

Socialist Party Records Steady Gain in Nation

(Continued from page 1)

old debts that came down from the year 1920. Party members who contribute to the various party funds have the consolation of knowing that they will be used to sustain the American Appeal and the work of organization and propaganda. However, there should be no misunderstanding regarding Party finances. The various sustaining funds are still essential and members are urged to continue their contributions. Others who have not contributed should do so, as the income from dues is not yet sufficient to enable the National Office to finance its work from that source alone.

The committee faced a new situation which has become more apparent each year since the end of the World War in the matter of popular propaganda. New conditions make necessary the scrapping of some old methods of propaganda and concentration on other methods that promise more results in an increased Socialist vote and party membership.

After a careful consideration of the new problems involved in effective propaganda the committee adopted a general statement to be sent to the local organizations and which is considered merely an approach to the problem, not a final solution. This document follows:

"To our Socialist Comrades: In considering the problems of Socialist propaganda and education the National Executive Committee desires to call attention to new conditions that have faced us in the past ten years. "Radio broadcasting has become almost an exclusive monopoly of the reactionary classes. The air is closed not only to fair and reasonable presentation of Socialist ideas but of any progressive ideas of a political and economic character. Radio broadcasting has become a means for the propaganda of the ruling class and all hope of enlightenment through that agency is closed.

Meetings at Disadvantage "Then there are disadvantages that have developed in street speaking that are difficult to overcome. Many of the cities and towns no longer present this opportunity for educational work. The available spaces for street speaking are now generally occupied by automobiles. Even when a space is found the parked machines often leave no room for an audience.

"Moreover, the machine itself has become so cheap that workers are accustomed to taking their families out to evenings when a Socialist speaker desires to reach them. When weather is bad the worker stays home and when it is inviting he, too, often prefers a ride with his family than to attend a street meeting even if it can be held.

"The radio also has a tendency to keep the masses away from educational meetings. Enough good music and entertainment are provided to carry the reactionary economics of Babbits and the drive of professional politicians to those who possess a radio. "For these reasons it is evident that the opportunities for open air propaganda are becoming more limited each year. Where it can be carried on it should not be neglected, but the problem has become so acute in some sections of the country that new methods must be devised to reach the masses.

Publicity Urged "We therefore believe that Socialist organizations in every city will have to specialize on two things; publicity in the daily papers and leaflet distribution. As a general rule, newspapers will take news stories of what we are doing if they are properly written as news and not as propaganda. In every city we should have either a competent publicity agent or a publicity committee that should be responsible for reporting news items to the press. A news item should be promptly sent to the daily press before and after every meeting.

"In the past we have given some attention to leaflet distribution, but it has not been developed as a regular and systematic phase of our educational work except in Milwaukee. In this city the comrades have specialized in distribution of literature for many years with splendid results.

"We therefore earnestly believe that no local henceforth can be considered as meeting the new problems that face us unless it considers literature distribution its most important work. If the masses cannot come to us because of the auto and the radio we must go to them.

"In every city the favorable working class districts must be mapped out and be assigned to literature squads. A record should be kept of the territory covered and the literature distributed. As the organization of this work proceeds and the party grows we

will specialize on well-written leaflets to reach the masses on important questions. We may also advertise our meetings, books and papers in these leaflets and by constant work impress the masses that we are a persistent and growing movement.

Jealous Situation Up "All this is merely an approach to the problem which we will have to work out more in detail in the coming months and years. We urge you to take the matter up immediately. It is urgent, it is essential, and it must be done. The American Appeal sub-list will increase more rapidly, your vote and membership will increase, and power will come to the Socialist Party in good time!

"National Executive Committee, Socialist Party." Another matter of importance came before the committee by request of the State Committee of New Jersey. The party in that state had some unpleasant and unsatisfactory experiences with the "united front" established under Communist inspiration in the Passaic strike. These experiences were a repetition of what has occurred in other parts of the country and, at the request of the New Jersey Socialists, the committee adopted a set of rules for the guidance of Socialists wherever a similar situation shall arise in other states.

The intention of the committee is to have the Socialist Party give the fullest measure of co-operation to every struggle of the working class and at the same time to arrange this co-operation that no funds or relief shall pass through the hands of any Communist. The intention is to isolate Communist organizations in every way possible and to help Socialist organizations to avoid being deceived by the various disguised organizations that are formed by Communists to obtain funds or prestige for their movement. It is believed that by observing these rules Socialists will avoid quarrels with Communists, insure that 100 per cent of any relief they may obtain for workers will actually reach them, and also contribute to the decline of a disturbing factor that has injured organizations of the working class.

SOCIALISTS URGE AID FOR MINERS

National Committee
Adopts Resolution at
Meeting in Chicago

THE following resolution was adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party on the British miners' strike:

"The struggle now going on in the coal industry in Britain is more than a mere wage dispute between organized labor and capital. It is capitalism on its deathbed struggling for a prolonged lease of life.

"Coal mining in Britain has reached such a stage that it is no longer possible to pay the miners a living wage, give profits to the capitalist and a royalty to the landed aristocracy of old England. The struggle has now developed into a question of whether coal mining shall be socialized or the standard of living of the workers be lowered in order that capitalism be prolonged.

"The master class of Britain are solidly arrayed against the workers in this fight, and if the miners are starved into submission the coal mines of all countries will have to take a reduction of wages in order that the competition of the British miners may be met in the markets of the world.

"The British coal miners can win this fight, and the nationalization of coal mining be established in Britain, provided the miners and their dependents be maintained with the necessities of life for a few weeks longer.

"One million miners and their families must be fed and the workers of America are asked to do their bit in this fight. We call on all members of organized labor and Socialists to give financial aid to the British miners until it hurts.

"Socialists everywhere are urged to use all their influence among their friends in the unions to the end that liberal donations be sent to aid the British miners in their fight.

"Socialists who desire to help can send their donations to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and the same will be promptly forwarded to the strikers."

A Free Man For a Day



Oklahoma Operators Threaten Mine Strikers With Violence

The Patriots Speak Up

Warning

All you Russian-Reds, Trouble-Making Reprobates, Would-Be Americans, Hunk Lawyers, Bastards and Saddle-Colored Coons, Are Hereby Solemnly, Firmly and Unequivocally Warned that you MUST STOP INSTANTLY ANY Agitation that Would Prevent Immediate Resumption of the Mines or Suffer the Consequences.

We are Fed up Good and Plenty on Your Strike—Our Ultimatum to You is—GO TO WORK OR MOVE—OR YOUR BOWELS WILL
100 PER CENT AMERICANS

Text of a circular posted up in the Striking Miners' towns in Oklahoma by operators' agents.

Rand School to Begin 21st Year of Instruction

ON SEPTEMBER 13 the Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of workers' education in the United States, will begin its twenty-first season. Courses are planned which, according to Algernon Lee, educational director, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from that date until the third week of May, when the school term closes.

A special feature this season is the offer of a large number of free scholarships to working men and women. Fifty scholarships are offered to trade unionists and an additional ten to members of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League.

Free Scholarships

Each scholarship entitles its holder to an eight-month course, three evenings a week, with two class sessions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English grammar and Composition, Correction of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating.

Sacco Protest Meeting

A Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Friday, September 3, on the corner of 12th street and Avenue B.

Speakers: Norman Thomas, G. Valenti, D. Ruggeri, August Claessens, Chairman Ida Yavner.

Wages are no index of well-being to the working man; without proper wages there can be no well-being; but with them also there may be none—Carlyle.

CAMP TAMIMENT

FOREST PARK, PA.

OPEN FOR THE HOLIDAY

Camp Tamiment announces special program for Rosh Hashonah Week-end—September 11-12-13. Rate, six dollars per day; twenty-nine dollars for week September 7-13.

Reserve now for last good time of camp season.

MANAGEMENT.

Porters Union Praises New Leader's Service

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING
CAR PORTERS
New York, N. Y.
August 27, 1926.

"The New Leader,
7 E. 15th street,
New York City.
"Gentlemen:

"Accept my congratulations upon the constructive work the New Leader is doing for the American Labor Movement. It is not only basic and fundamental in its interpretation of social, economic and political movements, but it is brilliantly written. It has been of great value and inspiration to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its hard fight for economic justice. It deserves the support of the enlightened workers everywhere. More power to the New Leader!

"Yours for the solidarity of all workers regardless of race, creed, color or nationality.

"A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
Editor, The Messenger, Gen.
Organizer Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

FUR WORKER AWARDED DAMAGES AGAINST UNION

A remarkable suit against a trade union has just been concluded in the award made by a sheriff's jury in New York to a member of the Furriers' Union. Joseph Cohen brought suit against the officials of the union, including Ben Gold of the Joint Board, asking for damages to the amount of \$50,000 for having been denied a working card by the officials. It appears that Cohen was a member in good standing in the union and, it is said, he was denied a working card as well as any reasons for the refusal.

It is reported that the officials of the union did not appear at the trial. It is rumored that Cohen was denied his card because he was singled out by the Communist administration for punishment. Cohen was awarded \$25,000 damages by the sheriff's jury.

SHIRT FABRIC WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CUT

Pawtucket, R. I.—Three hundred union loom fixers and weavers of the Solway Dyeing & Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirts. Workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

U. T. W. CONVENTION COMING IN SEPTEMBER

New York.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America opens in New York September 13 to last five days. Representatives from the new Passaic wool strikers' unions are expected to be present.

TEACHERS' UNION INTERNATIONAL FORMING

World Secretariat to Be
Organized Nov 27th
in Brussels

A REAL trade union international for educational workers is to be formally launched in Brussels on Nov. 27.

During the last few years several efforts have been made to unite the teachers' unions in various countries, but without much success, largely because of the difficulties created by the attempts of the Communist International to dominate the field and the desire of the regular trade unions in the Amsterdam International to keep the coming organization free from Moscow influences.

There already exists a teachers' organization called the International of Educational Workers, whose secretary is L. Vernochet of France, and which is not affiliated with either the Amsterdam or Moscow International, although its claimed membership of 600,000 includes 520,000 members credited to the Russian Teachers' Federation. This organization held a congress in Vienna the middle of August. In May, 1925, the International Association of Clerical Employees, Petty Officials and Teachers in Public Service was founded in Paris, mainly for the purpose of lining the teachers up with the Amsterdam International, but it does not seem to have made much headway.

Consequently, steps were taken to organize an international which would make a more direct appeal to educational workers and would not be involved in jurisdictional disputes with other international embracing workers in public service.

Most of the preliminary work was done by Jan Oudegeest, one of the three secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, but illness prevented him from attending the organization meeting, which was held in Paris on Aug. 1, with Johann Stassenbach, another secretary of the I. F. T. U., presiding. The organizations represented were teachers' unions in Germany, France, Holland, Austria and Luxembourg, all affiliated with the I. F. T. U. through their national federations of labor. The conference discussed in detail the tasks and possible activities of a teachers' trade union international and reached complete agreement. The following decision was unanimously voted:

"The conference recognizes the need for the teachers' unions belonging to trade union centers affiliated with the I. F. T. U. to form an international organization. The form to be taken by this international shall be decided at a second conference which is to meet in the autumn. The preparatory work for this further conference is entrusted to a committee, which shall prepare draft rules in accordance with the principles laid down above. Only those organizations shall be invited to the second conference which, through their trade union national centers, are affiliated with the I. F. T. U."

The PICNIC of the PICNICS

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE I. W. W. BRANCHES OF GREATER NEW YORK
with the co-operation of the fellow workers of New Jersey State
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
IL PROLETARIO AND SOLIDARIDAD
Italian and Spanish Official Organs of the I. W. W.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1926
From 10 A. M. Until 10 P. M.
GRASMERE PARK, Staten Island, N. Y.

PROGRAM
Sack Race, for Men and Women; Rope Pulling, with Prizes; Fifty Cents on the Fly; Fun; Humorous Letter Carriers; Floating Apples; Country Store Bazaar; Singing by Prominent Talents; Classic Dances and the Argentine Tango, by a Spanish Couple; Shooting Gallery; Needle Race; and
MANY OTHER FEATURES
TICKETS, 50 CENTS
Each Ticket Entitles Holder to Three Different Prizes
HOW TO GET THERE: Take any street car, subway or elevated train to South Ferry, New York; then take the St. George ferry to Staten Island; at Staten Island take the Tottenville electric train and get off at Grasmere station. The park is two blocks away from the station.

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

New Fall Suits AND Top Coats

The finest Assortment of All the New Colors and Patterns. All Sizes and of the Finest Materials.

\$22.50

We also have a good selection of imported all-wool light-weight suits

REMEMBER—

That our store is recognized as an outstanding institution catering to the organized workers and their friends

THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue
Remember the Address! Just off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 p. m. and Saturdays to 11 p. m.

Britain's Million Miners In Peaceful Rebellion

An American Quaker
Leader's Experiences
in the Cardiff Coal
Fields

By Sophia N. Dulles

ONE thing that made me decide to go to Dublin to attend the Fifth International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as a United States delegate was the hope that I might be able to see something of the great coal strike if it should still be going on. The chief reason for my wanting to see it was that I believed that workers, employers, and government had achieved in this struggle something of the ends for which the league and many other groups are working today—the rejection of force and violence as a means of settling disputes.

What I did actually find went far beyond even what I had hoped to see!

I arrived in Cardiff on August 6 with letters of introduction from the I. L. P. and Labor Party. These, as I soon realized, were scarcely necessary. Everything, from mines to strike headquarters stands open and unguarded, offering a welcome to anyone caring to see things for themselves. At Cardiff I learned that tennis courts, bowling greens, etc., which I had noticed in some of the wretched little mining towns through which the train had passed were the result of the Welfare Fund (1 penny a ton charged to the industry). This fund is administered by a joint committee of Employers and Miners and new tennis courts had been opened that week in a neighboring town, the joint committee officiating peacefully!

No Police in Sight

The next day I spent at Port Talbot, a hideous little industrial town, but as I stepped from the train and looked into the wilderness of mills and factories, cranes and great chimneys, all dead and deserted, I felt for the first time the rather awful dignity of this great peaceful struggle. No police, no guards anywhere. In the gray streets the men who were willing to stand and strolled about—pale and shabby and hungry looking enough. Everyone not striking was out of work on account of the strike—yet I was told with pride and enthusiasm that the district had just turned down the "Bishop's Proposal."

In a chapel I saw a crowd of ragged boys and girls eating the meal supplied daily with education and health authorities funds (265 children are fed at two sittings). This fund, as well as the Guardians Allowance, is taken out of local taxes and is only a pittance, to be paid back by the parents in any way possible. In another chapel I saw a dinner of watery stew being given to 300 men and boys who receive no other relief of any kind. This was financed by the local unions, which worked hard to raise and collect money. Toy posters announced a musical competition to be held that Saturday, all proceeds to go for feeding. The trades people attend some of these affairs, though they are mostly quite naturally unsympathetic. All the work of the feedings is done by volunteers and seemed well organized—good records being kept, menus planned ahead, etc. But the resources were pitiful. In one village I copied the week's menu for the children. For four days their dinner consisted of bread and butter with, one day, an apple, the next cheese, the next jam, the next these and so on. In this place they were given two communal meals a day. Everyone, however, seemed cheerful and decidedly proud of their accomplishment.

Haunted by Baldwin
Port Talbot is haunted by the name of Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's bias toward the employers' point of view is quite understandable after just a day or two in South Wales. His property in mines, factories, and "Company Houses" must be causing him some not wholly disinterested qualms about the strike!

All Welsh mining villages in this area and in the two Rhondda valleys are alike. There are, I know, certain model villages about new mines in other places. I saw none. Long, straight lines of dingy houses, slate gray, two storied, plumb straight, that

MINE OWNER: "Who's this fellow butting in?"

BALDWIN: "Don't know—never saw him before. Anyhow, he's got no business here."

look at a distance like great steel beams left lying about at random in the treeless valleys and along the shoulders of the barren hills. Above them, here and there, rise piled the black "tips," and at the heart stands always the great spidery, black, winding wheel and a towering chimney, marking a shaft. The streets in these open hills are as narrow and bare and unkept as in a big industrial city.

On my way up the big Rhondda Valley to Pontypridd I met a man whom I shall never forget—a checkweigher, elderly, stooped. He was at the local men's feeding when I reached his house. While his daughter called him I had time to write down the names of a few of the books standing on some shelves: "News from Nowhere," Morris; "History of Economic Doctrines" and "Principles of Political Economy," by Gide; "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," by Hobson; "Case for Land Nationalization," by Hilder; "Violence and the Labor Movement," by Hunter; "Life of George Borrow." It must be exhausting to be an English statesman and have to keep a lap ahead of some of these miners!

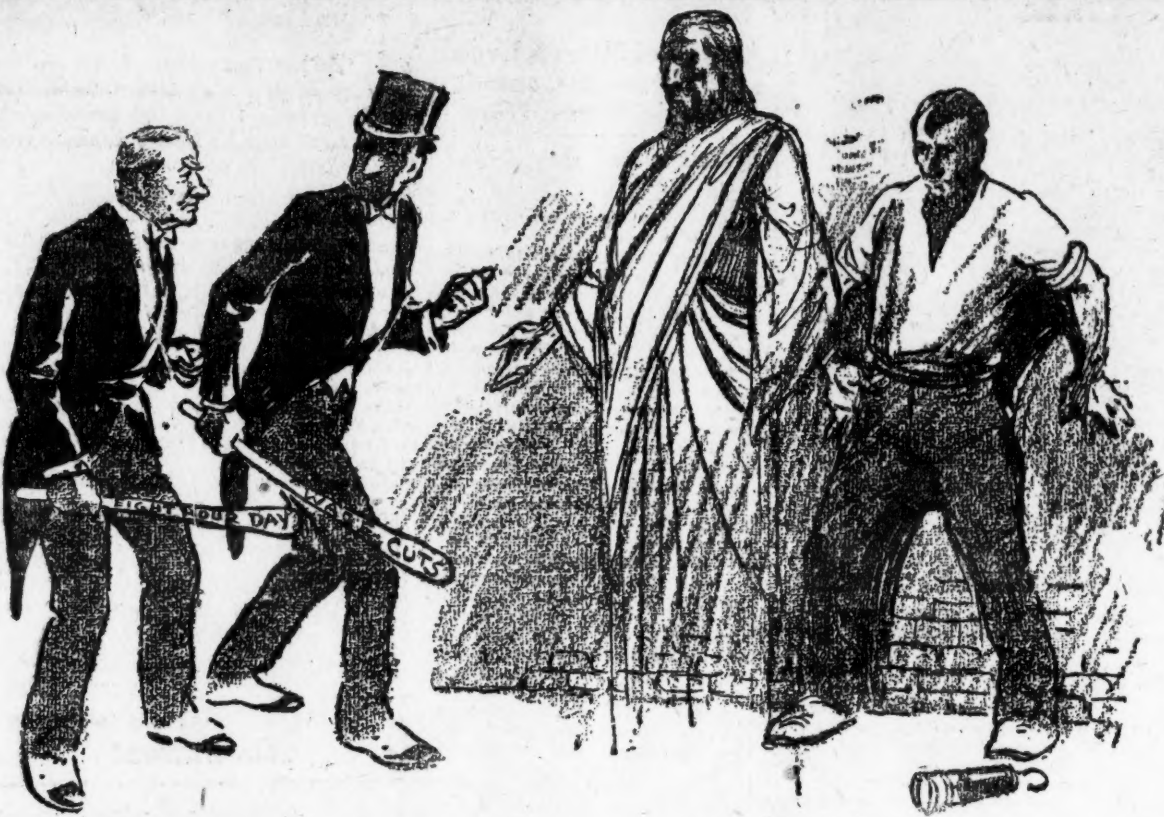
The Miners' Band Plays

But it was at Pontypridd and in the Rhondda Valleys that I began to realize the significance of what I saw. A long talk with the miners' agent there showed me the anxiety and deep sense of responsibility which these men have. He had urged his people to accept the "Bishop's Proposal," not because they were wholly desirable, but because he realized the suffering of men, women and children in the strike.

That even a miners' band from a neighboring town played in a drizzling rain. They played Tchaikowsky, Welsh airs and a potpourri of American tunes, all with equal good will and spirit. All receipts went for the feeding. I was asked to second the vote of thanks to the band and to say a few words. The local committee is particularly resourceful in planning competitive sports and entertainments. The prizes it gives are vouchers for food, boots and clothing.

At Maerddi, or "Little Moscow," the "reddest" spot in this region, I saw a big Labor Institute, a clubhouse built by the union, with offices, game rooms, reading, class rooms, and, ominously enough, a large hall with a kitchen open to the street. I saw none. Long, straight lines of dingy houses, slate gray, two storied, plumb straight, that

The Intruder



From the British Miner.

they are having concerts and moving pictures four times a week. The volunteers were busy preparing the men's dinner. As fuel was giving out, this was a beef sandwich. The kitchen was spotless.

Stray Coal Used

They cook here, as elsewhere, with bits of poor rejected coal, which they gather from the "tips." Many accidents are happening in doing this. The men dig into the soft, shaly sides, which often cave in. They told me disconsolately that there was not much picking left over from the last strike time.

In Maerddi two of the four pits have been idle for 18 months. Fifty per cent of the men were already among the unemployed when the strike began. Outside the kitchen door they showed me where they cooked potatoes—two old railway rails on their sides resting on bits of iron. The fire is made under them to the potatoes laid in the hot groove of the rails.

Maerddi is completely unionized. Only three men, they said, were not members. Here I saw one of the famous carnivals they are now holding constantly. Each little gray street has its entertainment committee, responsible for its morale. The street celebrating today was at the bottom of the valley, bordered by ash heaps. It was drizzling, but there was bright-colored paper hung across from house to house and a great scurrying and tense excitement. We walked to the end of the street and watched the procession

forming among the heaps of ashes and trash.

Children Deeked Out

Then they started, headed by an impromptu band. They were, I think, what old books must have meant by "bravely deeked out." There was no particular scheme followed. Everyone wore whatever extraordinary bits of rags they had. The children were dressed in sackings, paper, cardboard, or anything with color.

One small boy walked as a miner and carried a lamp with a card saying, "This lamp will not burn more than seven hours." It was all very earnest and unconscious—very important.

The music was whistles, pipes, tin cans—anything. It closed with a climax greatly appreciated, a group of girls blowing whistles. When it was over I found myself trying to comfort a middle aged, tubercular looking man who was in fearful distress because his hand had not been told in time that they might march.

In that same street I went into a house, one of many in shocking repair, having five small rooms in all and inhabited by 14 persons. Upstairs, daylight shone through the slate roof, only one-half of one of the rooms could be used when it rained. But they had all enjoyed the carnival and were prepared to stick.

At Tonpentre I saw cellar dwellings and all about this crowding and misery lies open uncoupled land, but not for sale or use by these people.

The next day I was asked if I would like to see a mine. I must admit that I didn't like to. It seemed so much healthier and more desirable to sympathize with them and admire their self-control and courage above ground. However curiosity and perhaps a little shame at shrinking from a thing that we require of millions every day won out.

I said I should be most delighted and interested. The miners' agent telephoned at once to the manager of a mine near Pontypridd who agreed to the visit and we started off in one of the ubiquitous busses. As usual, the only officer I saw all day was the rather lonely looking traffic policeman who kept these big busses from colliding at an awkward intersection in the narrow streets. When we arrived at the mine there was no one in sight.

At last we discovered one of the safety men resting beside a shed and were directed to the office. I was being escorted by a local I. L. P. member and one of the strikers. The manager, a keen, capable looking ex-miner, with however, as I soon discovered, a pronounced employers' viewpoint, received us most politely. It was needless to explain the status of my escort, the striker. One glance discovered his calling, for like all soft coal colliers his skin was spotted with black marks, like tattoo. Any wound or scratch is permanently dyed by the fine coal dust filling the air underground.

We talked a little, the manager ask-

ing what mine he worked in. Then I was fitted out with the manager's overalls and the striker's boots of which he had brought an extra pair. Each was given a heavy electric lantern, with what looked like less than one candle-power light.

We walked over to the head of the shaft and stepped into the "cage." The mine is 350 yards, almost half a mile, deep and the descent is made in 1½ minutes. It was the longest 1½ minutes I ever spent. They had explained that I was "on a string" for the first time in my life, by which they meant that these cages hang on one cable, without any check or safety device in case of accident.

There was a roar of uprushing air in the shaft as we sank and the thud of falling water on the iron roof of the cage until one's ears became deaf to everything from the quick descent into the pitch darkness. The striker, a survivor of the whole Gallipoli campaign has been gassed in France and was tubercular. He looked like a ghost by our dim points of light.

At last there was a feeling of support and the cage settled in the bottom of the shaft. Here we waited for five minutes, as the custom is, to allow our eyes to adjust themselves to the darkness, and started on a journey, such as I believe every coal consumer should be required to take once at least in his or her lifetime, through deep black mud, stumbling over stones and rough ties, we followed the narrow track, along which

Children's Lamps Guaranteed Not to Burn More Than Seven Hours

the coal cars are dragged for about half a mile. The working was only a little wider than the track and in many places so low that we had to stoop to pass through. The roof was seldom more solid than pieces of loose rocks which had locked and managed to hold themselves with the aid of cogs wedged in from one side of the wall to the other. Several of them had snapped and were sagging. Besides these new cogs had been wedged. I couldn't help calling the manager's attention to one especially unlikely looking place which I thought they must have overlooked. But after inspecting it, he simply said that if it didn't hold I wouldn't see America again.

Twice we came to the rough wooden doors from behind which came a ceaseless, distressing, unending sound. As we opened them and passed through the sound stopped. When they closed again we heard it on the other side. They explained that these doors cut the current of air constantly forced into the mine by fans and turned it into the side-working.

We began to go uphill, the track ended. For 30 or 40 feet we went mostly on hands and knees. And we had arrived at the head of the working. To right and left opened tunnels three or four feet high, then walls and at the head of our main gallery was glistening soft black coal, which crumbled to the touch.

Crouching there, we settled ourselves for a rest. We talked long and seriously, the manager, the striker and I, an inquiring American, about England, labor and coal conditions in this mine. According to the manager, England's economic troubles were caused entirely by her being too generous and good to her workers. We didn't agree, but were all interested.

Our feeble lights just touched the grimy earnest faces and a few glistening points of coal in front of us. The blackness was not an ordinary darkness which still leaves a sense of space and motion, but was heavy, immovable, terrifying, and suddenly I realized that here, in the very heart of their field of battle, these two men, embodying the too bitterly opposing sides in the issue, were able to face each other without fear—unarmed or guarded—as a quite ordinary occurrence.

When we had crawled down to the place where the crack began and plodded back to the foot of the shaft, we visited the stables. Two fat horses were munching the darkness (these usually are 42 in this mine). These horses, being expensive to replace, are not allowed to become tubercular!

In a little laven near the mine we drank tea while waiting for our bus. The owner was an ex-miner, an alert, youngish man. He told us the history of the mine in which Mr. Baldwin was an interest. He explained that it was a bad investment and talked most intelligently about the industry as a whole, but his eyes shone with a light I had not seen in South Wales as he told us that next February he and his "old woman" and the children are sailing to Australia. There they will go on the land.

I asked many strikers why they did not emigrate. This one alone of those I met had the courage. Many started work at 11 years old and at 21 they had been for 10 years underground. Even now, when they start at 14, 7 years in the mines has broken them at 21 and formed a habit, a lack of vitality and courage to throw over. They fear they are not good for any other job. Besides, there is a curious loyalty which makes them stick to the mines of which they have become a part.

Some Contrasts in Textile

By Ramon Coffman

Author 'Child's History of the World'

EIGHT years ago I spent several weeks as a tutor in the family of Arthur R.—, a New York millionaire. I had never performed such work before, and I did not realize when I obtained the position that I was to be little more than a glorified nursemaid to Mr. R.'s two sons, Arthur, 15, and George, 12.

The history of my work as a "tutor" does not concern us here, but it did give me an insight into the life of the family of a baron of the textile industry. Mr. R.— was the owner of five mills in which clothes were made. I did not at that period see the inside of a textile mill, or meet any man or woman who worked in one; but I observed with interested eyes the Park Avenue mansion.

The mansion was of four stories. On the first floor there was a naught but a reception hall, a dining room, and the quarters in which the servants prepared food for the four master mortals of the household. To rise to the second floor an automatic electric elevator was provided. This floor was given up to a magnificent drawing room and the bedrooms of the master and the mistress.

I slept on the third floor, in a room equipped with a private bath and a fireplace. It was desirable that visitors should see that the tutor, the chosen guardian of the scions of the family, was adequately provided for. The rooms of the boys, with further private baths, were, of course, on this floor.

Another Picture

Tempted though I am to go into further details, I must not drift too far into this description. Remarkably only that the numerous servants of the household were stuck up on the fourth floor; that I visited a further R.— household by the New Jersey seashore and learned of still another up in Maine; that I did not count the family automobiles or the servants; that I ate at the master's table and partook of rich food (though a bit of it stuck in my throat); and that one of the men servants confided to me: "Yiss,

Mr. R.— is very rich; he inherited his five mills from his father"; I shall pass on to another side of the picture. A few blocks east of the R.— mansion on Park Avenue there are buildings which do not provide four floors to a family. I know of those eight years ago, and that is why the food did not always course down my throat so pleasantly, and why my private bath did not give me an unstinted feeling of luxury; but it was only later that I gained something of a knowledge of the lives of men and women who worked in the mills which supplied the income for the goings on of the R.— family life.

That first glimpse was attained at Paterson, N. J. There was a strike in progress. I did not make a scientific study of wages, hours and working conditions; but I did learn a single fact—that while Mr. R.—, the master, worked (or at least put in time) two hours a day, and obtained a family expenditure privilege of \$100,000 or more a year, the men and women who made the cloth were considerably less fortunate!

Passaic a Reminder

I have been reminded of all this in 1926, by a visit to another home of the textile industry—Passaic. This visit is fresh in my mind as I write, it having occurred only a few days ago.

A goodly proportion of the city of Passaic is "out." Sixteen thousand workers have dared to question the right of mill-owners to blacklist them and spy on them and to slash their wages at will. These strikers are probably a little more than half of the working population of Passaic, a city claiming about 70,000 persons within its limits. If you are in the habit of counting one working person to each family of five, you will need to revise your system calculations to provide for Passaic. The father works. The mother works. Big brother works. Big sister works. Of course I am speaking in hit-or-miss fashion. There may

be no big brother or big sister in a family; all of the offspring may be below the legal age for child labor. The mother may be dead, or the father may be dead. What I am driving at is that the Passaic child cannot look forward to a university education no matter how much he might desire one, or how well he could utilize one. I am speaking of a normal child, in a normal mill-worker's family. A normal child, when the age of possible income-producing comes, will not pursue his education while his mother or father, or little brothers and sisters, are suffering for lack of proper financial provision. No, he will go out to the mill and strive to get a job to eke out the family income and make it adequate to living needs.

On the day I visited Passaic a statement by the head of the largest mill in the city appeared in the daily newspapers. This gentleman contended that the average wage for the whole textile industry has been \$22 per week.

All Figured Out
Twenty-two dollars and some odd cents! There is a figure to conjure with. Knowing the cost of rents, the cost of food, the cost of clothing, may we conclude that this is a handsome sum for a family of five to grow up on? I suppose that you will reply that it is inadequate; and indeed it is not sufficient to maintain even a very miserable standard of living for a family of five persons. Hence it follows the young daughter or son must go into the mills as early as possible. Their ten or twelve dollars a week, added to the family income, may drag the family out of debt, or mostly out of debt!

Back in January of this year some of the mill-owners put their heads together. They were looking forward to a time when their profits would slacken. Something must be done, and done quickly. What more natural than that they should cut down on that "burdensome item," the wage? After

all, they weren't in business for their health.

I was not present when the mill owners conferred, but I'll bet the next hat I hope to buy that this sort of argument prevailed upon them.

"If we cut the wages, say 10 percent, we can probably persuade our employees that it is necessary because of hard times, and probably they will accept it without making trouble. Then we can maintain a decent level of profits. On the other hand, if there should be a strike, it would come at an auspicious time. There is a slack in the industry, and a few weeks' disappearance of the workers from the scene, will not seriously handicap production. They will be licked, and we'll fire all agitators and drive them out of town."

The Reasoning Proves False
If that reasoning prevailed it did not work out very well. Sixteen thousand men, women and children walked out. It was one of those movements which sometimes occur among unorganized workers when they are goaded to revolt. Some, indeed, who were less bold, less far-seeing, remained at their places, fearing the proverbial wolf and anxious to hang on to what crusts they had; but the greater part of the workers braved the snow of the winter and did not scab.

The strike has continued strong these 32 weeks without a break. The rich mill owners were at first indifferent, thinking that the workers could be forced to come crawling back to work at whatever miserable wages the mills chose to pay. But they did not reckon with the spirit of the striking textile workers or with the American labor movement, which has supported them throughout the strike. When they saw how well the strikers were sticking the mill owners roused themselves and resorted to violence in an effort to crush the spirit of the strikers. In this they were ably sup-

(Continued on page 19)

LABOR DAY
GREETINGS

FROM

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

A Song Of Hate

I'm hot.
I'm sticky.
I'm tired and weary.
Before me lies a stack of copy paper. My hand holds a lead pencil I have sharpened all morning.
All is ready for the great event—the stringing-together of a thousand words to fill this space.
But upstairs in my beany there is nobody at home. Not a ghost of an idea is clamoring for expression. My head is as empty as a beer keg of yesterday from which somebody has sucked the vacuum.
And yet I have to write something. Downstairs a cussed Goss press is grumbling for food. If the monster is not fed on time, I lose my meal ticket. And how insatiable that brute is! It swallows 25,000 papers like this every hour. It goes day and night without nap or yawn.
So here I am, the image of God, a slave to a soulless machine.

Where I living a hundred or a thousand years ago I might have been a minstrel singer, wandering from castle to castle, singing the praise of beautiful ladies and noble knights. I might have been a bearded bard recounting with rhymes and harp the deeds of heroes and gods. Or I might have been a dreaming poet filling a shabby garret with mighty paintings of Inferno and Paradise.
But living now, in this glorious age of steam and electricity, autos, automats, radio and wireless, I am a miserable pencil-pusher pushed to distraction by a mechanical monotony.
Ah, here is an idea at last! I'll sing a song of hate to the machine, the slayer of souls, song, beauty, and peace!

All the great temples and monuments mankind dedicated to their gods were reared before the coming of the machine. All the great dramas, poems, and epics were penned before the machine started its triumphant march. All the great paintings and statues were painted or chiseled before the age of machinery. All the great masses, symphonies and operas were written by candle light. All the great religions were born before the machine saw the light of day.

Go over the names of the truly great of those who have contributed most to what we call culture, those who still speak to us through dead, and you will find they all lived before the machine came to harass the souls of men.

Where are your Pericles, your Michael Angeles and Da Vinci, your Dantes, Shakespeares, Miltons and Goethes, your Bachs, Beethovens and Wagners, your Christs and Buddhas and Zorasteras? Where are your folk songs and singing peasants? Where are the love songs of your Byrons and your Helms? Come on, speak up, you brainless worshipper of the iron slave.

Oh, I've got you wrong, have I? You are neither bard, prophet, poet, sculptor, painter, nor composer. You are a labor-saving device—an aid to hand and brain in the making of things and goods. And you deliver the goods, I must confess. You are stuffing the uttermost corners of the world with things that rot and rust.

Your goods, cheap goods and more goods, are conquering and enslaving all humanity. But you are not saving labor. You are pauperizing labor. You have stolen the skill of the artist, for every honest craftsman was an artist. You took love out of labor. You reduced the creation of things to so many jerks and spasms. You divided and sub-divided and specialized every trade and art until there is nothing left to the worker but soul and body-killing drudgery.

No, machine, you are not saving labor, for at no other period in history have men worked as hard and as feverishly as they do now. Instead of eliminating want, you are increasing both want and wanting—the want of the worker displaced by the machine and the wanting of the millions who cannot afford the ever-swelling flood of new tricks and trinkets shouting at them from every show window and newspaper page.

State forests, temples in themselves, are daily cut down for wood pulp to make people want something they never wanted before, because the product of the machine grows faster than wanting. A mad race sets in. "Keeping up with the Joneses" it has been called. Making income keep up with ever-expanding wants would be a better term.

The machine increased the productive power of man a hundred and, in some instances, a thousand fold. Well, where is our leisure? How many more holidays, feast days and fools' days have we now as compared to the "dark ages"? Suppose we work only eight or ten hours a day when the farmer or artisan of yore worked twelve and fourteen. Does anybody think that the peasant put as much nerve-racking haste in his twelve hours as the modern machine slave puts into two hours? Does anyone imagine that the stone carver who chiseled out the myriads of saints on the cathedrales of Rheims or Cologne toiled as hard in a month as the speechless brutes attending a modern stamping machine?

Work we love to do is not work, but sheer play. And work without love—work without creative stimulus—is drudgery, no matter how short the workday may be.

The machine, instead of saving labor, has multiplied labor. It has created a race of mechanical drudges. It has cursed mankind with more intense, more irksome and more soul-killing labor. Thanks to the machine, we create more; but the gain in productivity is more than offset by the increase in our wants, so that when all is said the fact remains that the most backward savage has more leisure to think, dream and enjoy life than have the machine marionettes of our boasted civilization. And this in turn explains our sterility in everything save the production and selling of goods.

When it comes to filling poorhouses, bughouses, workhouses and graves, the machine is a howling success. In all other respects it is a rank and unqualified failure.

The time may come, perhaps—or, at least, so let us hope—when the human intellect will rise to a height where it can press the machine into the service of man. But so far I have seen little indications among our money-monomania, efficiency idiots and machine imbeciles to make the outlook in this direction unduly hopeful.

Meanwhile all praise to the humble union men and women who, in spite of all preaching, teaching and screeching on the part of the machine lords and their intellectual henchmen, are holding fast to the fundamental concept that labor-saving devices to be anything at all, must save labor, and that, in consequence thereof, every increase in the productivity of the machine should be followed by a corresponding decrease in the hours or intensity of labor.

—Adam Coaldrigger.

Marxists' Replies to the Revisionists

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

THE apologists for Marx following Bernstein's attacks on the Marxian system, and prior to the Great War, were thus seen to make certain admissions regarding the imperfections of the Marxian theories and to put forth certain defenses. They also sought to carry forward the Marxian theories into new fields of thought. On various questions they were among themselves divided in their interpretations.

Universally they defended the economic interpretation of history, admitting, however, the contention of Bernstein that the complexity of human relationships made extremely difficult the task of exact prophecy. They split over the validity of the Marxian theory of value and its importance in the Marxian system. They admitted the mistakes of the fathers of scientific Socialism as far as the time element was concerned, though maintaining that the Marxian analysis of social tendencies was correct. They admitted that concentration did take place more rapidly in some industries than in

others, but pointed out that many of Bernstein's figures in his chapter on concentration were quite meaningless. The important thing was not the number of small industries that survived, but the proportion of the product of small and large concerns. They pointed out that while the corporation permitted small capitalists to become part owners in industry, it put enormous power in the hands of small groups on the inside. The corporation, furthermore, interfered with the free play of competition, and inasmuch as Marx's predictions were based on the continuance of free competition the growth of the corporation necessitated the revision of the Marxian formulas of concentration.

It is true that the group receiving "middle class incomes" was increasing in modern society, but a "middle class income" did not make a middle class person, within the meaning of Marx. Artisans working for others still remained members of the proletariat, though their wages were raised. Much of the proof advanced by Bernstein in

support of his argument that the middle class was increasing was no proof at all. Further, the new middle class did not present the same obstacles to Socialism as did the old small employing class.

While many of the pre-war Marxists still maintained that crises could not be eliminated under capitalism, they were not quite so sure of their ground as were their predecessors, and insisted that the social revolution did not depend on the utter collapse of the capitalist system as a result of acute crises, but might be brought about through the mere "fettering" of the system.

Kautsky and other Marxian authorities saw class antagonisms increasing rather than softening. And yet the revolution they visualized was not a violent revolution resulting from a coup d'etat, predicted by the early Marxians, but a change in control of government from the capitalist to the working class brought about by the ballot and by economic action. They agreed with the Revisionists that social reforms were desirable where these

reforms made for the physical, intellectual and moral development of the working class. They put no faith in the "slum proletariat" as the inaugurators of the social change, and abandoned the theory of the increasing "poverty" of the working class, though some of them insisted that the "increasing misery" theory of Marx must be interpreted in the psychological sense, and, in such a sense, that it was true.

Finally, they began to visualize the future social state, as it would be developed by a working class in control of the powers of government and ever more conscious of its goal. In that task they sought to avoid dogmatism, and to see the new social order, under labor control, not as a static, simple organism, but as an organism of infinite complexity and variety, adjusting itself from year to year to its ever-changing environment, to the end that personality might be developed and exploitation and oppression be a thing of the past.

(To be continued next week.)

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Chapter XIV

One Night in December

WINTER came. A sudden frost, and after that the mercury went flying down to sub-zero depths. Northern gales drove hoar frost through the glinting air. The milkman stamped and beat his arms as he made his rounds of mornings. Lakes and lagoons were locked in ice-bound isolation. One night, one heard the wind wall over house-tops. The temperature arose, and by morning the miracle of the snow had erased all vestige of the tattered year. It spread its beauty over dirt and autumn desolation. To Agatha, it seemed, a stage had been set for the coming of Christmas. She hustled about the house opening drawers and boxes. She hummed an old tune—a Weihnachtslied, learned at college—as she gave orders for the purchase of holly, and all the glinting array of baubles, the vials and confections that make up the Yule season.

She found that she did not regret being in the old Gaylard house for another year. Its shaggy spaciousness—it was such an old bear of a house, she said—lent itself to the gaudy pageantry of the Yule. It would bear all the red and gold and silver Agatha could lavish upon it. And as she directed her maids and extra help, old memories trooped from dark corners to make more merry the romantic mood, and to illumine again the old rooms.

Now Agatha directed all her energies to the open house festivities for which the Gaylards were famous. For a week before Christmas eve Matt Gaylard was at home to his host of political friends and members of the families. None was neglected. The ward leaders of the cities; the district leaders from the various congressional districts; congressmen and members of the Legislature; supreme court judges, bankers and senators sat at table with the "farm boy of Chicago." Dan saw Matt Gaylard in his element. His shriveled, sagacious face, surmounting the ill-proportioned body, took on a constant, benign smile that never lost its genuineness. His high shrill voice carried notes of hospitality everywhere, and no guest, however obscure, missed a welcoming pat on the shoulder, or some passing inquiry from his host. The great boss unlocked the secret of his influence. He liked folks. He loved to mix, and to play the deus ex machina to those in trouble. He recalled the christening of Mike's fifth child; he remembered the death of Peterson's mother-in-law; he did not forget to inquire about the expected third in Cowell's family. Gaylard might well have been paternalistic Squire Gaylard, and this home the old manor house, and Agatha, Lady Agatha.

There were bowls of punch everywhere about the rooms patiently being emptied and mysteriously being filled again. In the kitchen, caterers prepared mounds of food—geese and turkeys, hams, whole young pigs, cakes, plum puddings, pumpkin and mince pies, cranberry sauce, salads, fish entrees, oyster cocktails, soups, hot

muffins, brown breads and all the other appurtenances of the Christmas feast. Boxes of candy were piled high beneath the Christmas tree, later to be presented to each lady guest. The whole luxuriant lap of autumn, it seemed, had been spilled inside the Gaylard house. Matt Gaylard was blest of men. An all pervasive providence had looked down, found that his work was good, and showered the fruits of the earth upon his hearth.

Agatha, radiant and lovely, moved among the guests a gracious hostess. Once during the evening she went to the piano, played her own accompaniments and sang old English and French carols.

2.

Dan sometimes felt himself a supernumerary amidst all this stir and gayety. He had no special function to perform, save to come at the beck and call of Agatha. He stayed little at the office, contenting himself with morning appearances, and with bringing his work home, where he could

inexpertly pour over it in his study. He and Agatha yielded themselves to the spirit of the season. They found that much of the excitement and the joy of their honeymoon had returned to them. The display of things—the color, the tinsel, the animation—stimulated their senses until they were like habitual drunkards keyed up to mellow intoxication by contact with each other. Agatha often stopped her work to come and sit beside her husband. She talked vivaciously about "next year," "our own house," "color schemes," "the housewarming." They kissed, and laughed, and whispered forbidden pleasantries in each other's ears. They romped. They sang. They found themselves entering a new sphere of their relationship—a sphere missed in the other years of first excitement and subsequent adjustment. They learned to play together.

Of nights, the charmed circle of mellow light that fell about the Gaylard house and made the tree shadows seem odd patches of mystery upon the snow, seemed to shut the world with-

out, and mirth within. By tacit agreement Dan and Agatha avoided all topics of conversation round which bitterness and conflict had raged. Neither made reference to his own parents or recalled other Christmas seasons spent under different surroundings. Politics was taboo. Even Gaylard and his guests took no open cognizance of those bonds of master and man which held them. To be sure, there were whispered counsels in corners, but "this is a social function, I'll have you know, and not a caucus," Gaylard declared.

When Agatha went to the piano and sang in her contralto "Silent Night, Holy Night," it seemed to Dan that his contentment had reached completion. When he was away from Agatha he drifted into senuous lassitude. Before the open fire, with briar pipe and book, he sank down within himself, down until he seemed only a sentient animal soaking up warmth and dreaming primordial stuff. He wanted nothing. He lacked nothing. He merely wished to be.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

A Weak Plea for the South

By Clement Wood

THE South is not infrequently a stench in the nostrils of the rest of the country, when newspaper headlines leak a little of the hideousness of Southern race riots, convict floggings, anti-Evolution bills and trials, and Ku Klux Klan atrocities. The author of this book, ("The Advancing South," by Edwin Mims, N. Y., Doubleday, Page, \$5), purports to treat of both progress and reaction in the South. There should be at least a preliminary mental test for authors of books based on facts—a test to ascertain if they are at all qualified to handle the theme. Doubleday, Page are guilty of foisting a very unworthy book upon the American public, and Professor Sims is quite unfit to treat of his theme.

It is a small error for him to speak of Du Bose Heyward, a South Carolina versifier, as a woman; it is a serious error for the author to list some seven of the most minor of modern Southern versifiers (Allen, Hey-

ward, and the nonsensical Ransom and Davidson the most prominent of them), and to omit all of the half dozen distinguished living Southern poets of the white race. It is a serious error for him to omit every Southern Negro writer (including one or more poets in every Southern State, barring none); and to dispraise only two Negro writers, DuBois and Walter White, both of whom are Northerners by birth and residence. It is a silly error for him to picture James Branch Cabell, of all people, and Mary Johnston, of all second raters, as Southern realistic novelists, and to omit T. S. Stripling, Shands and the one or two other significant writers in fiction on the modern South.

The author's sketchy treatment of Southern politics omits the few significant names (like Huddleston) and contents itself with dumbly lauding Underwood; without pointing out that Underwood's significance is that he represented, not the ante-bellum

Southern fire eaters, but a helot subservience to capital, chiefly northern, invested especially in the steel and iron businesses. Underwood was a "safe and sane" reactionary, about as eminent for social advance as Senator Du Pont, Bishop Manning, or the Australian duckbill. The author omits any study of the broad aspects of industrialism in the South. The book, barring perhaps the chapter concerned with the fight of Trinity College against Southern race hatred, is a waste of paper and ink.

SUPERVISION OF BIG BUSINESS URGED

Washington.—Benj. C. Marsh, of the People's Reconstruction League, urges federal supervision of business corporations entering into interstate commerce, in a public statement on the Ripley demand for more light on big business transactions. Marsh quotes Federal Trade Commission figures showing two-fifths only of interstate corporate business to be under public supervision.

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It's a Wise Mosquito That Knows His Own President

WE read with breathless interest that the mosquitoes in the Adirondacks flatly refuse to bite Calvin Coolidge, sinking their fangs (or whatever it is that mosquitoes bite with) by preference into the more succulent flesh of the Secret Service men. This is a distressing state of affairs. When a person gets to the position where a self-respecting mosquito passes him up for a Secret Service man, then indeed the depths have been plumbed.

There are two possible reasons for this strange action on the part of the discerning Adirondacks mosquitoes. One is that they may be good Republican mosquitoes and would not dare even approach, much less bite, the sacred person of the funniest President since Martin Van Buren. The other is that they have a natural fear of blood poisoning.

Two oddly titled works lie on our desk. One is a pamphlet called "The Dilemma of Thrift," the other is a book called "The Threat of Leisure." We should have reviewed both long since, but we cannot get past the titles. How do you mean the "Dilemma of Thrift"? If the writers mean the dilemma that confronts us when we have a five dollar bill in one hand and a savings bank book in the other, that is a chestnut that is hardly worth reading about. Shall we rush out and blow the five or put it in the bank? Shall we join in the City College cheer:

"Baseball, football, swimming in the tank;
We got the money, but we keep it in the bank."
Or shall we, rather, snap our fingers at Mrs. Grundy and lead a double life on our ill-gotten gains? It's a dilemma, boys and girls, but it is one that is usually quickly settled, and you can guess how when we let you get one good look at our bank book.

But we suspect that there is a catch somewhere in this pamphlet and by the time we make up our so-called mind to read it we will discover that the more we save the more we spend, or some such financial rigmarole.

We never were good at financial problems, anyhow. We have often had the dream that we were elected President of the United States. (We suppose that if we went and told this dream to a psychoanalyst she would tell us that it showed that we had a strong uncle complex which could only be resolved by making snoots at a real uncle of ours named Samuel.) At all events there we are, elected, walking around the White House and making all our friends Cabinet officers and postmasters and ministers to Liberia, and having our picture taken shaking hands with members of the visiting Yipsels and patting Isabel, the White House Cat, and pressing a button that blows up in one fell swoop the entire plant of the New York Evening Post, and autographing the brick that an ironworker hit Herbie Hoover with, and—in comes the Secretary of the Treasury. In our dreams he is always Norman Thomas. Don't ask us how this happens. Ask your pet psychoanalyst—that's his business. At any rate, Secretary Thomas sits down very respectfully and says to us: "Good morning, Mr. President; I hope your little jaunt on the Mayflower did you good." And we say: "It is a relief to escape for a little from the cares of office. What the hell have you got there this time?" Then Secretary Thomas says: "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Morris Ernst has drawn up a little schedule of the wool tariff for your approval. I have for your inspection as well a resume of the plans for the amortization of the Series B debentures and the outline of next year's budget."

I groan aloud in my dreams and take the horrid papers in my hand. They mean no more to me in my dreams than such papers do in my waking hours. I ponder them weakly for a while, and then, as I recall it, the dream ends with my sending the Secretary of the Treasury out for a walk with Ambassador Benjamin Stolberg of the Court of St. James, who has just dropped in from London by the Air-Lane express to find his hat, which he had left behind by mistake on his last call. While the two are chatting about this and that, I call in Willie Stevens, the Secretary of the Fire Department, give him the papers and tell him to ride off somewhere with the Fig Woman, whom I have just appointed head of the Bureau of Women in Industry, and burn the darn things up.

I wake up in a cold sweat, fully as exhausted as though I had just concluded reading an article by John Maynard Keynes in "The New Republic" explaining all about the funding of the French debt.

I realize that I am exceptionally dumb about these matters. I know that there are actually people who can sit down and tell you all about how the Stock Exchange functions. Well, maybe not all, but at any rate, enough to make it seem hard. Just as there are people who know about the workings of a telephone switchboard or what makes the funny noises come out of a radio. They remain to me an awesome crew. Anything they write goes with me. And now that a couple of them have written a piece about "The Dilemma of Thrift," I suppose, for the good of my soul, I will have to sit down and write some kind of a review of it that seems to make sense. I only pray that the review falls into the hands of those who are as poor at this stuff as myself and that I'm not shown up too badly.

In regard to the book called "The Threat of Leisure," however, I feel competent to make remarks. In the first place, the author has evidently got his title all twisted. Since when has leisure been a threat? You could threaten me with leisure, I mean to say, until it was blue in the face as you were, and I wouldn't move an eyelash. If leisure is a threat, I would like to get a Ku Klux letter in the mail every day.

I recently had the pleasure of seeing some of our threatened leisure classes on their native heath. They were dashing back and forth, hell-for-leather on pop-eyed and sweating polo ponies, swiping at a big white ball with long mallets. Every now and then one of them fell off, and always there was the lucky chance that the whole crew might break their precious necks.

Under such circumstances leisure might well be thought of as a threat. But that's not my idea of leisure. Leisure, as I envisage it, consists of lying in bed in the morning, with a good hot cup of coffee and a crackerjack book on the table within reach, and letting the telephone ring and ring and ring while I lie on my back and puff at my cigarette and smile to think of the number of committee meetings I shall not attend this day, the number of causes that I shall leave flat, the number of words that I shall not put down on paper. And when my frantic customers come clamorous at the doorbell and want to know where is that manuscript I promised them months back, I shall take my hand from the sleeve of my silk pajamas and wave it airily about and say, "You will get it when I'm good and ready and not before."

Threateningly yours,
McAlister Coleman.

Italian Socialists Here Explain Organization Of New Anti-Fascisti

NO doubt by this time you know of the split which occurred recently in the Anti-Fascist Alliance. As you are interested in the affairs of the labor and radical movement we believe you are entitled to know what brought about this split.

The Anti-Fascist Alliance was launched two years ago by the Italian Chamber of Labor of New York City. Immediately after the murder of the great Italian Socialist and labor leader, Hon. Giacomo Matteotti it gained strength and political importance. The Anti-Fascist Alliance functioned for the purpose of combatting Fascist invasion of the Italian colonies in this country, and to help the cause of the enslaved Italian people by exposing the brutal Fascist government, which the black shirts have established through murder, arson, castor-oil and violence of all sorts. Nearly all the Italian labor unions and radical groups rallied round the Anti-Fascist Alliance, which under the guidance and influence of the Italian Chamber of Labor performed its mission so earnestly that several central labor bodies endorsed it. Then the Communists injected their "united front" spirit into it and the Alliance, for some time, had to suspend its activity.

Alliance Reorganized

Last year in July the Anti-Fascist Alliance was re-organized and again placed under the auspices of the Italian Chamber of Labor. At the time we hesitated rejoining it. We knew that with the Communists again participating trouble lay ahead; but we were told that the Anti-Fascist cause was so paramount to all groups standing together, that the Communists would not dare injure it with their disruptive tactics. We rejoined the Alliance only to discover soon after that the Communists returned all set to capture or smash it. And they captured it! They came one night to a general meeting of the Alliance with pre-arranged plans; they came in large numbers. First they rushed a motion through depriving all the libertarians who were present of the right to vote. Having disfranchised the libertarians, the Communists rushed another motion through putting all Labor Unions below the grade of the Communist nucleus, that is giving the thousands of organized trade unionists less representation than several tens of the members. Their next step was to remove the headquarters of the Alliance from the Italian Chamber quarters, that is away from the organization which had built the Alliance and through which the latter had earned the endorsement of such important bodies as the Central Labor Council of Greater New York, the United Hebrew Trades, Workmen's Circle, etc.

Meetings Disorderly

We could never attend a session of the Anti-Fascist Alliance without nearly coming to blows. The Communists had made a mockery of democracy. For every delegate of the big labor unions, like Local No. 48 and No. 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union they sent to the Council two or more delegates representing street Communist nucleus, shop Communist nucleus, county Communist organization, district Communist organization, intersection Communist organization, and thus they ruled supreme, at every Council their delegates outnumbering the delegates of all the other groups put together.

To this trickery the Communists added arrogance. They abused the power they had wrested through such

means in the Anti-Fascist Alliance to morally coerce the other groups and enjoy immunity while attacking and slandering the Socialist and trade unions leaders. All of us were supposed to be "brothers" in the Anti-Fascist meetings, members of the same united front that fought the common enemy. But no sooner were the meetings over, than the Communist groups traitors, grafters, job-lust "brothers" called the leaders of the holdouts etc.

The Communist brothers did not even refrain from using the Communist methods against the "brothers" with whom they were allied to combat Fascist violence. Last Spring they came to a public meeting for the political prisoners of Russia in which Mark Sionim, a former Socialist Revolutionary deputy to the Constituent Assembly of Russia was the principal speaker. They deliberately caused a riot and the breaking up of the meeting—Fascist methods on Anti-Fascist grounds! Had the Anti-Fascist Alliance been under the control of real liberty-loving leaders that outrageous action would have constituted sufficient ground for expulsion of its perpetrators from the Alliance.

Mistake Is Admitted

Under these disgraceful circumstances we could no longer tolerate the Communist tactics in the Anti-Fascist Alliance. To us Socialists, the cause of Anti-Fascism is so dear that we felt we could not afford making it the laughing-stock in the eyes of the American Labor movement. We have withdrawn from the Anti-Fascist Alliance, inviting all those who are disgusted with the Communist tactics to follow our example. We must now admit that we made a mistake when we thought the Communists would reform and refrain from doing in the "Anti-Fascist United Front" what their brethren all over the world do in similar situations while acting under "red pope," Gregory Zinovieff of the Third International.

Our great Anti-Fascist martyr, Giacomo Matteotti, just a few weeks before he suffered martyrdom to the Communists who had invited the Socialists to form a "united front," answered thus:

"Communist Party, Rome: 'We have received your letter containing the mimeographed proposal you use on all occasions.

"The experience of the past has confirmed our conviction that these proposals of yours apparently aiming at the united front, in substance are made for the sole purpose of causing new friction and disputes with the Socialist parties.

"This may be pleasant and advantageous to you as well as to the Fascist government which rules through the identical methods of dictatorship and violence which you advocate. But it is unpleasant to us and to the working class who is suffering the consequences of your theorizing and renewed dissensions. It is useless and ridiculous for those who aggravated the cause of splits and squabbles among the workers to now come back and camouflage themselves as Unitarians and united front advocates.

"Let each one of us remain what we are. 'You are Communists. You stand for dictatorship and the methods of violence and the rule of the minority; we are Socialists and stand for the democratic method of the free majority. Therefore, there is nothing in common between you and us. Every day you yourselves say and rather accuse us of treason to the Proletariat. If you are then in good faith it is criminal on your part to propose getting together with the 'traitors.' If you are

The Story of The Typographical Union

"Big Six" of New York (1850-1926)

By Louis Silverstein

What Has Happened Before

PRINTERS' organizations are among the oldest of National Convention of Journeymen Printers took place. The need for a legislative body led to its being replaced by the National Typographical Union in 1852. In 1869 the name was changed to "International" because of the inclusion of Canadian locals.

During the thirty-five years that followed the organization strove to maintain itself in the face of chronic local autonomy. Strikes were frequent and disastrous. There were no provisions for centralized control and financial assistance. Business depression and the Civil War smote the Union heavy blows. In the 'eighties recovery set in. In 1888 a constitution providing for a centralized form of government was adopted. At the same time the I. T. U. took an active part in establishing the American Federation of Labor.

York Typographical Union No. 6. In spite of the immediate need for reform, the new organization did not hasten to revolutionize the conditions of work. It bided its time, and then, at its first quarterly meeting in April, 1890, instead of drawing up its demands, took more striking action. It appointed a committee to conduct a very careful survey of the state of affairs of the trade. Within a month a detailed report followed. The investigators recommended the establishment of a uniform scale of wages to standardize market conditions, the reduction of the number of apprentices to decrease competition, the organization of chapels in each shop for the adjustment of immediate grievances and the regulation of internal affairs, and the supreme necessity of complete unionization of all printers in order to give strength to the union to accomplish its purposes. It is typical of the time that the committee stated that the ultimate remedy, however, lay only in co-operative printing shops run by the working men. This far-sighted report was made the basis for an organization campaign to rally the unorganized to the union banner.

On the basis of these suggestions the first Scale Committee was appointed, and after much discussion the first scale of prices was adopted on October 26, 1890, to take effect February 1, 1891. The weekly wages ranged from \$10 to as much as \$14 per week, while the piece rates ran from 27 to 30 cents per thousand ems on various kinds of work. Twelve hours constituted a working day. Strikes were necessary to enforce these demands, in some cases only partially successful. The "Journal of Commerce," then as now capitalistically class-conscious, could not be forced to come to terms. Horace Greeley whipped it daily in the "Tribune," but to no avail.

The history of the wage negotiations of Big Six from then to now has been affected by the fluctuations of the business cycle. When times have been bad, the union has had to retreat or just manage to maintain its position; when prosperity has arrived it has forged ahead again. Business panics such as those of 1857, 1873 and 1892 have hit it particularly hard. In all instances, the separate interests of the newspaper compositors and their fellow-craftsmen in the book and job lines have been kept distinctly in mind. At the beginning the workers on newspapers dominated the union's policies. The book and job hands not only felt that Big Six did not care about them but that the beneficiary features entailed too heavy a financial burden upon those who were simply interested in the economic aspects of the union. In 1893 they formed a rival group, the Printers' Co-operative Union, and appeared at the annual convention of the National Typographical Union, clamoring for admission with jurisdiction over the book and job printers. The national organization in the face of a determined group ruled that it was to the interests of the workers to have but one union in each city, recommended the abolition of the obnoxious benefit system and urged both bodies to come to some amicable settlement and consolidate. The dispute, however, continued with much bitterness for several years, and it was not until 1897, when No. 6 began to prove unmistakably that it had the interests of the combined compositors close at heart, that the amalgamation was effected. The members of the co-operative union went over in a body just as if they had always been members of the New York Typographical Union.

One of the most interesting disputes in which Big Six has ever engaged was that with its first president, Horace Greeley, and the New York Tribune. During the Civil War wages had failed to keep pace with the rising cost of living. In 1863 the book and job hands had received increases and

in bad faith we do not intend to play anybody's game.

"Therefore, and once and for all, we serve notice on you that to similar proposals of yours we have nothing to answer.

"This is for your benefit and is final. Independently of what the decision of our Executive, in regard to May 1st celebration is going to be.

(Signed) "MATTEOTTI," "Secretary of the Unitarian Socialist Party of Italy."

From now on we will fight for the cause for which our Comrade Matteotti sacrificed his life and along the lines he believed best. We will fight against infamous Fascism by refusing to have any dealings with those whom Comrade Matteotti did not trust.

A new Anti-Fascist organization is being formed. We will belong to it only on one condition: that it bar the Communists who have proved to be devoid of any sense of decency and avowed enemies of free discussion, democracy and Liberty.

The Italian Socialist Propaganda Committee of New York and Vicinity.

In the spring of the following year the newspapermen. Prices of commodities continued to soar. New scales were adopted to take effect August 12 on the dailies and August 15 on other work.

The newspaper publishers protested against granting two increases in one year. Greeley said he would pay what was demanded under protest and encouraged a lively discussion in his paper as to the justice of the demands. On the evening of August 12, however, an advertisement was sent to the composing room of the Tribune, calling for twenty compositors to work at a rate below the union scale for the Times. The men considered this action as double-crossing them, and at a chapel meeting refused to set up the displeasing "ad." A strike was thus precipitated with the backing of the union and the whole organized labor movement or whatever there was of it at the time. Thus Greeley, who only two years previously had been presented with a four-hundred-dollar gold watch by the Tribune compositors, now found himself engaged in an acrimonious dispute with the same persons. A great deal of lawlessness, although disclaimed by the union, characterized the strike. Arbitration was suggested in vain. For several years the Tribune was operated on an open-shop basis and it was not until 1870 that cordial relations were re-established.

In this brief history it is impossible to give even a brief account of all the strikes, negotiations and activities of Big Six. We can only hit the high spots. In general, the New York Typographical Union lived through all the experiences of the national organization. It regulated the introduction of the linotype machines, so that its members only were permitted to run and learn to operate them. It set up new scales to meet the new conditions and sought wage increases and time reductions commensurate with the gains made possible by the new mechanical improvements. It fought through the eight-hour fight in the book and job industry. It participated in the newspaper arbitration plan from its inception in 1901 to its lapsing in 1922, because the International Union had refused to permit the arbitration of its own laws. (What was involved was the requirement of the union that borrowed or exchanged type or mats be reset within a time specified by the local unions.) But one of its more recent experiences has perhaps been more dramatic than some others. That was the vacation movement of 1919, still fresh in memory.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

WOMEN ENSLAVED IN BENGAL MINES

Working conditions for the some 60,000 women belonging to the Bengal miners' union are just about as bad as they ever were and have not been materially changed by India's formal acceptance of several conventions of the League of Nations, supposed to ameliorate the working conditions of women and children, reports the Calcutta correspondent of the London Daily Herald.

Most of these women work underground. The output of the Bengal mines has increased a great deal since the World War, and this is partly due to the overwork squeezed out of the Indian women in the mines. These women receive only about 16 cents for a 24-hour day underground, yet they have contributed about \$4,000 to the support of the locked-out British miners.

Under the Washington agreement, these Bengal women are supposed to work not more than 54 hours per week underground, but the mine owners in India demand that these women shall work continuously for 30 hours before taken to the surface. This enables the mine owners to save on the charges for sending the workers down into the pits and bringing them out again.

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Belgian Unions Firm In Fight on Fascism; World Congress for Paris

Labor Doings Abroad

THE determination of the organized workers of Belgium to resist, by force if necessary, any attempt to substitute a near-Fascist regime for the present modified democratic system in the little kingdom, was emphasized at the twenty-fifth congress of the Belgian Federation of Labor, held in Brussels, July 31 to Aug. 2.

Following the submission of reports by Louise de Bouckere and M. De Vlaemynck on the progress of organizing a labor defense militia begun last winter, the Congress decided unanimously to give moral and financial support to this organization, and also endorsed the resolution passed at the special congress in January, for co-operation with the I. F. T. U. in the international fight against Fascism. In this connection the Congress also recommended the fullest possible organization of working class youth in association with the trade union organizations, the Trade Union Center and the Socialist youth movement.

Finally the National Committee of the Trade Union Center was instructed to appoint three of its members to the leadership of the labor defense corps. In the matter of the depreciation of the Belgian franc, the Congress recommended that the Executive Committee of the Belgian Labor Party be immediately approached with a view to the joint preparation of a scheme to prevent the income tax from pressing too heavily on wages of the workers through the depreciation of the currency. Also in connection with depreciation, the Congress urged the raising of the limit of exemption from taxation both for wages and for workers' pensions.

In answering the objections raised by some speakers against collaborating with the bourgeois parties in defending the franc, C. Mertens, general secretary of the Federation of Labor, said that when the steamer "Titanic" crashed into the iceberg and sank 62 per cent of the first class passengers were saved, 43 per cent of the second class, and only 25 per cent of the third class. If Belgium's financial structure should go to smash through the progress of inflation, the worst sufferers would be the workers, not the capitalists. He also assured the delegates that the Socialist Deputies and Ministers would defend the interests of the workers effectively, and that the drastic steps being taken to re-adjust Belgian economics did not necessarily mean worse conditions for the masses.

The matter of definitely arranging for the building up of a big central defense fund for use in strikes, lock-outs, etc., which had been approved in principle by the preceding congress, was left in the hands of the Bureau of the Federation of Labor for temporary adjustment and will be placed before a future congress when general conditions will have become nearer normal.

Secretary Mertens reported a slight falling off in membership in 1925, the total at the end of the year having been 552,094, against 576,235 a year earlier. The loss was mainly due to hard economic conditions and is likely to be more than made good in the not too distant future.

The great majority of the delegates approved the Federation's political activities during the past year, as well as its trade union work. All the members of the Bureau were re-elected.

INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN PARIS, NEXT AUGUST

The date of the next International Trade Union Congress has been fixed as Aug. 1 to 6, 1927, in Paris, reports the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions. An international conference of trade union women will be held in conjunction with the Paris congress.

Preparations for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of the international trade union movement on Sept. 19 are far advanced in most countries. In some countries great meetings are to be held and steps have been taken to have speeches broadcast in the most important languages. A history of the international trade union movement, written by J. F. Sassenbach, a secretary of the I. T. U., is to be published, as well as a series of postcard photographs of the best-known leaders of the trade union movement.

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CUBAN LABOR PAPER HAS NEW DIRECTOR

Accion Socialista, the fighting labor weekly of Havana, announced in its issue of Aug. 20 that its old director and founder, Juan Arevalo, had been obliged to give up his place at the head of the paper because of his incarceration in Santa Clara as the result of his connection with the railroad strike of last winter and spring. The new director and part owner of Accion Socialista is Francisco Domenech Vinañeros, the well-known Cuban labor leader and publicist, who has represented Cuba's workers at several conferences of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

The fact that Arevalo, who was active in the leadership of the Brotherhood of Cuban Railroad Men, is still in jail seems in contradiction with the liberal professions of President Machado, who promised the railroaders a square deal when he intervened to end the strike in May. The charges of being implicated in the throwing of bombs at trains near Santa Clara are not very well founded, according to Cuban labor men.

Following a vain attempt to launch a nationwide Labor Party in Cuba last winter, Accion Socialista came out in June for the American Federation of Labor policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" at the polls, so long as the unions had no party of their own. It was stated in the editorial that the Cuban bourgeois politicians "had frustrated our plans to form a Cuban Labor Party," but just how it had been done was not explained.

Hebrew Trades Approve the New Anti-Fascist Alliance

The United Hebrew Trades, which has supported the old Anti-Fascist Alliance, has voted to withdraw from this organization, which was recently "captured" by numerous delegates representing paper "nuclei" organizations.

The United Hebrew Trades has also voted its indorsement of the new Anti-Fascist Alliance which will represent all non-Communist organizations and will vigorously carry on the work of opposing the extension of Mussolini's influence in the United States.

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Workers Education And Labor Day

By Fannia M. Cohn

THE further development of workers' education under the auspices of the labor movement itself is, to my mind, one of the achievements of considerable importance of the labor movement in the past year. This steady advance of workers' education is confined not merely to the classroom, but reflected in publications of trade unions, in official reports, in conventions, councils and local meetings, everywhere where workers meet together.

Everywhere workers are giving a prominent place to this important movement. More and more they are coming to realize its significance, turning to it with a more whole-hearted approval and a more generous financial support. They are realizing its broadening scope and finding every type of educational institution worth encouraging.

The college carried on under the auspices of the central labor organizations, where instruction is given in the evening, the resident college which sends into the labor movement yearly men and women better equipped to serve it, the summer schools where those occupying leading positions in the labor movement can assemble and under the guidance of trained technicians discuss the problems which confront their organizations and the industries in which they are engaged, in particular, and the labor movement in general—all these are winning more and more support from the labor movement.

The summer institutes, which are a recent development, are of particular value since they enable the active labor leaders, of necessity usually greatly confined to the daily affairs of their own unions, to exchange views and thus gain a broader picture of the labor movement as a whole. There they discuss such concerns of general importance as Giant Power and its control, Company Unions and their deadening effect on millions of workers, who are made to bow before the powers that be, the problems of the railroad industry as these concern the worker, management, and the public, the textile industry with its various problems, considered from the standpoint of the union and the consumer, Banking and Credit and the contributions that labor banks can make to liberal enterprises and the interest the labor movement has in them.

But all the activities of workers' education can help to present the ideals of the labor movement to the great body of trade unionists and thus strengthen the unions, the economic organizations of the workers, in their efforts to shape future economic and social progress.

Workers' education will also help to prepare the workers to take their place in building this future. The training given in the workers' classes will tend to make the students more effective in their activities in the trade union.

Even more important, however, the workers' education movement will help the workers to realize that their organizations have it within their possibilities to bring about change. In the classes where they study the history of the labor movement the workers will come to realize the supreme efforts that were made to organize their unions, to see vividly the sweat and blood poured out by the workers, their wives and children in the building up of the bulwarks that defend workers today. A whole chain of events will

be revealed to them, a chain, each link of which is some great effort on the part of the workers. A study of the gloriously difficult past cannot but make them realize how strong they are as workers and members of an organized labor movement and what a responsibility for the future they have inherited from their predecessors, who did so much in building up the present organization.

They will learn, too, how important a place in our modern industrial society the organized labor movement holds. This will lead inevitably to a greater confidence in the ability of the labor movement to solve many of the great problems of the day and plan fully to assist in changing our present form of society and putting it on a juster basis. Organized workers who suffer not so much from lack of ability as from lack of confidence in their ability will necessarily assume more responsibility as a result of these activities of the workers' education movement.

LABORERS STRIKE ON CONSTRUCTION JOB

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Laborers employed by Lathrop & Shea Construction Company in excavating for the \$250,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad engine house are striking for 10 cents more an hour. The workers want the same rate paid in other New England cities, 50 cents an hour. The New Haven is expected to increase its shop facilities at Fall River and concentrate most of its work in this depressed textile town.

L. W. W. Takes Steps to Sell Property Headquarters

CHICAGO.—The headquarters property of the Industrial Workers of the World at 3333 Belmont avenue, together with the printing plant is to be sold, pursuant to a decision of the general executive board. It is announced in Industrial Solidarity, official paper of the organization. The board is taking the step, it is declared, because ownership "under the stress of existing circumstances is an obstacle to progress, and our object first last and all the time is to use every bit of energy for working class industrial union organization."

REPORT 20,000 CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland safety council, affiliated with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, reports that the city had 20,998 industrial accidents the first six months of 1926, of which 80 were fatal. It reports 972,731 working days lost as a result, with \$1,325,376.34 paid in compensation. It estimates the total cost of industrial accidents for the period as over \$6,000,000.

GLOVE WORKERS WIN INCREASES
GLOVESVILLE, N. Y.—Glove workers have accepted the manufacturers' proposals of wage increases: 20 cents a dozen more minimum, with extras for various operations and special types of gloves. The workers had demanded more at first. The cutters gain most as the most skilled workers. The workers are organized in the International Glove Workers Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1902.

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Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4155 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOHN K. JOHNSON, President. JAMES BURKE, Vice-President. GILBERT O. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.
JAMES McGUIRE, Recording Secretary OTTO WASTOL, Business Agent
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTEN, Delegates.

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A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.
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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 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn.
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.
Carpenters' Union 493 German Technicians & Draftsmen
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 8

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CAP MAKERS**
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 918 EAST 6th STREET
Phone: Orchard 2600-1-2
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer, S. HENSHINGWITZ, M. M. GELLES, 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
Headgear Workers' Lyceum
(Beethoven Hall)
210 East 5th Street.

United Hebrew Trades
175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M.
N. ABRAHAMSON, Chairman
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

**HEBREW
BUTCHERS UNION**
Local 234, A. M. G. & S. W. of N. A.
170 E. B'way. Orchard 5189
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL ORABAL, President
I. KORN, Vice-President
J. JACOB, Sec'y.

BONNAC EMBROIDERERS'
UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
E. L. FREEDMAN, President
GEO. TRISTMAN, NATHAN RIEBEL, Managers Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 7078
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street
Sam Harris, N. Ullman, President. Rec. Sec'y.
Murray Chilling, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Fin. Sec'y & Treas.
Gus Levine, Business Agent.

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION
Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone Dry Dock 3300
REUBEN GUSKIN
Manager

**Joint Executive Committee
OF THE
VEST MAKERS' UNION,**
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
Office: 175 East Broadway.
Phone: Orchard 6639
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.
PETER MONAT, Manager.

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Local 584, I. M. of U.
Office: 665 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Telephone Hall, 62 East 4th St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the 218 East 11th Street, Room 3.
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

Structural Iron Workers
UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn
Office: 671 Pacific Street. Cumberland 6149
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, 614 East 13th St.
Charles McDermott, E. K. Calvert, President. Sec'y-Regis.

**N. Y. Wood Carvers
and Modelers Association**
Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday
218 East 11th Street, Room 3
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President. Rec. Secretary
A. Fugittie, Wm. DeLoach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
H. Vols. August Schramm, Treasurer Business Agent

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Headquarters 386 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longers 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS STIMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Ashland 3669
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers
Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 68, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4649
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Brooklyn—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
S'klyn—188 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'
UNION Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 591 E. 161st St. Malrose 5189
CARL GRABER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers'
Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office 36 W. 25th St. Phone: Lachawanna 4414.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION
Local 48 of I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7104-7
A. GUTTER, Manager

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11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.
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SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
601-611 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7690-1-2-3-4
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New York Clothing Cutters' Union
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 13th Street. Stuyvesant 5966.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 316 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
PHILIP GOLDBERG, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD
OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 178 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1359
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
NORMAN BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOY, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'
Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3400
Meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
JESSE SCHWIMMER, Chairman
KENNETH F. WARR, Secretary
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union
Local 2, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
177 Arion Pl., Bklyn. N. Y. Fin. Sec'y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman
M. TAYLOR, Sec'y
LEON SCHWIMMER, Fin. Sec'y

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

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway. Phone Orchard 1300
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
AL GREENBERG, FRED CATOLA, SAM SCHNALL, Florence Geller, President. Treasurer
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS D'ONNO. Delegate, JOSEPH DIMINO.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 3545
Uptown Office: 39 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.
HYMAN LEDEBERG, J. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y Secretary-Treas.
Organizers: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 323). Phone Spring 2338-2339
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 213—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 216—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 218—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 35th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Manager. Sec'y-Treas.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,
Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: FIDELITY 9785
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FREEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.
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FUR WORKERS' UNION**
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 48
O. SCHACHTMAN, General President.
L. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.


The AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS
UNION LOCAL 137
Office and Headquarters 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y.
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Friday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2768
D. MACE, President.
J. I. NEWMAN, Vice-Pres.
PHILIP GINDER, Treasurer

Amalgamated Lithographers
of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 225 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 1798
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARINGTON HALL, 15 ST. MARK'S PLACE
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Pat'l Haulon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Rosow, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schel, Treas.
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U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers
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Office: 18 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9135.
Regular Meetings every Monday evening, at 192 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.
Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Cigar Makers' International Union
JACK MELHADO, Secretary

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

The national platform will be in print in about a week, and the locals are urged to order in large quantities. Address the National Office, 2683 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania

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

Pittsburgh Picnic

The Socialists of Allegheny County and Westmoreland County will hold a big picnic on Sunday, September 5, in Woodside Grove on the McKeesport-Irwin car line. Every Socialist in western Pennsylvania is urged to attend. An excellent program of activities is being arranged. Pittsburgh Socialists will leave in autos and by B. & O. train at 12 o'clock from Wood and First avenues. Those wishing information should phone William Adams at headquarters, Atlantic 3634.

New Yugoslav Branch

The Yugoslav Federation has organized a new branch with twelve members at Grays Landing, Fayette county. These comrades are always on the job, and we congratulate them on their latest success.

State Office Notes

Arrangements are being made with our candidate for Governor, John W. Slayton, of Pittsburgh, for a tour of the State in October. Slayton is a very able speaker, active member of the Carpenters' Union in Pittsburgh, and author of several Socialist pamphlets. In order that we may complete arrangements for the tour, it is necessary for us to know how many dates will be required. Make prompt application to the State Office, giving the date of the week preferred and the number of meetings you can arrange. Terms will depend somewhat on the number of applications received.

Socialists throughout the country will regret to learn that Cora Bixler, active member of our State Committee and delegate to many national con-

ventions, has been confined to her bed with neuritis for nearly three months. Present reports are that she is slowly recovering and we know that her many friends hope that her health will soon be restored. In the meanwhile, she will greatly appreciate receiving letters from her comrades and friends. Her address is 27 S. Ann street, Lancaster, Pa.

Lists of registered Socialists have been received from Jefferson, Montgomery and Westmoreland counties, and lists of sympathizers from Butler and Dauphin counties. In order that the State Office may function properly it is desirable for us to have the name of every registered Socialist and sympathizer in the State. Readers of this paper will do the movement a great service by securing and sending in such lists of their candidates. This applies especially to comrades residing in counties where we have no active organization at the present time, where, in some instances, there are several hundred registered Socialists.

We still have a few copies of the "Case for Socialism," that splendid explanation of our ideals and purposes, by Fred Henderson of the Independent Labor Party of England. Price 50c. per copy, \$4.00 per dozen.

West Virginia

The Socialists of West Virginia have come to the front in great order. They have nominated a State ticket; they are increasing their activity in campaign work and are buying more dues stamps than ever. Besides, they are gathering subscriptions for the American Appeal, and all signs point to a live Socialist Party movement in this State. Besides State candidates, they have nominated candidates for Congress and County tickets in several counties.

The Socialists and all readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader should write their State Secretary, Augustina Garbarino, care of Varsity Bottling, Morgantown, and assist her to carry on an aggressive campaign.

Missouri

A report two weeks ago in St. Louis labor left the impression that the

Socialists of Missouri would not file a ticket for the Socialist ballot in the November election, but later reports show that the Socialists are to hold a meeting in the immediate future to draft a platform and get their ticket filed.

The Socialists of Kansas City have revived their organization, selected a new County Central Committee and nominated J. G. Hodges for Congressman in that district. They expect to put up a good live campaign.

Illinois

The Socialists of Illinois at a banquet in honor of the National Executive Committee on August 28, had a most enjoyable evening and listened to members of the N. E. C. and to Paul McKenna, one of the representatives of the British Miners, who has been gathering funds for the strike. His speech was well received. The Socialists of Cook County also held a good picnic on Sunday, August 29, at River-view Park, where members of the National Executive Committee spoke.

Ohio

The Socialist Party of Ohio is coming back fast, in organization and in enthusiasm. They have, for the first time in many years, been able to place a state ticket in the field. Joseph W. Sharts, Socialist candidate for Governor, is enthusiastic over the prospects for a good, rousing campaign. He predicts a large vote for the Socialist ticket.

The dues paid to National Headquarters from Ohio are increasing fast. The comrades throughout the country will be pleased to know that at last Ohio is coming back to the front as one of the live fighting state organizations of the Party.

Connecticut

The State Executive Committee, in conjunction with the State Campaign Committee, met at Machinists Hall, New Haven, Sunday, August 9, for the

purpose of laying plans for the coming State and Congressional campaign. It was voted to ask our candidate for Governor, Karl C. Jursech, to make a tour of the State. State Secretary Plunkett and Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, will also speak throughout the State.

The State Committeeman from Hartford reported considerable activity in his district. A number of outdoor meetings have been held, with Alfred Baker Lewis and Patrick Quinlan as speakers. Meetings are being arranged for Esther Freedman, Jasper McLevy, Plunkett and others.

The State platform will be printed and ready for distribution on or about Sept. 15.

Bridgeport

The Socialists of Bridgeport will nominate a full ticket to take part in the town election, which will be held the same day as the State and Congressional election. They expect to put up a rousing campaign.

Hamden

The Local will meet Friday evening, September 4. A ticket will be nominated for the town election, which will be held the first Monday in October. State officers of the party will also be nominated.

New Jersey

NEWARK

Open-Air Meetings
Broad street, end of the Central Market Plaza.

Sept. 3. Speaker, Arthur Newman.
Sept. 10. Speaker, S. A. Beardsley.
Sept. 17. A Sacco-Vanzetti meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

Sept. 24. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.

TRENTON

Sept. 10-11. Arthur Newman will hold two meetings for the purpose of reorganizing Mercer county.

HOBOKEN

Open-air meeting at Fifth and Washington street, Sept. 11. Speaker, William Karlin.

New York City

A Good Picnic

The picnic held on Sunday, Aug. 29, was a success. The weather was fine, the program was excellent and a fine crowd of Socialists, young and old, made merry. The Jersey mosquitoes were out to greet the New York Socialists, and the applause that greeted them was continuous and deadly. The Finnish Socialists outdid themselves in hospitality, athletic contests and general management of the picnic. The Hungarian Socialists worked heroically cooking their famous goulash and serving it to American, Finnish, Italian and Jewish appetites. The Italians amused themselves by shooting barrages of buckshot at a cartoon of Mussolini. The Yipsels sold books and papers and gambled like kids in a field of daisies. All in all, a good time was had. If all branches and comrades who have not made returns for their picnic tickets will settle at once, the City Office will truly celebrate the event.

Executive Committee
The Executive Committee of Local New York City will meet Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 8.30 p. m., at 7 East 15th street, room 505. Every enrolled Socialist in New York City will receive a letter informing him or her about the necessity of voting in the primary elections on Sept. 14 and asking them to join our party, read our press and contribute to our campaign fund. To carry out this huge job we are calling upon every party member to give some

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM

THE JOURNEMEN BARBERS'

International Union
LOCAL 752
New York

SAMUEL LEVENBERG
Sec'y-Treas.
ABRAHAM GREENWALD
Manager

Patronize Union
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STREET MEETINGS

Manhattan

Friday, Sept. 3, Clinton and East Broadway. Speakers, Ethelred Brown and Abraham Scall.

Saturday, Sept. 4, 85th Street and Third Avenue. Speakers, E. Brown, T. Murphy and E. Steinberger.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 7th Street and Avenue B. Speakers, Joseph Tuvim, E. Brown and Mrs. M. Weingart.

Wednesday, Sept. 8, 137th Street and Seventh Avenue. Speakers, Dr. Leon Land and V. C. Gaspar.

Friday, Sept. 10, Clinton and East Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley and Abraham Scall.

Saturday, Sept. 11, 85th Street and Third Avenue. Speakers, E. Brown, T. Murphy and E. Steinberger.

Brooklyn

Friday, Sept. 10, corner Bristol Street and Pitkin Avenue. Speakers, E. Brown and Joseph Tuvim.

Richmond

Saturday, Sept. 11, Water and Beach Streets, Stapleton, S. I. Speakers, Tim Murphy and Walter Dearing.

Big international meeting this Saturday evening in Brownsville, corner of Stone avenue and Pacific street. Speakers, Dominick Ruggieri and Giralomo Valento. Comrade Rosen of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum will be chairman.

Bronx

The county committee held its first official meeting Monday evening, Aug. 30. After organizing under the provisions of the new by-laws the committee got down to business by electing Patrick J. Murphy county organizer and delegate to the City Organization Committee.

A Bronx County meeting with Tony Sender as speaker has been arranged for Wednesday, September 15, at the Bronx Free Fellowship Hall, 1301 Boston road.

The organizer rendered a report of the financial status of Local Bronx up to the closing of its books on July 1. Income, \$1,424; disbursements, \$1,066.83; cash on hand, \$249.05.

Plans were laid for the annual Bronx Socialist Party ball and concert to be held on Jan. 31, and these plans will be submitted to the next general

party meeting on Sept. 14. This meeting will also make plans for the Bronx campaign.

The Central Branch will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road, and its first dance and entertainment of the season will be held at the same hall on Saturday evening, September 25. An excellent program has been arranged and a fine jazz band engaged.

Yipseldom

The Young People's Socialist League of New York City, both the Senior and Junior Circles, just completed their flower sale and drive for funds for the Relief of the British Striking Miners. Though the drive was scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, August 14 and 15, the bad weather did not dampen the ardor of our young Socialists and in defiance they continued their collections throughout the following week. The total collected so far is \$500.00. A check will be mailed to Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L.

Armed with bunches of red roses and collection boxes labeled "Help the Striking British Miners," squads of boys and girls invaded our city parks, beaches and resorts, Labor Lyceums, trade union meeting halls, banks, offices, etc. During the several rainy evenings our valiant young rebels continued their collections and returned drenched and dripping with boxes filled with coins and bills.

Our young Socialists, in this drive, proved themselves capable of fine achievement and they are heartened to do other big things. Our older comrades were also inspired and highly pleased to see these youngsters in action. On the whole the Relief Drive was an effective answer to the cynics in the Socialist and radical movement who are often moaning about the absence of youth in our movement. Our many Y.P.S.L. circles in New York City and their hundreds of young, energetic and active Socialist boys and girls are evidence of the life, growth and ultimate success of our great movement.

There will be a General League meeting this Saturday evening at 8.30 p. m. at the Rand School Auditorium. An excellent program includes a play by the Dramatic Society. Medals won by the members at the athletic meet will also be presented. The following will each get medals: Miss Lydia Krassnoff, Jeanette Hirschberg, Irving Schmetterling, Sam Kolton, Harry Rosner, Ben Golden, William Erkus, Alex

Miller, Harry Hollander, Philip Schepers. Circle Thirteen will receive a banner and Circle Two a pennant. All are invited to see these medals presented. Dancing will follow. Juniors are heartily invited.

Circle Seven Dance

Circle Seven is pushing its dance, which will be held at Webster Hall Sept. 25, with vigor and success. Over 600 tickets have been given out. About 200 have been sold. All is going well. Remember that Webster Hall holds 2,000 people and at least 1,000 are necessary for Circle Seven to pull through. So come along and chip in. Help them put across their dance. Buy tickets, get others to buy.

Circle 2, Brooklyn

Circle 2 will hold a dance in conjunction with Circle 13 on Sept. 18 at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Admission is 50 cents. All comrades invited. Be sure to tell your friends.

Circle 1, Bronx

Circle One, Bronx, has elected the following officers: Organizer, Abe Kaufman; educational director, Winston Daniels; financial secretary, Wm. Egelman; recording secretary, Abe Wisotsky; members of the executive committee—Merleld, Diamond, Solvberg. After Labor Day the circle will again meet on Sundays at 3 p. m. All are invited to attend. Headquarters are at 1167 Boston Road.

Yipsels take notice. With the beginning of the fall season comes the real educational work of the Y. P. S. L. This year we are in a very fortunate position. The Rand School has offered the City Office of the League ten scholarships, and many other classes in the school. All Yipsels interested in attending the school kindly get in touch with the City Office of the League. Please work fast. Remember, first come first served.

Circle 1, Jrs., Brooklyn

One of the oldest Junior Circles in the league is still alive and kicking. The branch meets every Friday at the Workmen's Circle Headquarters, 218 Van Siclen ave., at 8 p. m. The educational activities are fairly good, considering the fact that we are now going through the trying part of the year, when it is warm, when so many of our comrades are away, and when we are apt to be lazy.

Esther Rubin of 324 Georgia avenue is the organizer, and the director is a very capable one, Maurice Miller. Comrade Schuchan, the man who takes care of the building, is also a valuable aid to the circle. Visitors are welcome.

THE FURNITURE, FLOUR & GROCERY TEAMSTERS' UNION—LOCAL 285

Extends Its Labor Day Greeting
to the
Organized Working Class
of America



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BENJAMIN REIFF,
Vice-President

MICHAEL BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer

MAX COHEN,
Recording Secretary

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JOE FIELD
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Headquarters: 159 Rivington Street, N. Y.

Labor Day Greetings



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FUR WORKERS' UNION
of the United States and Canada

On this day dedicated to the achievements of Organized Labor, the Fur Workers International Union greets THE NEW LEADER as a glorious weapon in the struggle for Labor's place in the sun. May another Labor Day see THE NEW LEADER receiving a still greater recognition for its efforts in behalf of those who toil.

OIZER SHACHTMAN
General President

ISAAC WOHL
General Secretary-Treasurer



Amusements



DRAMA

The Drama of America

By Joseph T. Shipley

V. The Class Struggle Appears

In 1887 a group of men in Chicago were condemned to death, and hanged, as anarchists. Public attention was naturally great, for the complexity of American life was beginning to make bitter contacts; capital and labor were self-conscious, and the country at large was being properly attuned by the press, to take the orthodox, respectable, capitalistic attitude. It was at this time that Steele Mackaye (father of Percy) thought it an opportunity to do his bit on the stage. He had been planning a play on the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution, for he was "gripped in fascination by mob psychology, always eager to write of the Reign of Terror." Three speeches at the end of the play—and he could call it "Anarchy." It seems, indeed, from word of William Dean Howells, that Mackaye had been active in trying to secure for the anarchists a second trial. And he himself is quoted as saying, "After its production, the Chicago anarchists were hanged, and, to avoid a possible charge of trading on that event, I went back to my first title ('Paul Kaurav, or Anarchy'). Later, however, the subtitle, 'Anarchy,' was gradually reduced to smaller lettering and finally dropped." Considering the fact that the title is hung on one episode, wholly aside from the play's theme, and observing the naïveté of the statement attributed to the playwright, one remains suspicious. For it is precisely after the execution of the anarchists, as the excitement died and interest faded, that the title became an obstruction rather than a help—and it is precisely then that the author reduces "Anarchy" to subtitle, then to smaller print, then wipes it off altogether.

Notice the interview the dramatist gave: "In this country political corrup-

tion and the grasping spirit of corporations are constantly affording the demagogue or the dreamer opportunity to preach the destruction of civil order with great plausibility, giving scope to reckless theorists who have so often, in the world's history, baffled the endeavors of the rational and patient liberals of their day.

"This excited in me an ardent desire to do what little I could as a dramatist to counteract what seemed to me the poisonous influences of these hidden forces: to write a play which might throw some light on the goal of destruction to which these influences inevitably lead, whenever the agitation between capital and labor accepts the leadership of anarchism."

Whatever be the catch-word of the day, anarchism, atheism, bolshevism, the tone of the polite remarks is always the same. However sincere Steele Mackaye may have been in his vain efforts for these men who were "condemned for their opinions, not for a proven crime," his play is the first clear instance of deliberate social propaganda in the American theatre. By a natural development, the worst feature of the play—for it is otherwise skillful technically, and still presentable—is the shifting of emphasis to introduce the blood-thirsty leader who gives the horrible example. For "Paul Kaurav" is a good love melodrama of the French Revolution, strained to show the evils of "Anarchy" and to make the author proud that "especially it is the purpose of my play to remind the American masses, by the history of the past, not to assist foreign influences to repeat that history on this continent in the future." When President Cleveland headed the list of patrons for a benefit performance, for a statue of Washington to be presented to France, what other play could have been chosen than—"Paul Kaurav"!

KATHLEEN LOWRY



In "Honest Liars," the amusing farce, in which Robert Woolsey is featured. The play will be transferred Monday afternoon to the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre.

'The Adorable Liar' Is Fanciful Comedy

Dorothy Burgess Gives An Artful Performance in Romantic Play at 49th St. Theatre

IF YOUR blood still has that tinge of youth, or romance is still a factor in your life; if you belong to that group of individuals who, in this tense world of reality, can stop for a bit and dream visions which never could be realized—then he away to the 49th Street Theatre and spend an evening with "The Adorable Liar."

The authors, Roy Brient and Harry Durant, call this a "fanciful comedy." And fanciful it is. Should you be of that class we call "hard-boiled" stay away—you'll waste your evening. But should you be "fanciful" yourself and can appreciate the dreamy outlook of a seventeen-year-old girl who can see Sir Galahad on a white horse, who comes each night to serenade her with beautiful music—then by all means consider that you wouldn't waste your time.

The play was tried out on the road under the title of "The Imaginative Girl." It is the story of a closely confined, imaginative young miss who lives in the romance of her mind, who can "see" things and subjects, and "live" them only because the world of reality has not touched her as yet, only romance and fantasy is hers.

This part, rather a difficult one, is played by Dorothy Burgess, and she masters the role of Karith Barry, and often makes us believe in it, in spite of the weak dialogue of the authors. This imagination does little harm until our little heroine confuses her dreamy Galahad with a delightful young chap who comes to see her father on business. From that moment, and on to the final curtain, the play evolves around these young people and the trouble caused by our romantic and adorable heroine.

The young man, played by that talented young actor, Eric Dressler, escapes being murdered by an irate father, who thinks his daughter was seduced, and almost lynched by the girl's father because he thinks his daughter was compromised.

The writing, as we mentioned before, is unreal and at times far-fetched. The authors no doubt wrote the play with an eye to the box office—but in so doing escaped what might have been a splendid fantasy.

Edgar Selwyn has chosen a well-balanced cast. Tom Wise has a role as a delightful small-town sheriff, which he plays for all it is worth. Henry Stephenson, as the kindly father of our romantic heroine, gives an even and intelligent performance. The other players, who did much to make the comedy worth while, include William B. Mack, as the irate parent who almost murdered our hero; Mary Horne Morrison, Beatrice Blinn and Nelly Neil.

Mme. Agulia to Give Italian Plays at 14th St. Theatre

Clemente Giglio, presenting Mimmi Agulia, the noted Italian actress, at the 14th Street Theatre for a four weeks' engagement, opening Monday evening, announces the program of repertory plays in which she will appear to include "Zaza," "Malia Malamata," "Americana a Parigi," "Monaca Bianca" ("The White Sister") by Clemente Giglio, "Figlia di Iorio" by D'Annunzio, "Madame San Gene," "Scampolo and Nemica," by Nicodemus. She will be supported by Vincent Ferraro, who arrived from Naples with Madame Agulia, on Saturday, with 14 members of the Italian company, who have been playing with her during the past season of her tour through Spain and Portugal. The repertory will be augmented by plays in Spanish and French, to be announced later.

THEATRES

See America's
Revue Hits First!

WINTER GARDEN
Exs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Thurs.
& Sat. Famous Joe Cooling
Plant Now in Operation

THE GREAT
TEMPTATIONS
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
By HAROLD
ATTERIDGE

HOLIDAY
MATINEE
MONDAY
(Labor Day)

44th St. Theatre
West 44th St. at 6th Ave.
2nd Edition

A
NIGHT
IN
PARIS
"Better than the first."
Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat.

Smartest Comedy! Best
Music! Prettiest Girls!

GEORGE MACFARLANE
presents

HONEST
HONEST
HONEST
HONEST
LIARS
WITH
ROBERT WOOLSEY
"A Fast and Furious Affair."—Times
MOVES TO GEORGE M. COHAN
Theat. Beginning Labor
Day Matinee
Mats. Next Week, Mon., Wed. & Sat.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
140th St., E. of Third Ave.
POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT
BANNISTER & FOWELL
Introduce to you

SQUARE CROOKS
the American Comedy Drama with a
Million Humors Laughs

By JAMES P. JUDGE
with DOROTHY APPELEY
Including the Original Cast, Direct from
the Maxine Elliott Theatre

Week of Sept. 12
"CRAIG'S WIFE,"
the Pulitzer Prize Play

RUTH DONNELLY



With Joe Laurie, Jr. in William
Anthony McGuire's comedy, which
opened Thursday night at the Mans-
field Theatre.

"Countess Maritza" Slated
For Shubert Theatre Sept. 16

"Countess Maritza" will arrive at the
Shubert Theatre on Thursday evening,
September 16, to begin the season of
light opera for the Messrs. Shubert.

"Countess Maritza" was written during
the winter of 1923 by Emmerich
Kalman, who, with Sigmund, enjoys the
distinction of being Hungary's fore-
most composer. The world premiere
of the piece occurred at the Theatre
an der Wien in Vienna in March, 1924.
Its success was immediate. Last year,
after an uninterrupted run of two
years, Kalman's operetta was moved to
the larger Burger Theatre, where it is
still playing. Berlin, Budapest, Milan
and Stockholm have all seen presenta-
tions of "Countess Maritza."

The American premiere of the piece
was made at Atlantic City last March.
Engagements in Brooklyn, Newark and
Philadelphia followed.

Yvonne d'Arle, Metropolitan opera
soprano; Walter Woolf, Odette Myrtil,
Harry K. Morton, Carl Randall, George
Hassell, Vivian Hart, Marjory Peter-
son, Nat Wagner, Florence Edney, Wil-
liam O'Neal, Hugh Chivers, Paul
Monte, Arthur Rogers and Louis Miller
are included in the cast.

FLORENCE REED IN
THE SHANGHAI GESTURE
WILL REOPEN LABOR DAY
MATINEE SEPTEMBER 6th
with the original company.
(Direction A. H. WOODS)

RITZ THEATRE, West 48th St.
Matinee Next Week
MON. (Labor Day), THURS. & SAT.

A. H. WOODS presents

LUDWIG SATZ

POTASH & PERLMUTTER

DETECTIVES

by Montague Glass and
Jules Eckert Goodman

The Comedy That's "First in the Hearts
of the People"

MY COUNTRY

MOVES to the FORREST Theat.
49th, West of Broadway.
Labor Day Matinee

Evenings at 8:30. 2 Matinees Next Week.
Monday, Thursday and Saturday

"A Double-barrelled 'Able's Irish Rose.'"
—Rathbun, Sun.

THE SEASON'S LAUGH HIT!
BROCK PEMBERTON
Announces

LOOSE ANKLES A NEW
COMEDY BY
SAM JANNEY

BILTMORE THEATRE 47th St. W. of 5th Ave.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY (LABOR DAY)

A Wow!
RICHARD HERNDON'S BELMONT REVUE

"AMERICANA"

by J. P. McEVROY
with LEW BRICE and ROY ATWELL
Music by Con Conrad and Henry Souvaine

"A witty, ingenious evening of fun-making.... a revue of ideas
with abundant humor."—Times
BELMONT THEA. 46th Street, East of 5th Ave. Eve. 8:30
Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

"In for a long run"
—Telegraph.
A. H. WOODS &
ARCH SELWYN
present
The GHOST TRAIN
by ARNOLD NIOLEY
The sensational
London melodrama
THEATRE, WEST 42nd STREET
Mats. Mon. (Labor Day), Thurs. & Sat.

Plymouth Theatre
West 6th St., E. of 3rd Ave. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY

WINTHROP AMES presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S

IOLANTHE

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

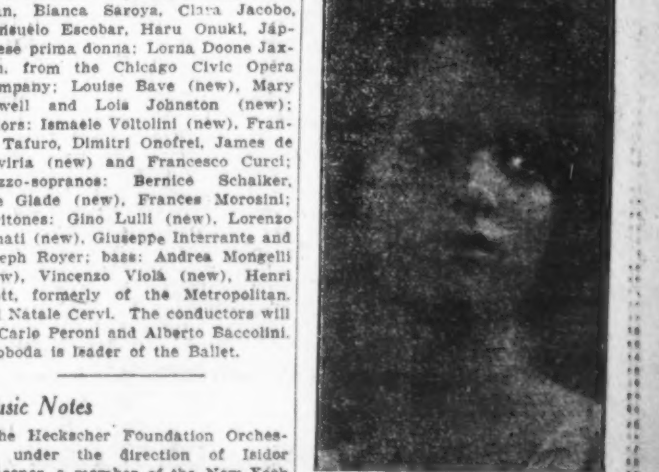
San Carlo Personnel for
Opera Season at Century

THE SAN CARLO OPERA COM-
PANY arrives in New York Mon-
day from Montreal. The artists
will go at once into rehearsal for
the regular season, which opens at the
Century Theatre Monday evening,
September 13.

Fortune Gallo has announced the
personnel of his San Carlo organiza-
tion for the season. The principal ar-
tists include: Sopranos: Gladys Ax-
man, Bianca Saroya, Clara Jacobo,
Conselo Escobar, Haru Onuki, Jap-
anese prima donna; Lorna Doone, Jap-
anese prima donna; Louise Bave (new), Mary
Powell and Lois Johnston (new);
tenors: Ismaele Valtolini (new), Fran-
co Taffuro, Dimitri Onofrei, James de
Gaviria (new) and Francesco Curci;
mezzo-sopranos: Bernice Schalker,
Coe Glade (new), Frances Morosini;
baritones: Gino Lulli (new), Lorenzo
Conati (new), Giuseppe Intrante and
Joseph Royer; bass: Andrea Monelli
(new), Vincenzo Viola (new), Henri
Scott, formerly of the Metropolitan,
and Natale Cervi. The conductors will
be Carlo Peroni and Alberto Baccolini.
Svoboda is leader of the Ballet.

Adolph Bolm, with the assistance of
two dancers from the Chicago Art Al-
liance and a small symphony orches-
tra, will give a performance in South-
ampton, Long Island, this Sunday even-
ing.

MARQUERITE MOSIER



Prominent in the cast of "My Coun-
try," which will move to the Forrest
Theatre Monday afternoon.

FLORENCE REED



This talented artist, following a short
vacation, returns in "The Shanghai
Gesture," which will reopen Monday
afternoon at Chanin's 46th Street
Theatre.

'The Ghost Train' Creepy Melodrama

Newest Mystery Play Holds
Audience Spellbound at the
Eltinge Theatre

THE Eltinge Theatre, thanks to
that remarkable producer, A. H.
Woods (this time in association
with Arch Selwyn), is harboring an
English melodramatic mystery play,
called "The Ghost Train." The London
production has been running since
June, and we understand that it is a
big hit there. There is no doubt but
that it will be successful here as well.

We are introduced to a group of
travelers in a railroad junction station
near the city of Rockland, Me. There
is a legend hereabouts that this station
is haunted. Some twenty years before
a train rushed down the valley and
over the open bridge because the sta-
tionmaster was dead at his post. Since
then the people hereabout imagine that
they can hear and see this same train
howling past this station night after
night, always about the same time.
And the restless but dead stationmas-
ter can be seen with his lantern on the
same occasion.

All this and more is told the stranded
travelers who seek shelter from the
storm in the station. It is a creepy,
ingenious tale, but entertaining. We
should not and must not detail the
plot, for that would spoil your night of
fun. It is one of those mystery plays
that must not be divulged to the thea-
tregoers. In doing so the entire effect
and the effort of the author, Arnold
Ridley, would simply be wasted. For
the moment you stopped shivering at
the creepy sensation of the scene, that
moment would be time to leave the
theatre.

The cast is exceedingly good for a
light, flighty vehicle of this type. Eric
Bloro plays the role of a "silly ass
comedian with effect. Gladys folliott
as the maiden lady is a comedienne of
unusual intelligence. Time and again
this English actress plays havoc with
the audience—they laugh so much.
Robert Rendel, Guypey O'Brien, John
Williams and Claudette Colbert give a
good account of themselves in the roles
of the stranded travelers. Isabel Elsom
as one of the mysterious visitors intensi-
fies her ability as an actress.

If you like excitement and you can
stand suspense, shivers down your
spine and you're not afraid of darkness
and mystery, then you'll enjoy "The
Ghost Train." There are plenty of
screams, and spookiness predominates
the play.

B. F. Keith's Jefferson Theatre, in
East 14th street, will reopen Labor
Day.

B. S. Moss' Flatbush and Rivera
Theatres in Brooklyn, will open on
Labor Day.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"FOUR GRAPES," a new comedy by Vincent Lawrence, will open Mon-
day night at the Longacre, with Alice Brady as the star. In the
cast supporting Miss Brady are John Halliday, Frank Conroy, Flora
Sheffield and James Kearney. William Harris, Jr., is the producer.

"WHAT'S THE USE?" by Pauline Fain, will open Monday night at the
Princess Theatre. The play is produced by the author.

"CASTLES IN THE AIR," a musical comedy, with book and lyrics by
Raymond W. Peck and music by Percy Wenrich, will open Monday
night at the Selwyn Theatre. Vivienne Segal, J. Harold Murray,
Bernard Granville and Thelma Lawton are featured.

TUESDAY

"NO TRESPASSING," a comedy by John Hunter Booth, will be Masard
Short's first production of the season, opening Tuesday night at the
Sam H. Harris Theatre. Leading players include Kay Johnson,
Josephine Drake, Juliette Day, Edwin Nicander, Russell Hicks and
Nicholas Joy.

WEDNESDAY

"QUEEN HIGH," a musical comedy, will open at the Ambassador Theatre
Wednesday night. The book is an adaptation by B. G. De Silva 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 Ruzales, Frank McIntyre and Luella Gear.

"NUMBER 7," a mystery play by J. Jefferson Farjeon, will open at the
Times Square Theatre Wednesday night, presented by Earl Carroll.
Henry McNaughton, Reginald Barlow, Frederick Eric and Lois Mere-
dith play the leading roles.

THURSDAY

"TWO GIRLS WANTED," a new comedy by Gladys Unger, will be pre-
sented by John Golden Thursday night at the Little Theatre. The
cast includes Nydia Westman, Mary Phillips, Frank Monroe, Grace
Menken, Charles Laite, Beverly Sitgreaves, Charlotte Denniston, Wil-
liam Hanley and James Lane.

DOROTHY APPELEY



Featured player in "Square Crooks,"
which will open for the season at the
Bronx Opera House Monday night.

Events in the Labor World Through the Eyes of the Camera

Out

Waiting for News of Their Dear Ones in the Mine Explosion

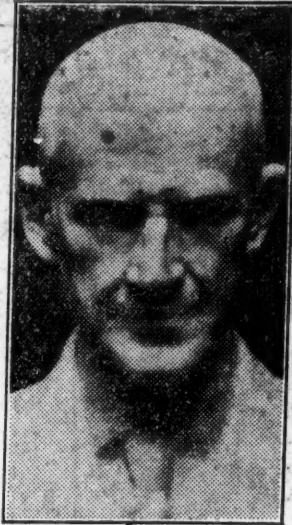
Done in Marble



FRANK FARRINGTON
Suspended President of the Illinois Miners



FORTY MINERS WERE KILLED in the mine explosion at Clymer, Pa.; families and friends were routed from the mine head and waited for days on a nearby hillside while the bodies were brought to the top



EUGENE V. DEBS
Socialist Party Leader, from a bust by M. W. Dyker

British Labor's American Envoy

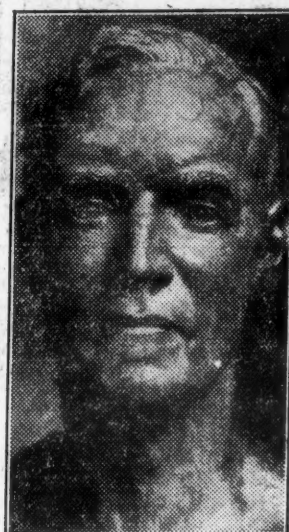


A. J. COOK, leader of the striking British miners, talking to **BEN TILLETT**, center, just prior to the latter's sailing for the United States to collect funds for the British Miners. In the rear is **F. W. Richardson**, another British union leader

Miners' Families Thrown Out of Company Houses



The above scene, taken in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, is a common one these days throughout the bituminous districts of the State



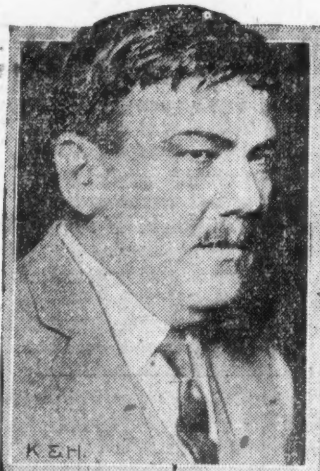
UPTON SINCLAIR
Noted Socialist and Novelist, from a bust by Carl Eldh, Swedish sculptor

Will It Come to This?



To protect themselves from danger of lead poisoning, British painters have adopted the gas mask for use in peace time

Raps League



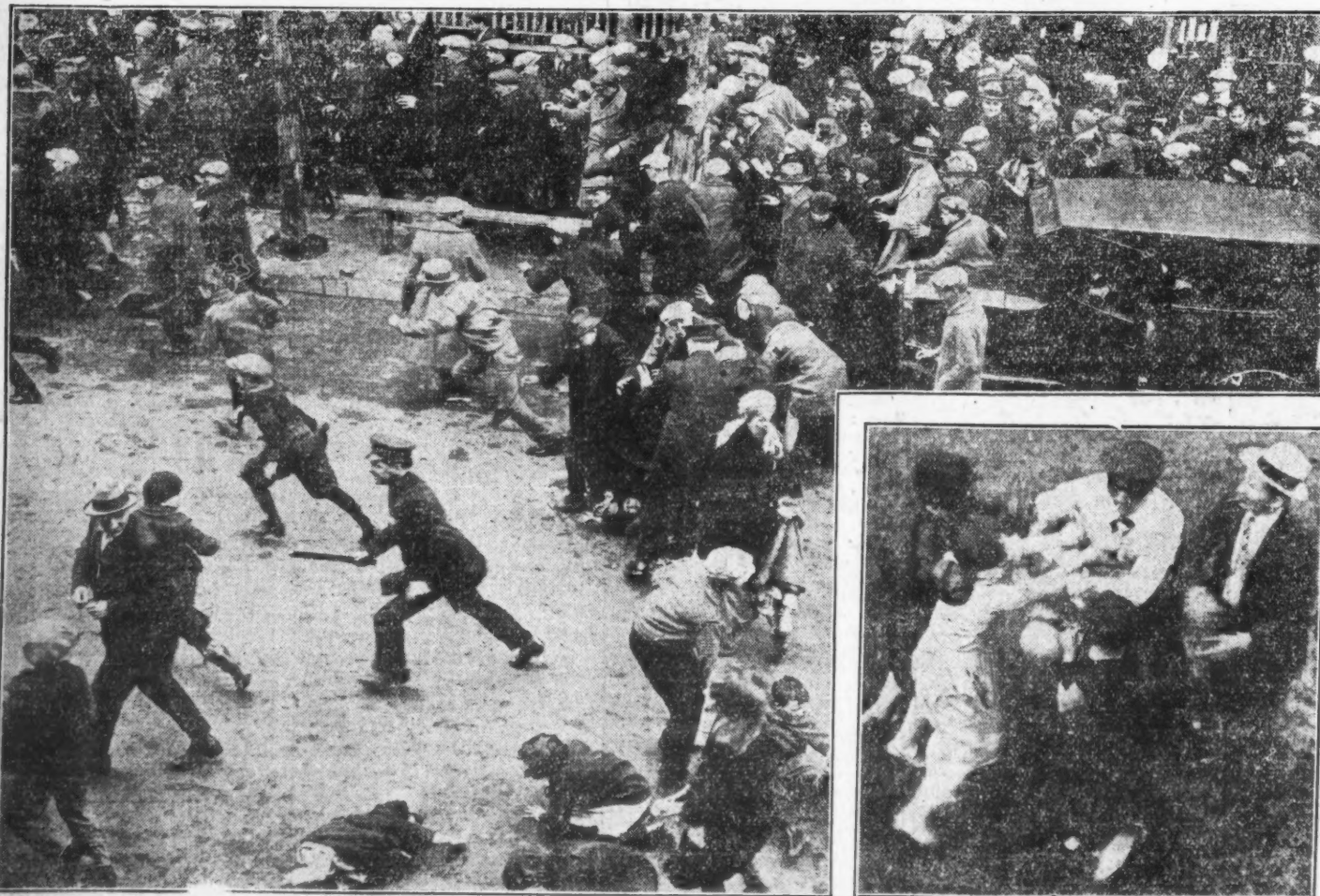
PRESIDENT CALLES, of Mexico, who has denied the right of the League of Nations to interfere in Mexican affairs

Russian Leaders Who Have Split Apart



Left to Right—Stalin, present ruler of the Soviet Republic; Rykov, one of his ablest aids; Kamenev and Zinoviev. The latter two have been deposed from their high positions in the Russian Communist Party

Police Renew Violent Tactics Against Passaic Mill Strikers



Two scenes showing the reign of terror Passaic police have been perpetrating on the New Jersey textile strikers. Note the diligence with which the police single out children and women for their prey.

Tent Hovels of Miners' Families



Evicted from Company owned homes, West Virginia coal strikers have been forced to make their homes in tents such as the one shown above