair a real success.

Members are asked to read The New Leader for further information regarding the next League meeting. It will be held soon. Notices will be sent out, but don't forget The New Leader. At this meeting the Dramatic Society will present a play and medals will be awarded. Bring your friends. All Juniors are invited.

Circle 2, Brooklyn

Charles E. Smith of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will lecture on "Why We Should Oppose Religion." The meeting is to be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum at 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, Friday, August 27, 8:30 p. m., under the auspices of Circle 2 Seniors. All comrades are invited.

Yipsel Juniors

All Junior Circles and C. C. delegates, kindly take notice that the Junior Central Committee will meet Saturday, Aug. 28, at 7:30 p. m., at Rand School. Very important business to be taken up. Plans are being formed for a regular Junior Rally, to be held in the early part of September; also for a meeting at which Roberto Haberman will address the Juniors and their friends.

An Intermediate Circle, known as Circle 1, has been formed in Brooklyn. It meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 p. m., at 1335 Lincoln place.

Circle 6

Circle 6, Juniors, will hold its regular meeting this Friday evening, at 7:45 p. m., at 62 East 106th street. The debating team for the coming debate between Circle 1, Intermediates, and Circle 6, Juniors, will be chosen.

Circle 1, Brooklyn

The Circle has written to the Workmen's Circle, Branch 295, which meets at 235 East 90th street, of its appreciation in permitting Circle 1 to meet in its headquarters. The Circle also invites the sons and daughters of members of the Workmen's Circle, from the ages of 14 to 18, to join Circle 1. We have piano recitals, singing debates, recitations and Socialist propaganda work.

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MUSIC

Mascagni To Open San Carlo Opera Season Sept 13

FORTUNE GALLO announces the list of operas to be presented at the Century Theatre when the San Carlo Opera Company opens their annual season, beginning Monday evening, September 13. Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, will conduct the opening performance of his own opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," to be followed as is the custom by "I Pagliacci."

The remaining operas scheduled for the opening week are: Tuesday, "Aida"; Wednesday evening, "Rigoletto"; Thursday, "Carmen"; Friday, "La Boheme"; Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly"; and Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore."

There will be only Saturday matinees during the season here. The American premiere of Mascagni's newest opera, "Il Piccolo Marat," will come during the second week, the exact date to be announced later.

This will be the last time that the San Carlo organization will appear in the Century Theatre, for the 1927 season they expect to be housed in their new Gallo opera house, which is being built on the site between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and which opens in January. Several new artists, including three Italian singers of note, arrived last week on the steamship "Conte Biancamano." These were Lorenzo Conati and Gino Lulli, baritone, and Ismaele Voltolini, new dramatic tenor. Mascagni, with his wife,

and Eduardo Papania, the tenor who will sing the premiere of "Piccolo Marat," will arrive on the steamship "Dulio" next week.

ROBERT WOOLSEY



the feature star of "Honest Liar," the amusing farce now in its seventh week at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

Stadium Concert Season Closes Next Tuesday

THE ninth season of Stadium concerts closes, after eight weeks of nightly programs, on Tuesday. The remaining three concerts will be conducted by Willem van Hoogstraten, who directed five weeks of the season in all.

The program for Sunday night opens with Mozart's Symphony in C major, the "Jupiter Symphony." After the intermission Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," Debussy's Two Dances for Orchestra, Sarabande and Danse, orchestrated by Ravel, and Wagner's Ride of the Walkure will be played.

For Monday Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in C minor and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade" are scheduled. The last night, Tuesday, will have a Request Program which will be announced Monday.

During the season 1926, a complete symphony was included on forty-four of the fifty-six programs, fifteen works by American composers were played, and thirty-three numbers were new to Stadium audiences. The most popular composer, judging by the number of performances credited to him, was Wagner, with thirty-nine operatic excerpts played in the course of the summer. Beethoven follows, with twenty performances. Tchaikovsky with sixteen, Brahms with thirteen, and Richard Strauss with eleven.



returns to Broadway in "The Adorable Liar," a new comedy opening at the 49th Street Theatre Monday night.

THE NEW LEADER

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One Year	\$2.00
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One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926

ANSWER, MR. McLAUGHLIN

WITH the passing of the strike on the Interboro lines the promise of Police Commissioner McLaughlin to investigate the brutal attack upon the strikers as they filed out of a meeting in Manhattan Casino has been forgotten. Joseph Brodsky, counsel for the strikers, also neglected the matter. All the evidence available warrants the belief that the plain clothes police acted without any provocation and that the Police Department was used to serve the Interboro in its war against the strikers.

The squads who engaged in this brutal affair certainly did not act of their own accord. They received orders from somebody. Who issued the orders? Why has not Commissioner McLaughlin carried out his promise to make an investigation? Is he at all concerned when these squads run amuck?

These are questions that remain unanswered. The fact that the strike has been settled does not relieve the Commissioner of responsibility. It is his duty to probe this mysterious assault to the bottom. Otherwise we are compelled to think that he prefers to make himself an accomplice of others in this brutal raid by shielding the guilty parties. Readers of this issue of The New Leader will note that another inquiry has been sent to Mr. McLaughlin by Samuel Untermyer. It is up to the Police Commissioner. We await his answer—if he has any.

SIR ERNEST OBJECTS

SIR ERNEST J. P. BENN, a London publisher, writes to the New York Times objecting to the mission of the British miners in the United States. The worthy gentleman insists that it is humiliating to England to have "charity" offered by American workers to anybody in England. "We neither need nor desire assistance from outside," he writes, "even from so friendly a source as the United States."

The eminent publisher completely misunderstands the mission of the British committee. They do not propose to solicit "charity" and we do not propose to give it. What the committee is asking is that we perform a duty and what we propose to do is to respond to this duty. Because the Atlantic Ocean separates us from the British miners is no more reason why we should not perform this duty than the fact that the Mississippi Valley separates us from the miners of Colorado should justify similar neglect.

This is not the first time that the workers of one country have appealed to the workers of other countries for support in a struggle. It often occurs, and when support is given it is not considered "charity." Sir Ernest, enjoying three good meals a day and a comfortable home at night, may live in a world that looks rosy to him, but a few months in the mining sections of Wales, with no income and no work, would prove to him that there are two worlds, one of idle owners and the other of idle workers. A well-filled paunch obstructs his view while the empty stomachs of the miners and their families enable them to see much that he cannot see.

The work of collecting funds will go on in earnest, Sir Ernest, and we hope that it will not spoil your appetite for a good meal.

A STORM AHEAD

FIGURES of production recently published by the Department of Commerce show that factory production has increased 75 percent from 1914 to 1925, while the number of factory workers increased only 13.5 percent. This shows an increased exploitation of the workers of 54 percent for the period. Since 1919 factory production increased 25 percent, but the number of wage workers was less than 1919 by 16 percent.

Here is Coolidge's "prosperity." There is a big increase in the relative share taken by the owners of industry and the increased production of values is produced by a relatively smaller number of workers. Under the capitalist system of production the worker devotes a portion of the working day to producing his keep and the rest of the day he is producing surplus values for the owners of industry. The unpaid part of the labor of the workers is increasing and this is a source of increased riches for the capitalist class.

But in spite of the increased robbery of labor, employment is general and for the time being the workers are satisfied. But a day of reckoning is coming. Capitalism has been fattening on Europe for many years, but this cannot continue forever. Already there is evidence of a slowing up of production. The working class is heaping up a great surplus which represents unpaid labor. As warehouses and shops become overstocked at home

and Europe produces more and more for herself we will face the worst economic crisis in our history.

The masses are living in a fool's paradise. Stark tragedy is ahead in the next few years when capitalism presents us with another instalment of the crazy contradiction of misery in the midst of plenty. Socialism will get a very sympathetic hearing when the storm comes.

A CLUE TO CRIME

IT is possible that those who are much perturbed over the increasing number of crimes being committed may get a few hints regarding the popularity of crime by studying the rise of piracy in the eighteenth century. In that period land grabbing under the protection of laws was a popular sport with ruling classes. So was the slave trade which became the biggest enterprise of that age. Smuggling became a source of riches and many a government official shared in the loot. Naked robbery and swindle, sanctioned by law, signaled the development of infant capitalism.

Need it be surprising that ship captains ventured into a little business on their own account and stored coin and jewels in their pockets? If "legitimate business" could include seizure of "heathen" lands, drive the laborer off the common lands, and raid Africa for human flesh to be sold in America and the West Indies, why could not others rob the robbers? Thus reasoned many a jolly ship captain. On the high seas he could take the risk of plundering a ship and sinking the boat and its crew. In war he could turn privateer and then venture into the permanent trade of a pirate.

In 1720 Bartholomew Roberts, a pirate, declared that "in an honest service there is thin Commons, low Wages and hard labor. . . . No, a merry life and a short one, shall be my motto." Captain Bellamy, who seized a Boston sloop off the coast of South Carolina, said to the captive officer: "Damn ye, you are a Sneaking Puppy, and so are all those who will submit to be governed by Laws which rich men have made for their own Security. They rob the Poor under the Cover of the Law, forsooth, and we plunder the Rich under the Protection of our own Courage."

Considering the millionaires spawned in this country in the past ten years and the imperialist looting that has followed the World War, is it not possible that many of the young chaps who take a chance today think in terms of these two pirates? We offer the suggestion to the various Crime Commissions. It may be a good clue to follow.

SOUTH OF MEXICO

IT is a pathetic story that is told on another page of this issue by a representative of the Venezuela Labor Union. Venezuela is not an exception for the little nations of Central America and a number of others in South America. Clerical and militarist oligarchies maintain a union of Church and State and rule these little nations for their private plunder and for the profit of American capitalists and bankers. Illiteracy is widespread and the grossest superstitions prevail. For generations the masses have been stupefied by a lazy and grafting clergy which shares in the looting of the unfortunate workers and peasants.

It is this situation which makes the problems of this region complicated. American imperialism penetrates these nations with financial investments and concessions obtained from one despot or another. Each despot reaches power by a military assault on the clique in power. Each bandit proclaims his mission in lofty terms and then fills his pockets as rapidly as possible as he knows that another bandit will oust him as he ousted the one before him. Bandits may come and bandits may go, but each one as a general rule respects the holdings of American capitalists.

In the meantime the governments get deeper and deeper in debt to American bankers and our State Department takes a hand in making hard bargains that must be paid out of the sweat of the miserable toilers. If American investments are endangered by the frequent revolutions American marines invade the country and make the American imperialist yoke more secure. The result is that these yokel little oligarchies gradually drift into the hands of American capital and finance.

A phase of medieval Europe survives south of Mexico. Modern enlightenment alone offers some hope for the unfortunate workers in that part of the world.

PERKINS OF THE SIXTH

WE are strong for the campaign that Congressman Perkins is making in the Sixth New Jersey district for reelection. As a Republican he wants the noble freeman of his district to know what he thinks, what his party stands for and what the voters should support in the coming election. In short, his is to be a "campaign of education."

The cultural crusade consists of rounding up the voters for pilgrimages to his 122-acre hill-top estate at Woodcliff Lake. Four of these affairs have been held and more are to come. When the yokels arrive to learn what the great man thinks of economic and political questions they are invited to enjoy tennis courts, a baseball field, a swimming pool, pool tables, croquet and other diversions.

This is only an elementary course in educating the voters. An advanced course consists of supper on the lawn, while a boys' band plays the classic jazz for which we are noted. After the sun has set the candidate has a white screen erected and the scholars complete their education by viewing five reels of moving pictures generously provided the great lawmaker by the War Department. Having finished this course the voters go home convinced that of all the men living in the Sixth District Perkins is the one man who understands the great questions of the hour and that his return to Washington is essential to the preservation of the glorious republic.

Yes, we are strong for Perkins of the Sixth District. Judging from the number of people accepting his invitations we are sure that he measures down to their intellectual level and that if he does nothing but smoke good cigars and room at the best hotel in Washington he will satisfy the supporters of his district.

The News of the Week

Peace Meets Upholds War

Although ostensibly called to promote peace and denounce war of all kinds, the Sixth International Democratic Peace Congress, which began in Rheims on Aug. 2 and ended in Bierville, near Paris, on Aug. 22, wound up by adopting a resolution to the effect that if the League of Nations declares a war nobody, not even a conscientious objector, has a right to oppose its prosecution. This resolution was proposed by Ferdinand Buisson, president of the French League of the Rights of Man, and was carried against the objections of the British and American delegates. After the congress broke up many of the delegates opined that while it had been a great success in promoting good-will between Frenchmen and Germans, and also among other nationalities, it had not accomplished much toward stamping out war. All resolutions touching on the wars at present being waged in Syria, Morocco, China and some other parts of the world were side-tracked by the managers of the congress. In the meantime, General Pangalos, who for the last year or so has been trying to play Mussolini in Greece, has been deprived of his dictatorship through a military revolt, and General Condylis, leader of the latest revolt, is promising the people a constitutional regime. At home, "Big Ben" has handed another instalment of Fascist "conformity" to the lawyers in the party by practically forbidding them to accept cases involving "conflict with the party's principles." At the same time, he and Minister Volpi continue to juggle figures calculated to show that Italy is prosperous and a good risk for American bankers with money to lend. Mussolini and his fellow dictator, Primo de Rivera of Spain, have added to the cares of Great Britain and France by coming out against international control of Tangier, the African port just across the strait from Gibraltar, and demanding that they be allowed to take charge of it.

LaGuardia Back in His Kennel

Congressman Fiorella H. LaGuardia has returned not only to the Republican Party but, according to press stories, has agreed to support Senator Wadsworth for reelection and work with the Coolidge Administration if he is elected. Elected in 1924 with Socialist and Farmer-Labor support and in opposition to the parties of capitalism, he very often voted with Socialist Congressman Berger on important bills in the

House. Socialists have given him credit for this, but his present decision simply shows that he is a type of political adventurer very numerous in American politics. Read out of the Republican majority in the House, he crawls through the back door. Supporting LaFollette and fighting Coolidge in 1924, he lines up with the higher aristocracy of the Republican Party. Men who are capable of such actions are faithful to nobody but themselves. Had radical sentiment continued to rise in this country there is no doubt that LaGuardia would have continued to drift with it, but he would be no more sincere in this than he is now. Fortunately, his action makes the situation clear in the Twentieth Congressional District, and Socialists will take full advantage of it. Any statements he may quote from us in the past will serve merely to emphasize his own lack of principles. He was trusted by the workers in the district. They believed that he was sincere, that he was on the road to serving the working class. His present conduct is an indictment of his professions and proof that he is an adventurer. On the other hand, we Socialists acted up to our promises made in the year when LaFollette was the candidate for President. Our hands are clean, our honor is unimpaired, and we now, as always, keep faith with the working class.

Ruth Fischer Is Thrown Out

In less than a year the policy of the Communist Party of Germany, in obedience to instructions from the Communist International in Moscow, has completed the half circle from Left to Right. Ruth Fischer, the fiery and vituperative Reichstag member and German spokeswoman before the Presidium of the Communist International, who a year ago was still busy purging the party of "moderates" and who almost succeeded in having the veteran Clara Zetkin read out of the Communist organization, has been formally expelled by the Communist Party's Central Committee. This was the logical sequence to the recent Congress passed upon Ruth Fischer by the Presidium in Moscow, so no surprise was felt in Socialist and Communist circles when Nicholas F. Bukharin came over to Berlin from Moscow the other day to preside at Ruth's excommunication. The expulsion of Peter Maslow and Herr Teidt, big Communist chiefs, was also confirmed and a couple of Prussian Diet deputies were thrown out for good measure. The expelled members are supposed to resign their seats at the request of the

Communist Central Committee, but they are likely to line up with several other ex-Communist Parliamentarians and form a little independent Communist Party of their own. This seems the more probable, as Peter Maslow, at one time regarded as the last word in 100 per cent Communism in Germany, although already under the party ban when he recently left prison, was made the object of a big ovation by crowds of Berlin Communists, especially the younger ones. The "moderate" policy adopted by the German Communists, following the drop in their vote from 3,746,672 on May 4, 1924, to 2,707,176 on Dec. 7, 1924, and to 1,931,151 on April 26, 1925, appears to have arrived too late to save a party eager to emulate the Kilkenny cats.

Calles Firm in Church Issue

The struggle between Church and State in Mexico continues after a conference between President Calles and a number of bishops proved fruitless of a compromise. The Government stands firmly for its position that the property of the church belongs to the nation and this is not admitted by the church authorities. Enormous property is at stake and this economic issue is more fundamental than the religious question. Meantime it is reported that laymen of the church are going to organize a political party which will be clerical in all but name. Although denying that the party will represent the church in politics the pretense will deceive no one. The organized workers of Nicaragua have notified the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor that they support the policy of Calles while the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares that it will not interfere in the controversy as the Pan-American Federation of Labor does not concern itself with religious questions. In Nicaragua and other Latin-American nations the workers cannot separate clericalism from the domination of ruling classes for the same issue faces them that faces the Mexican working class. Bishop Diaz of Mexico broadcasts a statement that takes much for granted when he asserts that "the civilized nations of the world" have "wondered" that a "Constitution could have brought affairs to the extreme they have reached." On the contrary, most of the "civilized nations" have had the experience that Mexico is now going through at some time in their history and they find nothing to "wonder" at in the present struggle. The boycott continues but appears less effective and the next few weeks will likely witness some conclusion of the struggle.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

Syndicalism and Realism

ANY attempt to correlate contemporary philosophy with contemporary economics is worthy of consideration. Due to the specialization-complex of our civilization, we are usually prepared to think only in special channels. The biologist is unaware of sociology; the psychologist is unacquainted with economics. The philosopher instead of being interested in the matter of synthesis is lost in the confusions of critical realism, abstract ethics or vague mysticism. John Dewey and Bertrand Russell, of course, are brilliant exceptions. The age is one of many worlds—a sports world, a biological world, a psychological world, a theatre world, a fictional world, a philosophic world, a sartorial world, a religious world—each one disparate and disconnected with the other.

Social Similarities

IN SYNDICALISM AND REALISM (A. and C. Black, London) J. W. Scott, who is a lecturer on moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, has endeavored to make a philosophic correlation of contemporary social tendencies. The syndicalist philosophy of labor, the intuitionism of Bergson, and the realism of Meinong and Russell, are his primary considerations. To point out the underlying similarities of all three is Mr. Scott's self-appointed task. In the central attitude of all three, he sees the bankruptcy of socialist philosophy and the essence of irrationality and destruction.

That Sorel is "the most remarkable socialist since Marx," as T. E. Hulme wrote (SPECULATIONS, Harcourt, Brace Co.), is certainly a vulnerable contention; but that his influence has been widespread, that his quick grasp of psychological phenomena and his keen apprehension of the motives that drive to social action are testimony to his inspiration as a revolutionary, is certainly undeniable. Mr. Scott's attitude toward the whole matter of the class-struggle is largely non-committal, if not evasive. One might say with caution that his sympathies, more fastidiously intellectual than emotionally dynamic, reside with a kind of soft, parliamentary, passionless Marxism. He visualizes the reformist type of socialist as stressing political action and the revolutionary type as stressing economic, and, with entire misapprehension of the significance of the economic aspect of modern life, concludes with reprehensible naivete that:

"The placing of the chief end of man in economics and in the salvation of a class is of the nature of a relapse."

Scott Versus Syndicalism

To Mr. Scott, Syndicalism is the symbol of this relapse. What is absurd about his argument is that socialists and communists who are opposed to syndicalism as a theory and as a tactic are convinced that it is only through economic reorganization and revolution that a new order can evolve. Sorel was unquestionably correct in minimizing the importance of political change and emphasizing the necessity of economic. This conclusion is not an indication of relapse, but a beneficial result of drastic experience.

In other criticisms of the philosophy of Sorel, Mr. Scott is more successful. In his attempt to interpret Sorel's exaltation of the impulsive and the anti-intellectual as an outgrowth of Bergson's intuitionism, or at least as a concomitant that springs from the same social substance, the author has drawn some very interesting and illuminating analogies and illustrations. The analysis of Bergson's philosophy is adequate for the task. Bergson's fight for freedom, for voluntarism, for intuition; his denunciation of science, intellectuality and reason are expounded in simple, lucid fashion. Of course, there is no Lovejoy of Benda critique or annihilation of Bergson, but, after all, it is not necessary for the purpose. From Bergson's apothosis of the intuitive is derived "the social policy of instinctive action," or the Syndicalists. Sorel's emphasis upon "incalculableness" is construed as a direct fruit of the Bergsonian theory of the immeasurability of things. Sorel's criticism or Marxism is that it is too much intellectual and too little revolutionary and violent (Sorel's "Reflections on Violence"—Huebsch). His complaint is that radicals are allowing the spirit of peace to grow up between the classes, whereas the only hope of the proletariat lies in hatred and the desire for violence. Sorel is inflexibly opposed to conciliation and compromise. His words are vigorous:

"To repay with black ingratitude the benevolence of those who would protect the worker, to meet with insults the speeches of those who advocate human fraternity, and to reply by blows to the advocates of those who would propagate social peace—all this is assuredly not in conformity with the rules of the fashionable socialism. . . . but it is a very practical way of indicating to the middle class that they must mind their own business and nothing but that."

In his eagerness for the class-revolution, Sorel wants no squemish, intellectual qualifications to intrude and qualify the determination of the proletariat. Instead of having a proletariat educated in the history of the class-struggle, aware of the flow of social change, and cognizant of the sweep of economic progress, Sorel would have a proletariat unschooled by intellectuality and dedicated to nothing else than the general strike and the class-revolution. Sorel's stand is unequivocal. Let the general strike be a "myth," let it be a consuming religion. Intellectual debate on the part

(Continued on page 5)

THE CHATTER BOX

More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

You must have love since love alone reveals
The luminous warmth beneath your reticence;
And only love's white wand can break the seals
That hold your glories in a jailed pretense.

And for the wonder of a miracle
I bring my adoration to your shrine
To wait in votive reverence until
Your lips transmute their blessing on to mine.

My world takes on a metamorphosis
And I am lifted to a hallowed place;
There is a cleansing fragrance in your kiss,
And such seraphic luster in your face.

That I might wear the vestments of a saint,
So purged I am of every carnal taint.

FOR three days and a week-end it rained. And in any other place but Camp Tamiment our snatch at a vacation would have been sad and woefully futile. We left the burning cobblestones of Babylon for the palm-crowned hills of Canaan. Our heart was weary with the world's weeping, and our mind torn with its incurable complications. Respite, respite we yearned for, from the memories of clamorous contrabands and still more clamorous collection agencies.

Such collections, dear readers, being mostly for actual and imaginary pledges made to those prolific if indignant radical enterprises. . . . (This mention is made lest our credit be impaired in the world of finance and trade. . . .) Our advent to Bushkill was a tone poem of intermittent rain and thunder. With the modesty of the truly illustrious, we entered the office and registered. Even Maria, the Lady Chamberlain hardly raised her delicate eyebrows in recognition. We were assigned to Bunk No. 9, without the least tremor. The now legendary porter did not appear. We carried our knapsack in democratic fashion right into the bunk. It was almost time for supper. There were no stars, no moon, no night-ingles to distract our sensitive self into dilatory reveries. The rain beat down with a baton of nasty insistence. It was not long before we stole into the Babel of Brother Shindler's domain, and into a most inconspicuous chair at a table far to the rear. The five other diners at the table introduced themselves to us in family fashion, and since only first names were of custom used, "Sam" kept our incognito safe. The food must have been excellent, since we partook of the numerous courses with that indefinable ease that one experiences when he is lost in great thought and eating enters only as a sub-conscious complement. And since nothing occurred to seriously interrupt our supermundane mental wanderings, it follows again that the culinary offerings of Schindler were spiced with a divinity of their own.

A flap was open at the lake side of the dining hall. The necromantic hour of twilight was about done. One could already see the sable shadow of night slowly climbing over the walls of the west. The lake heaved like a fretful Gulliver under the impenetrable pin pricking of the Lilliputian rain drops. And when the wind stirred it seemed about to rise and frighten the pesty things away. Beyond, over the woody walls that guard Sandvill from barbaric sight, the heavens muttered and glowered. Always we will dream that above the hills that fringe the further end of Lake Tamiment hangs the cradle where all storms are nurtured to swift and stupendous maturity.

Coffee and fancy tart came and were demolished, cigarettes and pipes were lit, forms rose and curtsied away to the veranda. The table held us only, while the funeral skies drooped upon our reflections. . . .

"Samke, a wake is for the Irish, but a nice Jewish boychik should always be awake! . . . Ah—it was Al Farber, the one waiter lad who can play Ganyমেদ to the Olympians and wouldn't have to limp either.

How could one dream with Al's beatific avoirdupois blotting out the open flap through which the lake and the rain and the storm-torn face of heaven had siphoned on our soul.

And since we have mentioned Al, we might as well become quite definite in enumerating all those who helped us to forget the five sunless days and moonless nights, when tennis and hiking, and intimate strolls under the stars were beyond attaining. The heroic presence of Jim Phillips and his unbelievably perfect voice. The sea songs and the pirate tit-bits with which he regaled our belabored spirit still hold a conch-like reverberance. And then there was Tessie Taub, whose fingers danced like rain drops over the keys, and made that nonagenarian of a piano sing like Adeline Patti in her teens. We are still giggling with and at "Ginzy" Gingsburg, whose interminable skein of Hebraic tales and songs will never unravel, not that there be no end to them, but that he has of all men we know the most engaging method in twisting the same threads into new knots and tangles. Then there was Sarah Rabiner, whose quiet perfection as a companion, and whose fortitude in enduring our impossible temperaments, kept all designing Circes from our path, the while she patiently laughed at our wizen-up quips and suffered through our long-bearded tavern tales.

And surely one cannot close the story of a most uneventful era without mentioning Brother Josephson, who seemed to be everywhere, attending to the body and spirit comforts of some three hundred rain-soaked tempers. If only the elevator at the Rand School could catch some of his revealed efficiency! And must we forget that double-barreled twinlet, Novick and Belsky, who attend to everything from train announcing to towel collecting—and work as unfaltering as that other famous duo—To and Fro . . . ?

But somehow, we do wish that the Camp Board of Management would cease their superfluous Saturday night over-seeing. Sometimes, when we think of supermen, we forget that the feminine gender of that rare class might be superwomen. There is something about Bertha Maily that is at times miraculous. Her very gentleness of person and soul is to us the finest strength we have ever contended against. Even when she quietly ordered Al Farber and Tess Taub and your humble self off the stage, because our show was interfering with the cabaret entertainment at the Tea-Room (since our admission price was free, and tea has always been an American source of financial irritation), we must admit she won without even our making a pretense of protest. Next to our own spouse we know of no person who has so effectively licked even before we get going. Whenever we think of vacationing again Bertha's warm smile will beckon to us across the hundred miles of towns and valleys, and we will come gladly. The lake, and the hills, and all that Tamiment has been to us, could never mean as much for all of their luring pleasantness, unless we knew that Bertha Maily was there, too, with her welcome, which is at once a comfort and a benediction.

We hope to be at Tamiment over the Labor Day week-end, and we care not if it rain again every day and night. And should the sun really bless us with his presence . . . then heaven will not be far behind. . . .

Rain Song

If heaven weep forever,
Shall I dare complain . . . ?
What use have I for sunlight
Who met you in the rain. . . .
The earth may turn to ocean,
The deluge come again. . . .
What need have I for empire,
Who kissed you in the rain. . . .

S. A. de Witt.