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Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement

# THE NEW LEADER

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## ARMY URGES OFFICERS TO DISREGARD TREATIES LIMITING USE OF GASSES IN COMING WARS

Hand School-  
Library 15th St  
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New York City

### TIME TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

"Workers of the World, Unite! You Have Nothing to Lose but Your Chains. You Have a World to Gain!" Is a magnificent slogan which, in the large view of history, contains profound truth. It is by no means automatically and self-evidently true to different bodies of workers at any given moment. Consider, for instance, the British coal strike. In the long run a crushing defeat for the British coal miners will be a blow to the cause of labor everywhere. Nevertheless, the continuance of the strike means jobs to unemployed miners and food for their children in Pennsylvania and in Germany. American coal production is up almost 10 percent, largely on account of the British strike. Not only have the German miners found more work because of British demand for German coal, but they have recovered the domestic market which British coal under the subsidy plan was disputing with them. Is it any wonder, under these conditions, that miners outside Great Britain find it easier to contribute money to their British brothers than to check the export of coal to Great Britain?

The moral of my remarks is, if they have a moral, that we cannot expect the automatic operation of self-interest to bring about an effective international solidarity of the workers. Self-interest is usually short-sighted. It does not think in large terms. We must inculcate a conscious sense of brotherhood. We must seek to educate ourselves and our children in the long view. The history of nationalism shows that an emotion may be as strong as to conquer immediate self-interest. Witness the enthusiasm with which the poor have died under the spur of nationalism for the protection of the profits of the rich. We shall not get internationalism or labor solidarity until it has the emotional appeal which will conquer immediate self-interest. It would be far more self-righteous than I feel were I to apply this general moral to criticism of the miners of Pennsylvania or Germany. Too well do I know the difficulties of their position, and too much do I admire the generosity they have shown toward the British strikers. Nevertheless, the coal situation illustrates a point which Socialists cannot afford to ignore.

It is not only with regard to internationalism that in order to be practical we must be idealists. It is true in the organization of trade unions. There is a school of trade union organizers and leaders who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. They forget that professed champions of the underdogs cannot afford on the basis of good tactics—to put it on no higher ground—to neglect idealism and the appeal to justice and brotherhood. I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so "practical," so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about "democracy" in his fight against Communism, by his own dictatorial methods, does more to help Communism than the Communists. For the present you can make your own application of these remarks.

It is a pleasure to congratulate the United Textile Workers on their success in taking over the Passaic strike. Very wisely they have not attempted to change the local organization and leaders beyond bringing about the elimination of Weisbord. Surely it would be less than generous to deny Weisbord great praise for what he has done. He organized and conducted a remarkable strike. Finally he stepped out and turned over the organization to a union which not—

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### N. Y. SOCIALISTS NAME STRONG TICKET

Congress, Assembly and  
State Senate Nominees  
Will Be Placed on  
Ballot

THE Socialist Party of New York City has entered a strong ticket in the field for the local, state and national elections to be held the coming November. The Socialist ticket will be the only labor ticket in the field.

The headquarters of the party made public the full ticket this week in connection with the approach of Primary Day, which is to be Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

A supplementary statement urged enrolled Socialists to be sure to vote in the primaries to place the candidates named below on the Socialist ballot.

Here is the roster of candidates for all five boroughs:

#### New York County JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Isaac M. Sackin.

#### JUSTICES (TWO) OF THE CITY COURT

Leon A. Malkiel and Joshua S. Shapiro.

#### CONGRESS

Dist.  
12—Harry Rogoff  
13—Algernon Lee  
14—Samuel E. Beardsley  
15—Leonard E. Kaye  
16—Bertha H. Mailly  
17—Jessie Wallace HUGHAN  
18—Edward F. Cassidy  
19—Joseph D. Cannon  
20—George Dobsevage  
21—Lucille Randolph  
22—Alexander Braunstein

#### STATE SENATE

Dist.  
12—Pat. Donohue  
13—Theo. Drake  
14—Joseph Laas  
15—Ed. J. Dutton  
16—Simon Berlin  
17—Max Sherover  
18—Chas. Metz

#### ASSEMBLY

Dist.  
1—M. Goldowsky  
2—Isidore Corn  
3—Eve. HUGHAN  
4—Ab. Zucker  
5—Nina Frey  
6—Nathan Fine  
7—Pat. J. Quinn  
8—Morris Novick  
9—Nina Hillquit  
10—Bela Low  
11—Walter Karp  
12—Ben. Fenster

#### Kings County

Justices (Two) of the City Court  
Herman Rivkin and Jacob Axelrad.

#### CONGRESS

Dist.  
3—Joseph A. Well  
4—Lipa Zivlin  
5—Samuel Mailman  
6—William W. Passage  
7—Mendel Bromberg  
8—William M. Feigenbaum  
9—Wilhelm B. Robinson  
10—Abraham I. Shiplacoff

#### STATE SENATE

Dist.  
4—Joseph Stein  
5—Benj. Cushman  
6—Max Rosen  
7—Al. Halpern  
8—S. Sarason  
9—Wm. Halpern  
10—Wm. Shapiro  
11—H. Schachner

#### JUSTICE OF MUNICIPAL COURT, 1ST DISTRICT

Sadie H. Rivkin

#### ASSEMBLY

Dist.  
1—A. Eslinger  
2—F. Rosenfarb  
3—H. L. Hanalei  
4—M. Blumenreich  
5—Eva Atkins  
6—S. H. Friedman  
7—Jacob Cane  
8—M. Robinson  
9—S. Katcher  
10—H. Nemeser  
11—Harry Smith  
12—Saul Rifkin  
13—A. E. Williams  
14—B. J. Riley  
15—A. De Blasi  
16—Louis A. Well  
17—A. G. Breckenridge  
18—Harry Koss  
19—Morris Paris

#### Bronx County

Justices (Two) of the City Court  
Max B. Walder and Nicholas Rosenauer

#### CONGRESS

Dist.  
22—Alexander Braunstein  
23—Samuel Orr  
24—Patrick J. Murphy

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### Socialists Out for Congress



ALGERNON LEE  
13th Congressional District, Manhattan



ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF  
10th District, Brooklyn



SAMUEL ORR  
23rd District, the Bronx



HARRY ROGOFF  
12th District, Manhattan

### ELECTRICIANS FIGHT SCAB MATERIAL

N. Y. Strike Called to  
Aid in Unionization  
of Entire Industry

By Laborite

THE electrical industry of New York City was startled last week by the declaration of Wiremen's Union No. 3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that hereafter they would not handle non-union material. They suited the action to the word and ceased work upon some of the largest structures nearing completion, involving millions of dollars. The Parnament and Brooklyn Municipal buildings are among those hit. Not only does this strike hinder the work of other crafts but it is apt to call into play the rule of the building trades unions not to work with non-union men should the employers attempt to hire scabs.

The general press has missed the significance of this move. The cessation of work was not put into effect principally for the benefit of Local 3 itself. It is a part of the general organizing campaign to the International to increase the unionization of the local industry. While the wiremen are to benefit in the long run, it is rather the inside men engaged in the manufacture of chandeliers and fixtures who are directly concerned. These workers are organized into Local 261 of the I. B. E. W. They were chartered March 15, 1925. Before that they had existed for about a year and a half as an independent group, known as the Inside Wiremen and Lighting Fixtures Union. After making time for about a year, they began making overtures to the manufacturers in March, 1925. They were totally ignored. In this line of the trade there are two employers' organizations: the "up-town" group, doing a rather good grade of work, known as the Lighting Fixture Manufacturers' Association, and the "downtown" Retail Lighting Fixtures Merchants' Association, who have little stores in the rear of which are small shops and who specialize in an inferior type of workmanship. It is understood that the former is affiliated with the New York Electrical Board of Trade. There are a number of independent manufacturers as well. Cut throat competition prevails and leads to reductions in wages to save expense.

The men employed in making electrical fixtures have been suffering from deplorable conditions. There has been no grading of work as between the more skilled and the less skilled. Wages have depended upon individual bargaining and have ranged between eighteen and thirty-five dollars per week. The workers have not been paid any overtime and their hours of work have been unlimited. They have had to face the competition of inexperienced boys who have been taken on to work in groups of six or eight under the supervision of a skilled mechanic. Section work has been common and in many cases payment by the piece has even been attempted.

To remedy these evils Local No. 261 made the following demands:  
1. The forty-four hour week.  
2. Two grades of work: \$50 for journeymen and \$35 for helpers.  
3. Establishment of a strict apprenticeship system.  
4. Time and a half for overtime up to midnight and double time after that hour as on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

It stands to reason that the establishment of uniform conditions would benefit the trade as a whole besides the workers, but the employers are short-sighted or obstinate.  
**Strike Wakes Bosses**  
For a half year the union tried every channel of appeal to the "bosses." They received no hearing. Charles Elditz, chairman of the Electrical Board of Trade, said he had nothing to do with the question. This week he has burst into print in a flare of publicity to condemn the strikers of Locals 3 and 261. But that was because the men stopped asking for alleviation. They took action instead. On August 25, Local 261 struck. Almost overnight its membership doubled

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### Communists Squelched At Anti-Fascist Meet Socialist Return Asked

The National Convention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance ended its three-day session after passing a resolution inviting the Socialists to rejoin the Alliance. At the closing session it was openly declared that should the Socialists come back there would be a few places reserved for them in the Executive Board.

The Socialists seceded from the Alliance as a result of Communist intrigues and slanderous attacks against the Socialist Party. As a result of the Socialist withdrawal from the Alliance some labor unions, which would have participated, abstained from sending delegates to the convention and so did some mutual and sick benefit societies and co-operatives.

At the convention sessions some delegates deplored the absence of the Socialists and their allies. Arthur Giovannitti, secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor, speaking at the opening session at Cooper Union, said that everything possible should be done to bring the Socialists back into the Alliance's ranks, and if necessary, even fraternal violence used on them to win them back.

The Socialists were absent and kept silent all through the convention and it is said that nothing can induce them to return to the Alliance, so long as the Communists will remain in it. They maintain that fighting for the cause of liberty of Italy, side by side with those who approve dictatorship and political despotism in Russia, is hypocritical. This convention, notwithstanding the appearance at one of its sessions of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who delivered an impassioned Anti-Fascist speech, was largely attended by Communist delegates, representing party organizations. The Socialists explained that had Sigman, of the International

Ladies Garment Workers Union, and William Green known the make-up of the convention they would have refrained from making their appearance in it.

Unquestionably the majority of the delegates were Communist, and if they abstained from maneuvering, it was not because they lacked strength and numbers, but solely because they lacked orders from their central headquarters. They acted Jesuitically, they voted for the right-wing's motions. They even applauded Green at his praising of democracy on the same day when their official English Daily was calling him traitor. The question is now, how much longer will the second split, which they carefully avoided at the convention, be retarded in the post-convention activity of the Alliance.

The study of the Communist delegation make-up is very interesting and suggests some analogy with what happened in the Chicago Farmer-Labor convention which the Communists captured and which gave them a chance to launch the Federated Farmer Labor Party. Small mining towns like Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and Dillonvale, Ohio, had organizations of various descriptions represented at the convention. It appears self-evident that wherever there was a handful of Communists they turned themselves into as many delegates to the convention. Take for instance the small city of Wilmington, Delaware, from where the Communists send delegates representing the Communist Party—Anti-Fascist section—the Sons of Labor Society and again another Anti-Fascist section.

Note that there are no more Italian branches in existence in the Workers' Communist Party, having recently reorganized themselves by Moscow in-

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### PACTS USELESS, RESERVE MEN TOLD

Lawyers Will Break  
Agreements, Says  
Lecture Distributed at  
Plattsburg Barracks

THE American Army considers it a part of its function to inculcate in its officers a disregard for all international agreements, particularly those concerning the limitation of the uses of gases in war.

Proof of this has been obtained by The New Leader from one who attended the Citizens' Army Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., this summer. A lecture on "Chemical Warfare," by an army officer has been mimeographed and distributed wholesale among reserve officers of the army.

This lecture says, among other things:

- 1—That international agreements are worthless.
  - 2—That international agreements are certain to be violated as soon as war breaks out.
  - 3—That the only effective international treaties are those imposed on weaker nations by stronger ones.
  - 4—That, in the event of war, the lawyers who drafted the treaties will be the very ones to pick them apart and find them worthless.
- The address also gives the lie to the statement often made by militarists that the purpose of the training camps is one of physical development and recreation, rather than military training. Reserve officers will be the first to be inducted into service in the event of hostilities, the lecturer declares.

The text of the mimeographed copy of the army's bulletin follows:

**Chemical Warfare**  
"An impromptu lecture on chemical warfare given by Captain Adrian St. John, O. W. S., corps area chemical officer, to the Central Conference of the Line and Staff class the evening of February 5, proved so interesting and instructive that at the request of Impact the lecture was reduced to writing as nearly as Captain St. John could remember it. It is here offered for careful consideration of coast artillery officers, who certainly can expect to be the object of any chemical warfare in the future.

"I am going to attempt to tell you something about chemical warfare in the 15 or 20 minutes allotted me, but I feel that even with this limited time, to jump right into what the Chemical Service is doing without explaining its position in our national defense policy or its position in international negotiations would be a complete waste of effort. Everyone knows that as far as paper documents go chemical warfare is wiped from the field of battle. Sensible people who make their living by occupations other than legal or international law realize that paper documents are only as definite and as compulsory as their signers. There have been two new ideas developed in international negotiations within the last 200 years and these two, namely, the World Court and the International Chamber of Commerce, have absolutely no effect on the use of chemicals in war. Therefore we are concerned with documents which have been tried and found wanting in the past. We are concerned with things that we know to be useless when the crisis arrives.

**Peace Pacts Ineffective**  
"History records leagues to prohibit war as early as 1346, and even before that time there were negotiations which had that basic idea. Although the papers boomed our Limitation of Armaments Conference and tried to impress on the American people that it was a brand new idea conceived by an American mind we know that such conferences are as old as or older than the United States itself. It must be admitted that some of them were successful, but most of them were failures. The most important and successful one that very closely parallels the American Disarmament Conference was the one negotiated between Argentina and Chile between 1893 and 1902. This Disarmament Conference together with other documents calling

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### COURT FIGHTS UNION DRIVE WORKERS HOLD FEW STOCKS

Injunction Aims to Hinder  
N. Y. Box Makers'  
Organization Drive

THE Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York has been made defendant in an unusual injunction case. The Specialty Paper Box Co. of 41-63 Porter St., Brooklyn, is seeking a permanent injunction, having already been granted a temporary one by Judge James A. Dunne, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, enjoining and restraining the union, among other things, "from endeavoring to persuade employees of the plaintiff to join the defendant union," upon the ground that by distributing circulars inviting the workers to attend union organization meetings the union "might coerce and prevent employees of the plaintiff from coming to work, thereby depleting the number of employees; that all of these facts and circumstances, taken together, tend to bring about a disruption and destruction of the plaintiff's lawful business."

To the injunction papers is appended a copy of one of the union's circulars and as grounds for obtaining the injunction against organizing the workers, the following excerpts of the circular are quoted in the "legal" document:

"Join the union, paper box workers, and stick to it"; "A worker without a union is like a dog without a home"; "Don't let the boss frighten." It is falsely alleged that a statement to the effect that "a strike will soon be called" was issued by the union. At present there are no strikes being conducted by the Paper Box Makers' Union, nor is there any intention on the part of the union to call such strikes. There is, however, in progress an organization campaign being conducted with the aim of inducing the unorganized paper box workers, who are among the lowest paid and most overworked wage-earners in New York, to join the union in order to obtain the 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages.

Catholic Council Finds  
Employee Ownership  
Is Only a Myth

WASHINGTON.—The American working people are far even from owning an appreciable share of the concerns they work in. This is shown in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on National Wealth and Income, says the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The report gives 1922 figures and there has been since that time a small change. Figures are based on a cross section of American industry, including all the chief branches and both large and small concerns.

Only seventy-five out of a thousand of the holders of common stock are employees and they own a still smaller proportion of the stock. Out of every thousand shares the seventy-five employees own but fifteen shares. In preferred stock there is little difference. Thirty-five out of a thousand stockholders are employees and they own nineteen out of every thousand shares. These are average figures over all industry. In the leather products industries the highest record is made. Of a thousand common and preferred stockholders three hundred and sixteen common stockholders and two hundred and twenty-one preferred stockholders are employees. But again they own a smaller share of the stock. They own thirty-three shares of common stock and forty-six preferred shares out of a thousand.

In some industries employee ownership is practically nil. In the gas industry less than one-tenth of one percent of the common stockholders are employees of the industry and they own four-tenths of one percent of the stock. Three-tenths of one percent of the preferred stockholders are employees and they own less than one-tenth of one percent of the stock.

The report gives another indication when it lists the value of the stock held by employees. It appears that not the rank and file of the employees, but

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## 'PACTS USELESS, RESERVE MEN TOLD

(Continued from page 1)  
for compulsory registration, perhaps better known as the "Argentine Formula" has been lived up to the present time. This is the most successful of all the conferences and its success is due to the fact that all arrangements were made by British and Argentine financiers, negotiated with bankrupt countries and by their control of finances forced the signing nations to live up to the agreement.

"There is no parallel to this in our last Disarmament Conference. There is nothing in our Disarmament Conference that makes it any more binding than the past Hague conferences. The clauses concerning the use of chemicals in warfare as laid down in the Hague conferences of 1888 (signed 1907) differ in only a few words from the clauses on chemical warfare as now incorporated in the Limitations of Armaments agreements.

**Dual Role of Lawyers**  
"That fact of history proves that in a crisis for national existence the very lawyers who made their living by drafting the original clauses will be called in and paid double the amount to pick flaws in the same clauses when it is necessary to break them. Whether or not the lawyer mind will be satisfied, if national existence requires, the clauses will be broken.

"The National Defense Act of 1920 organized as a separate branch of our army the Chemical Warfare Service and allotted it definite duties. These duties have been augmented and changed considerably since the act was passed, due to changing circumstances in world affairs.

"Briefly, the present War Department policy in regard to Chemical Warfare is this: The service is charged with preparing an adequate defense against the use of chemicals and in preparing defense they are permitted to investigate offensive war gases and their tactical use. In order to solve the defense problems against such an offensive, the Chemical Warfare Service is also charged with the training for the defense against chemicals of the entire army. They are to be so organized that, after hostilities start, they shall be able to use gases offensively if the enemy should instigate such use.

"In the event of war, the Chemical Warfare Service will move to supply points sufficient defense equipment to supply 10 percent of the mobilizing units. With this 10 percent equipment they will train all the mobilized units in defense prior to the time they use the Concentration Area. The defense equipment will remain at the Concentration Area and the troops, when they reach the front, will be supplied with every gas defense equipment if the occasion demands. At the outbreak of hostilities one Chemical Regiment, war strength, will be organized and trained ready to take the field. The basic training, however, will be entirely in the use of Smokes, Lachrymators and Incendiaries which are the chemicals not prohibited by any treaty. This regiment, however, will not take the field until the enemy has started its use of chemicals. Up to this time Smokes and Lachrymators in chemical weapons may be used in battle by all branches of the army, but this is not definitely determined. Smoke and Lachrymators will be used in Candles and Grenades and in certain Artillery Shells.

**The King of Gases**  
"A brief summation of the tactical use of lethal chemicals in war will now be given. During the World War there were 54 different gases in use. Toward the end of the war this number dwindled to approximately 12, and further research and development since the war have permitted us to retain approximately eight gas war gases. For the purpose of getting a quick conception of their uses, we may divide lethal gases into two classes, persistent and non-persistent, and then consider under each of these classes the king gas of the crowd. The non-persistent gas means one that dissipates rapidly in the air. It is difficult to retain its concentration, but the concentration, once built up, will kill quickly. The king gas in this class is Phosgene, which kills in three seconds when the proper concentration has been built up. It disappears in three to six-mile winds in about five minutes in the open and in about 15 minutes in terrain covered with brush or woods. In hollows where the air circulation is bad it will remain about one-half hour. It only requires a small amount of the gas when this amount is in the proper concentration to cause death; in fact, the quantity that can be scooped up in the face-piece of a mask when putting the mask on is sufficient to kill. That is one of the reasons why the mask is 'cleared' after it is adjusted. Phosgene can only be used in large-capacity weapons and weapons that have a fairly rapid rate of fire.

## Comrades to Unveil Monument at Grave Of Jos. A. Whitehorn

Socialists and trade unionists will pay a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the late Joseph Whitehorn, who died last January, when they gather next Sunday afternoon to unveil a monument to his memory.

The services have been arranged to begin at 2 p. m. in Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, where Whitehorn sleeps in a plot owned by the Workmen's Circle.

Those who desire to attend the services may take the Myrtle avenue elevated to the end of the line. Here the Cypress Hills surface car may be taken to the cemetery.

Among the speakers announced to participate in the ceremonies are Abraham Shipiloff, William M. Feigenbaum, Charles Solomon, August Claessens, Louis Waldman and James Oneal.

that the concentration 500 yards downwind, if breathed for one-half hour, will cause death. It is thus seen from this that an area properly saturated with Mustard Gas will protect or defend an area 500 yards downwind.

**Other Death Compounds**  
"Mustard Gas is the greatest defense weapon known in warfare today, bar none. There has never yet been any other weapon that can be deposited by man and left to continue its defensive action for two weeks without any regulation or control by man-power. This fact was known and made use of by the Germans in many places during the war. It was the main consideration that permitted the Germans to conserve man-power in the defensive sectors and withdraw them and place them in the area to aid in the main attack. It is a concrete application of the principle of economy of force.

"There are other gases which will not be considered here, and Smoke and Lachrymators will not be mentioned because we figure that you all are fairly familiar with their uses. It might be interesting to consider the defense methods and the first-aid treatment necessary for vesicant gases such as Mustard and Lewisite. It first must be understood that it is gas vapors that cause the greatest amount of damage, and that the vapor from vesicant gases will penetrate clothing or any building where air penetrates. The soldier in the ordinary uniform who is struck by any of this vapor will receive burns over the body, the most severe burns being in the more tender places and parts of the skin that are most moist. The gas-mask will protect the respiratory system and face and eyes, but naturally cannot protect the body. During the war the protection against this vapor was oil suits which were about as deadly as the gas itself. Men could not move in them or do any work without becoming exhausted, air could not get in and the skin could not breathe. Very few of these suits were issued, and consequently we received large numbers of casualties from body burns. The vapor also contaminates food that is not in air-tight containers; this also caused considerable difficulty during the war. A chemical has been developed which can be put in the ordinary issue clothes of the soldier. This includes the O. D. uniform, underclothes, socks and shoes. This impregnated clothing can withstand vesicant gas vapor and will protect the body under all normal conditions. Just how well this clothing will stand up under the weather encountered in field conditions is not known, but it is as simple as any laundry process to reimpregnate the material, and this probably will be done by quartermaster laundries. The shoe proposition has not been entirely worked out yet.

**Treating Gas Burns**  
"Once the burn has been received it is impossible to cure it in any short space of time. There is no definite known cure to date. The burn first appears on the flesh in a red blotch similar to sunburn. This develops later into a water blister, which is puffed up with water containing some of the gas, and this continues to eat on down into the skin and into the bone. If the burn is treated immediately and before the blister appears, its action can be considerably retarded. The method of treatment in this case is simple, as it merely consists of washing the affected part with lye, soap and water, or in rubbing the spot with kerosene, oil and a cloth, then throwing this cloth away and repeating the operation. It is not well to rub too long with the same cloth, as this many times reinforces the skin. Methods of covering the affected area with paraffin, etc., which were used during the war were found to be useless. The latest method recommended now is Dakin's Solution, which is 5 percent strength Hypochlorous Acid, or, where the wet dressings are not practicable, Chloramine—Tin sodium stearate.

"It is very essential that every Reserve officer know something about Chemical Warfare. The Reserve officers in the T. A. Group will be ordered on active duty immediately on the outbreak of war. Mobilization and Basic Intensive Training in the essentials of their separate arms will be paramount. Very little can be devoted to Chemical Training; and not only that, but it is doubtful if the present system will train all the men in just putting on and taking off the gas-mask, much less train them in what to expect from chemicals. When they reach the front they will be in the same position as regards chemical knowledge as the British and French were at the time of the first gas attack. The gas-mask and the gas-mask drill are only a small part of the defense methods against chemicals. The bulk of our troops will have to learn every defense procedure from actual experience in action should the enemy use chemicals. Once the enemy initiates the offensive use of gas, then the balance of the men, of course, will receive full training. It is, therefore, essential to self-protection that each officer know what the gases do and how to take care of himself should he be unfortunate enough to become gassed."

## Birds of a Feather



## Socialists Warn Members Against Fraudulent Relief Organizations

**CHICAGO.**—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at its recent sessions here, adopted a set of rules for the guidance of its members in collecting and contributing funds for labor and Socialist relief purposes.

**Test of Rules**  
The rules framed by the committee and which will be sent to all locals and branches follow:

"Comrades:  
"In recent years our members have been puzzled by appeals they have received from a variety of strange organizations that appear overnight. Appeals to aid Soviet Russia, to protect foreign born workers, to fight prejudice against the Negro race, to aid workers in a strike, to obtain the release of political prisoners, and so on. In many instances our members have found themselves part of a 'united front' with Communists when responding to these appeals, and too often funds have been gathered by these mysterious organizations, which, we have reason to believe, have gone to Communist organizations to carry on destructive work.

"The National Executive Committee has been appealed to for instructions to guide our members and to assist them in avoiding any help being given to a movement that destroys solidarity and that has brought more disaster to the working class than any other movement claiming to represent workers. In order to be helpful to locals and branches the National Executive Committee offers the following recommendations:

"1. In case of a strike where Communists obtain the leadership and then appeal for a 'united front' as well as for funds, you are advised not to become a part of this 'united front' or to contribute any funds.

**When in Doubt**  
"2. You should set up your own agency for helping the strikers and raising funds for their relief, associating with you in this work all sympathetic organizations that are capable of working together in a common cause.

"3. Under no circumstances should you permit any funds you raise to pass into the hands of any 'united front' organizations dominated by Communist organizations or any individual Communist. The only assurance you have that your funds will not pay salaries of Communists and aid in Communist propaganda is by distributing the relief direct to those who are in need.

## National Executive Committee Issues Rules for Procedure in Raising Funds

Socialist Party or unless it is a local strike with which you are familiar. In every case where funds are solicited they should be sent to the National Office of the Socialist Party and not be given to the individual unless he bears a letter from the National Executive Secretary or your State Secretary stating otherwise.

"7. If any other question arises not covered by the above recommendations, you should write to responsible party officials for further information.

"These instructions are necessary to protect Socialists and others from a type of adventurers who make working class organizations a field for getting funds or prestige for Communist propaganda. By admissions in the Communist press the Communist organization has lost heavily in membership within the past two years and it is divided into heated factions abroad. We should guard against unwittingly giving aid to a movement that has left only a heritage of hate and disaster where organized workers have trusted its fraudulent approaches."

The committee also adopted a strong appeal to the membership to co-operate in every way in raising funds for the striking British miners. This struggle is of world importance. The miners are making a heroic stand against reduction to servitude and a starvation wage. The workers of the United States have responded liberally to the visiting British delegation but its members are now called home to attend the important British Trade Union Congress on Sept. 6. The work of relief should be continued and every reader of The New Leader is urged to make a contribution.

Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the party, was unable to attend the meeting because of illness and Morris Hillquit was detained in New York because of the situation in the strike of the ladies' garment workers. The members present were Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, James D. Graham of Montana, Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio, W. R. Snow of Illinois.

## Settle Wage Demands By Long Distance Phone

**NEW YORK.**—Settlement of the pending strike of musicians in Orpheum Circuit theatres in San Francisco and the west was achieved by long distance telephone. Joseph N. Weber, president American Federation of Musicians, officials of the stagehands unions, which threatened sympathetic strikes, and officers of the Orpheum Circuit conferred in New York and communicated their proposals to western union and theatre representatives also in conference in San Francisco.

William J. Van Essen of Pennsylvania, and James Oneal of New York.

## Boss Arrested for Assaulting Union Man

William B. Rubin, manufacturer of paper boxes at 35 Meserole Ave., Brooklyn, is under arrest in New York, charged with assaulting George E. Powers, an organizer of the Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York.

Powers was near the shop, which employs 150 workers, with a committee of union paper box workers at closing time distributing circulars advertising a mass organization meeting for open shop workers to be held that evening, when Rubin made an unprovoked assault upon him and thereupon was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. The incident grew out of the organization campaign now being conducted by the Paper Box Makers' Union to organize the unorganized paper box workers of Brooklyn and New York for the 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages.

## WORKERS HOLD FEW STOCKS

(Continued from page 1)  
the better paid own most of the stock. The average holdings of the employees owning common stock is nearly \$1,400 and in preferred stock is \$2,800. In trade the common stock holding is \$5,100 and preferred \$2,300. In manufacturing the average common stock holding is nearly \$1,500 and preferred stock holding is \$4,500. The wages paid in trade and factories will not usually let the average employee save and invest so much money. The Federal Trade Commission makes no such deduction and did not collect its figures in such a way as to show what were the wages or salaries of the employees who owned stock. Income tax figures in the same report, however, confirm this conclusion.

"All this goes to show how steep a road American labor must travel to reach the goal when the working people will share proportionally in the ownership of industry. It punctures the myth that has been carefully blown up in the United States. American industry is not on the high road towards democratization through diffusion of stock ownership," the Catholic board says.

## ELECTRICIANS FIGHT SCABS

(Continued from page 1)

to about six hundred. It practically controls the whole working force of inside electricians at present. They are flocking to join the union to pay the twenty-five dollar initiation fee for helpers and fifty for mechanics before these amounts are increased very shortly. The work of rating the newcomers is progressing.

Upon the scene has come from Philadelphia International Representative (organizer) James S. Meade. He has thrown his energy, backed up by the whole I. B. E. U., into the battle. He is working hand in hand with the local officers, Michael J. Butler, president; Nat Goldberg, financial secretary and Al Silverman, recording secretary. At the instance of the International, Local 3 has declared sympathetic strikes under the direction of Richard L. O'Hara, wherever non-union electrical fixtures are used. For this action the wiremen deserve the fullest credit. Already twenty-one independent manufacturers have come to terms. The prospects are very encouraging.

## U. S. Bureau Reports Drops In Jobs and Total Wages

**Chicago.**—Employment in the country's factories fell 1.8 percent in July, compared with June, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The total distributed each week in wages fell 4.5 percent. This brings the number employed down nearly 5 percent and the total wages down 8 percent from the high point for 1926.

The number of workers on factory payrolls is less than 90 percent of the average of 1923, while the wage total is about 9 percent under the average for that year.

**Taxi Strike in Boston**  
Brookline, Mass.—Drivers of the Red Cab Taxi Co. machines are striking in this wealthy and fashionable Boston suburb against an attempt to reduce their pay. The men were getting \$25 a week but have been offered a guarantee of \$3 a day, plus 25 percent commission on all cab earnings over \$10.

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**At Less Than Usual Cash Prices**

**3-Piece Overstuffed DAVENPORT SUITE \$139.00**

A LUXURIOUS Living Room Suite During the Day—and a Comfortable Bed at Night Makes This Handsome Suite Doubly Desirable. Large, Overstuffed Davenport, Chair and Wing Chair in a Variety of Coverings, With or Without Cash.

**\$99 ROOM OUTFITS**

**4-Pc. Walnut Bedroom Suite Regularly \$198.00 \$99**

**Fine Dining Room Suite Regularly \$198.00 \$99**

Hundreds of Odd Pieces at Greatly Reduced Prices

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Write for Catalogue L-9, Free on Request



## N. Y. SOCIALISTS NAME STRONG TICKET

(Continued from page 1)

**STATE SENATE**  
Dist. 21—A. Fassberg 23—Louis Palkin  
22—E. Friedman

**ASSEMBLY**  
Dist. 1—Ben. Horowitz 5—David Kasson  
2—A. G. McLean 6—Kurt Elchler  
3—L. Phillips 7—S. A. DeWitt  
4—L. Polstein 8—F. E. Nadelman

### Richmond County CONGRESS

Dist. 11—Eleanor Byrns

**STATE SENATE**  
Dist. 24—Anna Christensen

**COUNTY CLERK**  
Walter Dearing

**ALDERMAN**  
Dist. 63—Adolphina Murahainen

**ASSEMBLY**  
Dist. 1—A. Christensen 2—H. Murahainen

### Queens County CONGRESS

Dist. 1—William Herman  
2—James Oneal

**SHERIFF**  
Israel Goldin

**REGISTER**  
Elsie H. Ehret

**STATE SENATE**  
Dist. 2—E. Megerlin 3—Charles Ress

**ASSEMBLY**  
Dist. 1—Ignatz Schrey 4—Sadie C. Smith  
2—H. E. Anderson 5—Ernest Welsh  
3—Mathias Palm 6—Wm. Burke

In connection with the primaries, the Socialist Party issued the following statement:

"Next Tuesday, September 14, is Primary Day.

"The enrolled voters of the three official parties are required to vote for the selection of candidates for public office and the election of members to the official committees and delegates to conventions.

"It is important that the enrolled Socialist voters vote at the primary.

"Instructions how to vote at the primary election:

"Enrolled Socialists who reside in the same place they voted from last election, or those who have moved and have transferred their enrollment with the Board of Elections, can vote at the primary.

"Polls are open from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. in New York City. In all other towns and cities of the state from 12 noon to 9 p. m.

"Voters vote in the same polling places as they did at the last election.

"When the voter enters the polling place he or she shall give the name and address to one of the election inspectors and ask for a 'Socialist ballot'.

"When the inspector has ascertained that the voter is registered and enrolled and therefore entitled to vote

## Tony Sender Opens New York Lectures

Miss Tony Sender, the youngest member of the German Reichstag and a brilliant orator, will speak at a number of meetings in and around New York City during this month. Comrade Sender is equally fluent in the German, French and English languages and, although she is a young woman, she stands high in the councils of the German Socialist and Labor movement. She is an editor of a trade union magazine and a contributor to the numerous Socialist daily papers in Germany.

Her first public address will be given on Friday evening, September 10, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. She will speak in German and her theme is "The German Republic." Morris Hillquit will render an address of welcome and Bruno Wagner will act as chairman.

Miss Sender's first address in English will be given under the auspices of the Bronx Socialist Party County Committee in the hall of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road (near McKinley Square), on Wednesday evening, September 15, at 8:30 p. m. Her subject will be "The Socialist and Labor Movement of Germany." Marius Hansome will deliver a brief address of welcome and Dr. Leon R. Land will act as chairman.

On Saturday evening, September 18, Miss Sender will be the guest of the Young People's Socialist League and she will speak on "The United States of Europe" in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th St. She will also speak in Brownsville on Friday, September 24, and in Borough Park on Saturday, September 25. Watch the New Leader for further announcements.

### Soft Coal Output Increases

Chicago.—The National Coal Association, the bituminous group, announces the highest coal output since February. For the week ending Aug. 28 the yield was 11,250,000 tons, an increase of 700,000 over the preceding week.

at the primary he will give you a ballot.

"See that you get a 'Socialist' ballot (color is canary). The voter then retires to one of the voting booths and marks the ballot.

"How to mark the primary ballot: "Make an X in the voting space in front of each name on the ballot. Be sure that you make an X in front of every name, as yours may be the only vote in that election district and all our candidates must be nominated or elected.

"After you have marked the ballot, fold it, so that the stub and number will protrude, while the printed part of the ballot is concealed. Leave the voting booth and hand the ballot to the inspector at the ballot box, who will tear off the stub and deposit it in the box for stubs and the ballot in the box marked 'Socialist Party'.

"See that the ballot is deposited in the box marked 'Socialist Party,' as the clerks in their haste are liable to make a mistake and deposit it in the wrong box.

"It is the duty of the enrolled Socialists to vote in the primary and see that the candidates selected are nominated and delegates elected."

## Britain's Kings of Coal



Sir Isaac MacSollomon is a great Scottish coalowner, who —



— as a child, was determined to make his mark



— is sorry that the good old days are past



— that he is a kindly man who considers the workers, and —



— causes much suffering to women and children



— and says they should lead simpler lives



— causes much suffering to women and children



— causes much suffering to women and children



— causes much suffering to women and children

## A. F. L. RENEWS PLEA FOR MINERS

### Executive Council Urges Quick Assistance for British Strikers

WASHINGTON.—All international and national unions, state and local central labor bodies, and local trade unions are asked by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in a second appeal for aid for the starving families of the British mine strikers, to give generously—"give to the limit of your ability."

"The Executive Council," says the new circular, "at its meeting held in Montreal, Aug. 24-30, reviewed the distressing situation prevailing among the mine workers and their families in Great Britain, where a strike has existed for the past 18 weeks. As a result of this review it was decided to issue another appeal to the membership of the Federation and their friends to make voluntary financial contributions for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking miners of Great Britain and their families dependent upon them.

"This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the miners' families is intense. The industrial struggle has been carried on week after week until hunger and distress are being keenly felt. The miners are resisting a reduction in the meager wages they heretofore were receiving. They are heroically fighting against a lowering of their living standards. The action of the British mine-owners in attempting to force this reduction is a challenge to the mine workers of Great Britain.

"The mine workers of Great Britain have appealed to the working people of America to help them in their hour of need. Recently a delegation representing the British Trade Union Congress and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain visited America calling upon the membership of organized labor and their friends to supply financial help to the strikers. This delegation related stories of sacrifice, suffering and distress which were of a most touching and pathetic nature. They pleaded for help. They urged that help be extended and that it be extended now.

"The Executive Council, therefore, in transmitting this supplementary appeal is repeating the message of this

### Progressive Sport Club

The soccer division of the Progressive Sport Club defeated the colored American soccer team by a score of 4 to 1 last Sunday. The Progressive Sport Club will celebrate with an all-star show, entertainment and dance on Oct. 2 at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., New York City. Radical organizations are asked to keep this date open and co-operate with us in making this affair a success.

The next meeting of our club will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 21, at our clubrooms, 204 East Broadway.

## MANY ENROLL AT RAND SCHOOL

### Offer of Scholarships Attracts Many Members of the Labor Movement

THE scholarship offer made by the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street, New York City has brought a large response from members of trade unions in and near New York City. The fifty free eight-month courses offered to union members and the fourteen courses offered to members of the Socialist Party or Young People's Socialist League are being much sought for.

Applications are still being received at the office of the school. Those interested should apply to Algernon Lee or David Mikol at any time during the day.

The courses are to start on Sept. 13 and will continue through to May 20, 1927. Two classes will be held each evening during three evenings of the week. Allowing for holidays, there will be 200 class sessions.

The subjects include English, elementary and advanced; public speaking, which will include training in debating, trade unionism, Socialism; and a selection to be made in conjunction with Mr. Lee from courses in sociology, history, economics and related subjects.

## TEACHERS' UNION HEAD SPEAKS ON RADIO

### Mrs. Hanson Explains Aim of Organization in Chicago Address

CHICAGO.—"Our union has had to break down the tradition that teaching is a profession wherein the teacher has nothing in common with the workers," said Mrs. Frances Curtis Hanson, newly installed secretary-treasurer American Federation of Teachers, in a talk on labor and education, which was broadcast by broadcasting station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Teachers," its new secretary explained, "is both a national education organization and a national labor union. It was organized April 15, 1916, and is now just a little more than ten years old. It affiliated with the American Federation of Labor May 9, 1916, less than a month after its organization.

"A new social consciousness fitting the teachers into the great industrial workaday world had to be developed by the federation. Its motto is education for democracy and democracy in education. We have several hundred locals and several thousand members. We should have several hundred thousand members and we are preparing to enroll them.

"When our organization is a million strong and every teacher in the land is filled with a social consciousness and is giving to our children these intellectual and spiritual values, it will certainly be a greater world and a better world for all of us."

The American Federation of Teachers is the only international in the A. F. of L. that enrolls both men and women and has nevertheless a woman president and a woman secretary-treasurer. The president is Mary C. Barker, of the Atlanta local, No. 89. Secretary Hanson belongs to Local 3, Chicago, known as the Federation of Women High School Teachers. She has been president of her local three years and has belonged to some sort of teacher organization for over a quarter of a century, having taught in the high schools in history department for twenty-nine years. The men high school teachers in Chicago are organized as Local 2. Local 1 comprised the organized elementary teachers of Chicago until the school board forced them to surrender their charter because of the A. F. of L. connection.

## Motion Picture Operators Compromise on Demands

WASHINGTON.—Compromise of their demands for shorter hours and higher pay has been accepted by the Motion Picture Operators' local membership in the capital, after delaying a strike which had been threatened. The managers' association granted the demand for a 40-hour week and a fourth man in the operating booth for three of the larger theatres, with no increase in wages. For another big house a \$10 weekly raise was given, but only three operators will be employed. In most of the theatres a wage increase of 5 to 10 per cent was allowed. The new scale will hold for two years.

## Tony Sender Speaks At Tamiment Saturday

A feature of the week-end at Camp Tamiment, the Rand School's summer camp in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, will be a lecture by Tony Sender, woman member of the German Reichstag. Miss Sender will deliver her talk Saturday evening, when an interesting musical program will also be rendered.

Bertha Malley has extended an invitation to all friends of the camp and the Rand School to spend the week-end at the camp. She writes: "The most beautiful days the Blue Mountains knows are now here and the camp invites its many friends to spend a few days of recreation."

### Tourist Club Hike

Sunday, Sept. 12, we hike to Silver Lake and the quarries near White Plains, N. Y. As there is opportunity for bathing in the clear water of the quarries bring your bathing suits along. The scenery of this section is probably the most beautiful in Westchester county. Meeting place, East 180th St. Subway Station (downstairs); time, 7:30 a. m.; fare, 70c.; walking time, three hours; leader, Schumann. Non-members are welcome guests at all times, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.

### Workmen's Circle to Celebrate

The Meyer London Branch 401, Workmen's Circle, will celebrate their first year of existence with a concert and dance on Oct. 2 at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., Manhattan. All friends desiring to purchase tickets should communicate with Julius Green, 218 Delancey St., New York City. Tickets are 50 cents in advance, 75 cents at the door.

### BOSTON MUSICIANS WIN

BOSTON.—Union musicians of Boston are getting \$72 a week for fourteen performances in vaudeville and moving picture theatres; \$34 in feature picture and legitimate houses; \$60 for 12 performances in burlesque shows and \$64 for eight performances in musical shows. Wage increases are about 15 per cent over previous scales. The agreement is for two years.

## COOLIDGE KIN HAD CHAFIN FREED

### Parole Board Releases West Virginia Gun- man from Atlanta

WASHINGTON.—Parole of Don Chafin, former sheriff of non-union Logan county, West Virginia, from Atlanta penitentiary has been granted by the Federal Parole Board.

Chafin applied for release last June, but another indictment was hanging over him, due to his activities as partner in a bootleg enterprise, and the parole was delayed until that indictment could be quashed. Chafin's downward after nearly a score of years of terrorism in Logan was not due to his lawless intimidation of trade unionists who ventured into that corner of the coal fields of West Virginia. Big Bill Coolidge, head of the Island Creek Coal Co., dominating the Logan field, saw to it that Don was elected sheriff year after year, on the Democratic ticket. The Island Creek and other coal companies, through their county association, supplied Don with funds for the hiring of a private army of deputies, with which he patrolled the road entering the county from the north, searched every passenger train that arrived, and dragged strangers from hotel beds in the middle of the night to explain their errands in his bailiwick. Occasionally they killed a man, and often the miners whom they jailed were beaten. None of these acts brought any punishment from the federal authorities.

But in the campaign of 1924 Chafin tried to carry his county for Davis against Calvin Coolidge. He had been a delegate in the national convention in New York City, and felt that it was up to him to arrest or drive into hiding all voters who would not support the Democratic nominee. His strong-arm methods aroused the Republicans, and as soon as the machinery could be set in motion they had him indicted and convicted on a bootleg conspiracy charge. Chafin seems to have considered that federal liquor laws did not apply in his territory.

His release after a little more than a year in prison is credited to Big Bill Coolidge, cousin of Calvin. The coal operator visited his cousin in the White House last May, and made a request that his friend be turned loose. Then Big Bill went home to Boston and reported that the White House would be all right on coal matters.

### A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

## EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

10, 25 and 50c. a box, at all druggists



More than half your teeth are under the gums. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here pus and pyorrhea develop.

### Superior to Pastes and Powders!

Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.

AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary.

AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums.

Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.



**AMEGIN**  
PYORRHEA LIQUID  
It Heals as It Cleanses!  
Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!  
A Product of Karitz Laboratories, New York.

### Offices to Let

Attractive Offices to let in the recently reconstructed modern building of the Home Office of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 227 EAST 61ST STREET. Apply week days between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 only.

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**\$22.50**

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

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For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store  
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# The Criminal Hunters Swell the Tide of Lawlessness

By Louis Waldman

POPULAR hysteria must always be fed. There must always be a villain. The drama of life would be too dull without one. The crime wave is the villain now. It may be hated. The spirit of hate, had enough in the individual, augmented in the mass, can be easily fanned and, when red-hot, may become a potent vehicle of recreation and evil. Such is the case with the anti-crime movement.

It is an open question whether the sentiments and activities of the so-called anti-crime movement are not more dangerous to the social welfare and security than the crime wave itself. Guarantees against the encroachment by the State upon the liberties of the individual given to us by history are being swept away with little public concern.

Let there be no mistake. Legislation, conceived in hysteria and nourished in hate as regards trials and punishment of an accused, does not hit the criminal as much as it does every citizen who might be accused of crime. He is small or big. Even the criminal is entitled to a fair and impartial trial. That can hardly be possible when the time-honored rule of the presumption of innocence of a person accused of crime is all but vitiated by various rules of procedure and by the spirit engendered in trial juries.

The Baumes Laws

In the past year a series of laws have been enacted in the State of New York under the influence of a legislative committee known as the "Baumes Committee," which would have been impossible if the public had not been whipped into a state of hysteria. The punishment for the vices and dishonesties of respectable agencies of society and shortcomings in ourselves are visited on the accused.

If bailors violate the law, the remedy is to make bail prohibitive to the accused. Instead of going after the bailor, if policemen are dishonest or work hard in hand with the criminal and refuse to identify him at the hearing or on trial, the remedy is to fingerprint everybody who is brought into court under charge. If judges are mild or lenient with their sentences in the case of some defendants, then make all punishment severe and cruel. If police officials indulge in brutal and alleged third degree methods, to force "confessions," brand the victims who complain "cry-babies" and let it go at that.

A sense of disproportion has gotten hold of the community. Accomplishments of reform movements of the past two or three generations in the science of penology are being swept aside. With no attempt to face the real problem of crime, and search for its causes, men of the old school have jumped on the band-wagon howling for greater severity of punishment, conceived in vengeance.

Notwithstanding the fact that the cruelties and tortures visited upon defendants in the past have never deterred crime, it is, nevertheless, urged again as a remedy charging such humane organizations as the parole boards and other reform organizations with the failure to stop crime.

More Chapmans to Gome

Without attempting to minimize the dangers to society from the attack upon it by the criminal elements, and fully realizing the callousness of the banditti in the taking of life of innocent men and women, in their degradation of property and criminal exploits, I nevertheless insist that crime is a social problem and the present wave is an incident of it. A solution to be

## Popular Hysteria Sweeps Aside the Gains of Years of Constructive Treatment of Delinquents

sound must view it as such. The enormity of the problem must not drive us to extreme and irrational conclusions.

If all the Chapmans and Whittemores are hanged and all the Obersts are sent to jail for life, the problem is still unsolved, as there will be other Chapmans and other Whittemores and other Obersts springing from the same source where those who have been put away came from.

The late Dr. F. L. Christian, head of the Elmira Reformatory of this State and one of the profound students of penology of the present day, found that the population of the Elmira Reformatory varied with the economic condition of the State. When unemployment was large, the prison population of Elmira increased; when unemployment fell off and prosperity set in, the prison population of Elmira Reformatory decreased to a minimum. He had made that study through a period of several years.

Feeble-Minded Criminals

Hoag and Williams, in their work on "Insanity and the Criminal Law," say the following:

The examination of 1,700,000 of our American soldiers in the last war brought out some astounding facts in respect to the responsibility and fitness for citizenship, and these results are highly disturbing because they probably represent the average mental status of our population. For example, ten percent had only the intelligence of a ten-year-old child or less, and these were considered entirely unfit for service across the ocean; fifteen percent had only the mental level of eleven-year-old children; in other words, twenty-five percent were of distinctly inferior intelligence. Roughly speaking, it may be said that based upon these carefully made psychological army tests, twenty-five percent of our population have the necessary ability for some sort of leadership, and of this proportion only about five percent possess superior intelligence; fifty percent are mediocre, and twenty-five percent are inferior, the lowest of this twenty-five percent representing the actual feeble-minded, and including a number not far from that of those who have superior intelligence.

Professor Lewis M. Terman, in his book, "The Measurement of Intelligence," discusses at length the strong tendency on the part of the feeble-minded to become delinquents. No intelligent student of psychology will contend that all criminals are feeble-minded, but it may reasonably be contended that every feeble-minded person is a potential criminal, given bad environment and temptation to follow the path of crime. He who seriously wishes to study the causes of crime might have to examine his own community, its economic, political, educational and social values. To make progress in the elimination of crime, he might have to clean the slums, establish decent housing conditions, make it possible for men and women to earn living wages under reasonably human conditions.

Loeb Case Unexplained

Of course, that alone will not be sufficient. The field of social pathology is greater than that. Without taking into account the poisonous fountain of bad environment, resulting from poverty and social inferiority, the problem of crime cannot be solved, but its solution requires further study into the intricate mental traits and disorders. The personality of each criminal stands by itself. Each mind has its own mental conflicts or disorders or traits, combined in varying degrees, never exactly alike with another person committing the same crime.

Some criminal personalities challenge analysis. No psychologist or expert could give a rational or scientific explanation of the deeds of Leopold and Loeb. No criminologist could explain why Pearce, a huge, healthy-looking man, apparently normal in every respect, charged with receiving a stolen automobile, engaged in a friendly conversation with the detective, John Singer, should suddenly grab Singer's gun and shoot him and become liable to be electrocuted as a first-degree murderer.

Certainly, the criminal personality is a problem not to be disposed of by mere severe punishment, as it seems severe punishment could not deter a man like Pearce from committing the crime. His punishment for the crime with which he was charged was certainly much less than the one he reasonably had a right to expect from the commission of the murder.

The Cost of "Justice"

While there are no accurate statistics by which to state the problem of crime, there are some figures that would indicate its enormity and expense which could, by intelligent direction, be used for constructive purposes. It is estimated that the actual aggregate governmental expense in maintaining the police, courts, probation, sheriffs, jails, prisons, juvenile courts and boards of parole, is the

enormous sum of, approximately, seven hundred and fifty million dollars per year.

Mr. William F. Joyce, chairman of the National Surety Company, in the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology" for the month of August, 1935, estimated that the actual expenditures of various crimes in this nation, committed by burglars, bandits, common thieves, embezzlers, fraudulent bankrupts, forgers and check-raisers, stock and land frauds and confidence games, is the stupendous sum of two billion seven hundred and seventy-five million per year.

It is estimated that on July 1, 1935, there were approximately one hundred and sixty-four thousand prisoners of all classes confined in six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine institutions in the United States. Penologists say that there are only about one-tenth of the criminals in prison at any one time. It is, therefore, a safe estimate that there were no less than about one million six hundred and forty thousand criminals in the entire country at that time.

Schools for Crime?

Even if there was no increase of crime since, then the number of criminals in the country constitute a formidable army at war with society.

a great body of outlaws eating at the vitals of the community, perpetuating themselves by contaminating the young and the weak.

Of course, it is important to mention that of the vast number of those convicted about seventy-five per cent were guilty of minor offenses, such as intoxication, drug addiction or vagrancy. And, precisely because so large a portion of the population is confined to penal institutions for technical or minor offenses that it becomes important as to whether those penal institutions are schools for crime, hardening the inmate into a pipe criminal, or whether those penal institutions are places of reclamation of the unfortunate sentenced to serve there.

There are two theories of criminology. Battling for supremacy: the old and the modern. The old theory is based on the proposition that certain property or personal rights had been violated for which the criminal should suffer in proportion to the enormity of his offense, the purpose being retaliation and intimidation. The modern theory is that all anti-social personalities should be sifted out for correction. Where correction is impossible, then there should be permanent segregation.

The Vicious Circle

The criminal law, having developed historically, is based on the old theory. Its mandate is as Gilbert and Sullivan have it: "Let the punishment fit the crime." For that reason the criminal law classifies the offender as a robber, thief, a murderer, a vagrant, a rapist, a prostitute and a pickpocket without any regard to the pathology of the offender. It does not look upon the commission of the crime as a symptom of some mental or physical deficiency in the offender.

Upon the detention, trial and conviction, in accordance with this old view, the defendant is punished according to the degree of his offense, incarcerated in an institution where little consideration is to be given to the welfare of the prisoner, but, on the contrary, "show him that crime doesn't pay."

# How Different Are the Sexes?

By Harriot Stanton Blatch

If any one wishes to see the average woman rise in her wrath, let him read aloud to her extracts from Alice E. Parsons' "Woman's Dilemma." Read, for instance, the challenge of the efficiency of the home, "the present system is hostile to the very values it seeks to preserve," "there is the ideal home which the creators tell us about. . . . And there are the innumerable actual homes with tired, scolding housewives, wrangling children, flies in the food, dirty floors over which the baby crawls, insufficient sunlight and air, poorly cooked food."

The onslaught upon the average woman is terrific. At the "most formative period of their lives children are subjected to women's fears and women's superstitions, women's psychic and physical inferiorities, and women's flabby mentality, artificially created, but all only too real." And further, "the too strict confinement of women to their primary function of bearing and rearing children, incapacitates them for these functions."

Having smashed up the efficiency of woman as housewife and mother in all classes, Mrs. Parsons proceeds to gullotine the women in other than the working class. These women, she says, "are at present the largest leisure class in the world, and we have the topsy-turvy spectacle of the educated male working too hard to support in luxury the uneducated, or superficially educated female. Since there is no longer a utilitarian object to be gained by having woman keep from using her mind, and since man must love the creature, why not let it develop into a thing capable of giving him happiness rather than unhappiness?"

These high explosives shattering Eve's success as object of Adam's love, as the keeper of the fireside, as the mother of men, are not fired off by Mrs. Parsons in the first chapters of "Woman's Dilemma." Indeed, they are not fired off, but it is clearly understood, until a firm foundation is laid ensuring beyond peradventure their accurate delivery.

The Home in Danger?

The book first summarizes clearly and accurately the findings of various prophets and authorities on woman and her functions and qualities, then lays down two very definite problems for its author to solve, viz., are "the physical and mental differences between the sexes such as to warrant different social functions," and "will the home necessarily be endangered if the mother has an outside job?" The author reaches her solutions in a truly scientific spirit. She warns her readers—I think no fair-minded person can deny Mrs. Parsons profits by her own warning—that the discussion is made difficult by being "wrapped about in opinions masquerading as facts." She tests all things and does not permit her own predilections to do the weighing. Mrs. Parsons is surprisingly detached and impartial. She is a first-rate searcher after truth. Of course, she has opinions, general theories, just as all have who are busy in scientific research. "It is silly to suppose a scientific man starts out with nothing in his head but a nebulous feeling to discover truth. No one would arrive anywhere on such a compassless voyage. What distinguishes Mrs. Parsons, as also all more definitely trained hunters of truth, is that when a fact is found to run contrary to the working hypothesis, the fact is held to and the theory modified."

We can see clearly the two groups of opponents as Mrs. Parsons photographs them—one defending the position that men and women are so different that "it is altogether fitting that their social functions should be different," and of the other group of so-called feminists countering, "The discriminations are not such as to warrant the discriminations made." Between the antagonists stands the author of "Woman's Dilemma," modern, up to date, scientific, challenging as a mere

## The White Light of Science Thrown on Women's "Inferiorities"

assumption the very existence of the differences themselves. She is armed capable with the data of recent investigations, and, to my mind, in her content with the two groups comes off victorious.

A Fixed Difference

Mrs. Parsons rehearses a long list of differences between men and women, still accepted or formerly accepted as gospel truth. For example, men were long supposed to have bigger heads than women, larger frontal brain in relation to the parietal, greater variability, and so on through the whole list of supposed superiorities. It is entertaining to go with Mrs. Parsons through these supposed facts on to the assumption that therefore women were unfitted for the highest intellectual achievement, and had no chance of becoming geniuses. Not only was this or that assumed, but there was the further assumption that whatever the male was supposed to have of the supposed this or that, he

was assumed to be superior because of the possession. Prove that the possession is not a superiority, and at once the wisecracks, as the author amusingly shows, shift the possession to the female. Mrs. Parsons quotes this from Havelock Ellis, with disastrous effect: "It may be said that it is only since it has become known that the frontal region of the brain is of greater relative extent in the male than it is in man, and has no special connection with the higher intellectual processes, that it has become possible to recognize the fact that the region is relatively more extensive in women."

The upshot of it all, the author's challenge is that the advantage of a larger brain goes on the discard, sex difference in size of brain reaches the scrap heap, importance of relation of frontal to parietal region of brain is abandoned, but at last we arrive at a fixed sex difference, viz.: functional periodicity.

Lewisohn is realistic enough in his recognition and analysis of the emotional complexes that befuddle the industrial issue with bogies, manias, obsessions and other disturbances of vision on social problems. He is aware of the need for capitalism to complete its intellectual equipment and to make such adjustments as are necessary by way of smoothing the problem of labor relations in industry. He is very likely correct in assuming that for a long time such refurbishing of the property system will be sufficient to maintain the stability of the economic order in the United States. As we said, if man were a rational animal, the "new leadership" might play a positive role in progress. When one reads history as a drama of shifting classes, however, the bright orb that Lewisohn paints stands forth clearly as a setting, rather than a rising, sun. It is pitiful futility to seek advance along other lines than the rise of the working class to a position of universal inclusiveness and power.

Luna Park announces that the following floats will be included in the Mardi Gras parade: The Charleston Chateau, the Red-Headed Bathing Beauties, Hula Hula Land, the Pig Slide and a miniature replica of the famous Chute the Chutes. Luna's Own Marine Band, in picturesque uniforms, will lead the unit in the parade. During the Mardi Gras celebration Luna Park will be kept open till after midnight each night.

Philip Goodman will bring Clark and McCullough in "The Ramblers" to the Lyric Theatre, September 29.

Challenges Own Sex

The author accepts that difference, but immediately marshals data to throw doubt on the assumption that the function handicaps woman. Mrs. Parsons points out the limited field of scientific experiment, and in conclusion quotes Dr. Leta Stetter Hollingworth (who carried on more extensive experiments than any other investigator) as saying: "The few data we do possess show no influence (of functional periodicity) either detrimental or beneficial." In short, while toothache and astigmatism are regarded by the general public as things to be resisted and cured, monthly pains and aches in women must be accepted and endured. Little wonder, as Mrs. Parsons points out, the "weakness" is embraced by the average woman and used to excuse inferiority. We would see the joke if each man, when he failed, urged the "weakness of all men" as his alibi.

The accepted idea seems to be that ability in any woman is rare and individual, while her stupidities are universally feminine.

In her cool, scientific, I might almost say ruthless, march to her goal, Mrs. Parsons certainly takes a fall out of Ellen Key and Havelock Ellis. She points out that they, instead of regarding women as being "limited" to given duties with enticing tact and flattery, proclaim them as "ordained" for certain functions. Even feminists accepted the proffered diadem, for they "enjoyed being told that they were especially ordained and possessed gifts not shared by men."

Just so, and therein lies the very pith of acceptance of Mrs. Parsons' thesis. She does not know-how to her sex. If women can stand the truth, which I much doubt they can as yet, nowhere will they find a more reliable search for truth than in Mrs. Parsons' new book, and nowhere more stimulating suggestions of the way out of their dilemma. The book is neither exhaustive nor profound. It does not aim to be. But it is an adequate summary of the sound investigations along the line of sex differences, and a courageous challenge of opinions regarding women, even of those held most dearly by women themselves.

Dean Inge's latest book ("Lay Thoughts of a Dean," by W. R. Inge, N. Y. Putnam) brought the remark forcibly to my mind. Just as the scientist outside his own field fell back on the "comfortable prejudices of his kind," so does the Dean outside the realm of philosophy and theology.

After the brilliance and depth of the Dean's "Outspoken Essays" this book is a profound disappointment. The "Outspoken Essays" gave, to be sure, some hint of his prejudices. Here the prejudices are dominant although the theologian, unlike my friend the scientist, has neither the humor nor the honesty to avow them for what they are.

These essays are a collection of pot-boilers obviously written for some newspaper or magazine. They contain a certain amount of information and a grace of style which lifts them out of the category of the remarks of Dr. Frank Crane or S. Parkes Cadman. But they are no serious contribution

to the thought of our time. The Dean is as uncritical about the sole guilt of Germany for the war as Ambassador Page whose letters he reviews. And he hasn't Page's excuse of not knowing or being able to know what the secret documents of many foreign offices have divulged. He accepts the egregious Rathbone Stoddard as an authority on race. Need any reviewer any more?

One might draw the moral from this book that the shoemaker should stick to his last, the churchman to his theology. But even that does not cover the matter. The gloomy Dean can be as superficial in his own realm of religion as in his political comment. With his philosophy one may differ, though always with respect. For his social ethics one cannot even feel respect.

Dean Inge's rebuke to the Archbishop of Canterbury for that ecologist's stand against extreme Tervism in the famous general strike contained the expression "The less the church bleats the better." No such crude identification of the church with the Dean's class prejudice occurs in the book under review, but there are plenty of indications of his position on this point. Altogether, while the "Lay Thoughts of a Dean" is not wholly without interesting passages, it is not a book on which readers of The New Leader will care to spend much time—or any money.

The modern theory of criminology, which is receiving a serious setback on account of the hysteria, seeks to sift out the anti-social personalities for the purpose of correction. It considers the commission of a crime a symptom of a mental or physical ailment which is to be studied in each case and remedied by treatment. Sentences should be meted out "until cured." The institution to which a convicted defendant should be sent should be equipped with the necessary psychology, medical and psychiatric experts and attendants for the purpose of making sound diagnosis and prescribe proper treatment.

To establish that method of dealing with criminals requires an enlightened public opinion and a radical change in the point of view of public officials, a thing hard to attain in the face of shallow and self-satisfied criticism of all reform movements in this field as the part of those in high places.

## If Man Were a Rational Animal

By Arthur W. Calhoun

IF THE rule of reason prevailed in human relationships there would be no class struggle. It would be easy to show everybody that hope lies in teamwork and that anyone's chances of beating the game and arriving at happiness by exploitation are so shadowy and remote that it is not worth while to try. In such a world of sweet reasonableness, the new books by Sir E. J. P. Benn and Sam Lewisohn (If I Were a Labor Leader, by Sir E. J. P. Benn, New York, Scribner, 1935, pp. 154, \$1.75; The New Leadership in Industry, by Sam A. Lewisohn, New York, Dutton, 1935, pp. 234, \$2.00) would be appropriate, though perhaps not very necessary.

Benn is a typical ingrown liberal. He thinks he is thinking in terms of national interest; he regards Parliament as supremely representative of the common good; he believes that one can separate the political from the economic sphere, and he thinks that wisdom can make capitalism run right. Consequently he writes a book on the general strike and professes to be trying to show Labor the straight and narrow path to salvation. The general strike was in anathema, the general class is a wicked attempt to set something above the will of Parliament, and the trade unionists seem to be desperately in need of being rescued from the leadership of the direful radicals. To be sure he does not show that there can be a "national interest"; he does not undertake to show that government has any sound claim to supremacy, and he does not give any evidence that the world can be run by sweet reasonableness. He puts Gompers on the pedestal as a representative of sound union leadership, but of course he would not have voted for Gompers save as a supposed representative of the presumed American union attitude toward society and toward production.

Benn's book will not do anybody the least good. The leadership he proposes for Labor would be identical

## A Dean Writes a Pot Boiler

By Norman Thomas

ON a memorable occasion some years ago it was my good fortune to dine at a table at which the great Jacques Loeb was the principal guest. He talked brilliantly of many things, social and political as well as scientific. At last our host, himself a distinguished scientist, ended a discussion of Russia by saying, "Well, as for me I have all the comfortable prejudices of my kind."

Dean Inge's latest book ("Lay Thoughts of a Dean," by W. R. Inge, N. Y. Putnam) brought the remark forcibly to my mind. Just as the scientist outside his own field fell back on the "comfortable prejudices of his kind," so does the Dean outside the realm of philosophy and theology.

After the brilliance and depth of the Dean's "Outspoken Essays" this book is a profound disappointment. The "Outspoken Essays" gave, to be sure, some hint of his prejudices. Here the prejudices are dominant although the theologian, unlike my friend the scientist, has neither the humor nor the honesty to avow them for what they are.

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**Scott Nearing**  
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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## A September Retrospect

**M**OST arbitrarily, it seems, there is agreement that the first of January shall be the time for general stock-taking, for retrospect over the past twelve months, for the making of resolutions, for review of everything, from the world of sports to that of fine arts.

To me these first few weeks in September seem a far more appropriate time for backward looks. Everything moves with a fast pace in January, and as yet we have not gone into things so intensely. There is a certain lull after vacations, a certain sharpening of wits and spirits that give us a clearer vision now than may be ours five months from now. We have in our secret places of the mind and heart pictures and hopes and private utopias clean-cut from contact with new friends and scenes.

No doubt, your gallery has seen the addition of pictures of surf breaking thunderously along glittering beaches while brown bodies ride the waves, or a sudden glimpse of a high-riding moon above a mountain lake, or the colors of a noon-time garden flaming against the green of old trees. The trick is, of course, to recapture "the first fine, careless rapture" of those purple moments in the drab days that are ahead, and when gray little things and gray little people begin to close down on you to retreat to these recollections and recreate a beloved world of your own. It is fashionable to call those who do this sort of thing with apparent ease "introverts" and to count them out from the hurried world of the doers of deeds. To me it seems the surest way of salvation for these very doers who are constantly in the hot midst of things. Life moves so hectically for anyone who has interests outside the immediate business of bread and butter getting that the mere trotting about from place to place, the answering of telephones, the keeping or breaking of appointments is liable to exhaust every whit of judgment or initiative or wisdom one may possess.

Especially is this true of those who are bound in cities. The purely physical clash and jangle to which the nervous system of the city dweller is subject is always a matter of amazement to such friends of mine as come to New York on visits from the smaller towns. They can't see how it is possible in the midst of this ridiculous hubbub for a man's mind to function at all, and it would not be loyal to tell them that, in fact, it doesn't very often.

Our prescription, then, is to take over those scenes of summer beauty into the rains and ruins of autumn and winter and always to have some garden spot as a base from which to make excursions into skyscrapers and committee meetings.

For myself this summer, outside the physical beauties which it has revealed, has held some exciting spiritual adventures. There were high spots of outdoor meetings of the striking textile workers in Passaic, with thousands of faces looking up under the stars to where the dim figures of the speakers moved across the platform; of the last night of the Stadium concerts, with fifteen thousand men and women wildly cheering a slim young conductor who had made magic for them; of a man who played Beethoven on a piano in a Connecticut barn while the wind moved among the grasses. And there was plenty of comedy in the summer, too; real laughter over absurdly amateur attempts at sailing in Nantucket waters; hilarity at the L. I. D. play at Tammington; glee in the reports from Cal Coolidge's incredible camp at Paul Smith's; and towards the end a grim note of tragedy in the desertion by Frank Farrington (a man for whom I had worked at times since 1922) of his Illinois coal miners.

Now we go into a new season, new fights, new defeats of that we may be sure; every autumn, it appears, of some one or some chain of events knocks us for a loop, and possibly new victories. In the labor world, for example, where the interests of most of us lie, there is plenty stirring despite the surface indications of untroubled calm. In its editorial on Labor Day the reactionary New York Times made a significant break. "Some day," says the editorial, "American labor may discover that it has paid too high a price for its automobiles and radios by the loss of class consciousness." It instantly goes on to reassure its more timorous readers that "it is a risk, one suspects, which the American workingman is prepared to take."

But are there not signs here and there that the day is close at hand when American labor may make that interesting discovery about class consciousness? Closer, at any rate, than the editorial writer would have his readers think. All is not well with the company unions, the welfare work and the employee stock participation, boys and girls. Some of these are to be discussed at the forthcoming A. F. of L. convention at Detroit, and when the orthodox laborites begin to consider matters which the radicals have been tearing their shirts about these many moons it is an encouraging sign of an awakening, however belated. Men like Robert Dunn, with his studies of company unionism; Stuart Chase, with his penetrating inquiries into the wastes of modern business enterprise; Ben Selekmann, with his cool appraisal of phony "industrial democracies," have done a grand job of late in jolting certain "labor leaders" out of their complacency. Man cannot live on radios and Ford cars alone (particularly if they are bought on the installment plan), nor will he go on forever believing that he is sitting pretty because press agents for the Republican Party tell him so. As Calvin undoubtedly used to sing in his Vermont Sunday school class:

"Some day the silver cord will break;  
Some day, as now, no more I'll sing—"

It may very well be that the sound of a good many bustling silver cords will be heard in the land before the first of the year. Even now the nasal twang of Cal assuring the populace that they are fitly with prosperity lacks a bit of its pristine glory.

We have a short time since returned to its proper guardians a two-and-a-half-year-old female infant answering to the name of Patsy, and while we are a bit stunned and exhausted by our visit with the same, we must confess that on the whole we found the experience singularly delightful. Patsy has that rare charm which comes from zest for life. Her eager eyes look on everything with equal interest, whether the object of her scrutiny be a stray dog, a New York Central Railroad locomotive or a portly bank president. She can distill humor from the most unlikely elements, brew laughter from the barrenest of grapes. We are all for Patsy because she is so appreciative of our feeble efforts to imitate chickens and elephants and moo-cows. Furthermore, she listens apparently spellbound to our dimly recollected stories about Peter Rabbit and his pals. It was Walt Whitman who said: "To have great poets you must have great audiences." With Patsy anywhere in the offing we have the feeling that we could outlast Walt any day in the week. No doubt, the modern, hard-boiled psychologist attributes much of the love for children on the part of adults to the fact that youngsters contribute so greatly to adult self-importance. But modern psychologists have low, subversive views of life generally, and they can't apportion us the sheer fun of hearing Patsy's ecstatic giggle each time we pretend to be frightened out of our wits at her animal-cracker bear.

McAlister Coleman.

## Marxists' Replies to the Revisionists

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

**F**ROM Germany we proceed to France, and from the revisionist of the Right to the syndicalist or "revisionist of its Left" phase of Socialist thought; to syndicalism, with its positive emphasis on the trade and industrial union movement as the basis of the new industrial structure, on the producer, rather than the consumer as the controlling factor in industry, and the general strike and other forms of "direct action" as the means of social transformation; with its negative emphasis on the need for abolishing the political state and on the impotency of political action as a means of working class emancipation.

**Struggle of Workers for Right to Organize**  
The syndicalist philosophy was the product of French labor movement. The French working class, as was the case with the working class in practically all industrial countries, found it no easy task to gain a foothold in the national life. Although the French Revolution was ostensibly fought in behalf of the ideals of "liberty, equality, fraternity," it brought but little liberty to the workers and redefining primarily to the advantage of the commercial and manufacturing classes who took control of the reins of government.

In fact, no sooner was the Republic established than laws were passed forbidding the workers from combining for the improvement of their condition. One anti-combination law passed at that time went so far as to declare gatherings of artisans riotous; and to provide that they be dispersed by force, and that the artisans holding these gatherings be punished with all the severity which the law permitted. An 1803 statute declared that those engaged in coalitions to cease work were punishable by imprisonment from one to three months, while the leaders of such coalitions were subject to terms of from three to five years. The law of 1834 prohibited associations of even twenty persons, if such associations were connected with larger unions.

Despite these laws, however, trade unions gradually developed in different parts of the nation and strikes became ever more frequent. Following the revolution of July, 1830, resulted in considerable labor agitation and frequent demands began to arise for the right of collective bargaining. Small groups here and there began to urge the complete reorganization of industrial society as the only solution of the labor problem. The writings of St. Simon, Fourier and the Utopian Socialists made a deep impression on many thousands of workers at this period.

In the late forties and the early fifties, enthusiasm for co-operative societies ran high among the French workers, and over 300 productive co-operative organizations were formed in Paris and a considerable number in the provinces. Encouragement was temporarily given to these associations by the subsidy of 3,000,000 francs granted by the Constituent Assembly. The revolution of 1848, in which the Socialist idea of the "organization of work" gained considerable headway, left a tradition of the possibilities of social transformation and gave a strong impetus to the trade union movement. The revolution was followed by a period of persecution, and this in turn by renewed agitation for the legalization of the unions, culminating in the law of 1864, granting the right to strike, and the law of 1884, legalizing the formation of syndical chambers.

**The French Co-Operative Movement During the Sixties**  
During the sixties interest in the co-operative movement was renewed, and credit and savings organizations flourished for some time. From 1863 to 1868 the "Credit au Travail" became the center of this movement. The council of the bank subsidized co-operative journals, furnished the co-operatives with credit and advised them in regard to their management. The bankruptcy of the "Credit au Travail" in 1869 as a result of the ex-

tension of too many long term loans dealt a heavy blow to the movement, and turned the activity of the workers into other channels.

**The French Section of the International**  
While many of the French workers were experimenting with co-operatives, others were becoming interested in the political movement of the workers, and, in particular, in the activities of the International Workingmen's Association—the First International—organized in London by French, English and German socialists in 1864.

The French section of the International, during the first years of its life, was composed mainly of followers of Proudhon, and went by the name of mutualists. The mutualists believed in a peaceful change in social relations; in progress through education, mutual insurance, syndicates, co-operative societies and similar organizations. They gave much attention to credit societies and popular banks. Through such financial institutions, they believed, cheap credit would be placed at the disposal of all, and co-operative societies of production and consumption could then be organized in large numbers. Like the Marxists, they believed that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of labor. Their ideal was a decentralized economic society based on a new principle of right—the principle of "mutuality."

From 1864 to 1868, the International met with but little success in France. The association was persecuted by the government, and by 1868 it seemed completely to have disappeared. The following years, however, it revived again, this time under the leadership of those who held to the ideas of collectivism and communism. One wing in this revived movement was led by Blanqui, who urged the organization of secret societies and the seizure of political power through a revolution; upheaval, and denounced the tactics of the co-operators and mutual-

ists. The Blanquists, during the last days of the Second Empire, numbered something like 2,500, chiefly among the Republican youth.

**The International and Industrial Workers**  
The other wing of the movement followed the socialist ideals of Caesar de-Paepe and Marx. This wing was strengthened by the action of the International in 1868 and 1869 in favor of the socialist proposal of the ownership of industry by the community. In the latter year the members of the French section succeeded in obtaining financial support for the strikes which were then sweeping the country. This direct assistance to the workers on the industrial field so increased the popularity of the French section that it was reputed this year to have grown to a membership of 250,000.

This keener interest of labor in the work of the International led the French leaders to change their attitude toward the strike as a radicalizing influence and they now declared it to be "the means par excellence for the organization of the revolutionary forces of labor."

To sever the idea of the general strike suggested itself. Several during these years began to speculate regarding the possibilities of a future social order based on the trade union structure, rather than on the state. At the International Conference at Basel in 1869, for instance, we find one of the French delegates advocating the necessity of organizing syndicates both "of resisting exploitation of capital in the present," and as a means of organizing out of the group of different trades in the city, "the commune of the future." In which case "the government will be replaced by federated councils of syndicates and by a committee of their respective delegates regulating the relations of labor—this taking the place of politics."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

(Continued From Last Week)

**T**HE climax of all this gaiety was reached Christmas Eve, when the more personal friends of the Gaylard household arrived. The Arnolds came; the Granvilles; Dr. Joyce and Maggie Toller; and a score of other vivacious persons capable of filling the already melodious house with bursts of laughter. An orchestra was provided, a harp and strings, and horns, which, from an upstairs room, sprayed the company with soft cascades of song. The round table in the guest dining room, now amplified, glistened with silver and glass. Gaylard himself planned and executed the centerpiece, a suckling pig, bearing a golden apple in his distended jaws, roasted to a succulent brown. Noses of bottles sumptuously unfolded in silver foil protruded from nails of hammered silver. Flowers were everywhere—poinsettias and orchids.

Mrs. Arnold moved in her own particular aura, firm-featured and glowing with energy. She brought men's eyes back to her again and again. She seemed an anomaly in that company of soft, seductive women.

"Well, Ag," she said, when they were seated at table, "I played 9 holes today."

"No?"

"Yes, look kids, painted the balls red, and never had a finer round in my life. Now I'm hungry as a hunter."

The feast began. Dan found himself between Mrs. Arnold and Maggie Toller. He was pleased with the arrangement. He found Mrs. Arnold comfortable, as she smoked her Russian cigarettes and talked sports. And she liked him, too, understood his political status, with deprecation as Mrs. Granville did not. His eyes often rested upon Agatha where she acted as hostess at the foot of the table.

So the dinner progressed. Course after course appeared and was taken away. Bottles popped. Tongues were unloosed. Some one started a song. It was sung with spirited decorum. The second deserts had arrived, when Dan's attention was arrested by an extraordinary rapping on the bay window just behind his chair. It ceased. He concluded that he had been mistaken. It was repeated. Persistently as though a tree bough had scraped the pane. But the night was clear, cold and still. He wondered if some boy in the neighborhood was going to be futile enough to disturb this gathering. He turned round. A stick manipulated by an unseen hand was beating a tattoo on the glass. Now the guests had heard it. There was an awkward, expectant hush.

"See what it is, Dan, will you?" Agatha directed.

Dan turned, opened the window, and looked out. Below he saw a man's figure. . . . It was Hugh Minturn standing in the snow.

"Come down," Hugh called. Dan closed the window, and without a word to the company, filled as he was by a sudden flood of presentiment and horror, he hastened to the door. Hugh, cold and disdainful, was waiting there.

"That god damn doughface yonder," he said, gesturing toward the butler, "would not let me in. Mother is dying. You have got to hurry."

It was a wild walk. Dan did not

wait to change his tail coat, but snatching up cap and ulster he fled into the stinging air. He followed Hugh, half-running, half-walking, his heart thumping against his side, his mind preternaturally clear.

"So it has come," a voice within him said. "She's dying. I'll not give way. I'll not let them see me cry."

One, two, five, seven blocks. At last, the small house of his mother.

"She probably won't know me. Perhaps she is dead, I hope she is dead," the voice said again.

They entered the living room lit dimly by the coal stove, alive for him with many pleasant memories. From another room, came the disturbing sound of suppressed sobbing, rhythmic, fluent, a woman's crying, anguished.

"Don't cry," the voice again coun-

seled. "Death is but natural, and she did not suffer."

Mother Minturn's small, stuffy bedroom was lit by two candles, which gave uncertain light. Dan glanced bedward. Mother Minturn was dead. The worn face with its heavy wrinkles about the mouth was set in rigid grandeur. The suffering that was there was a but a given history now. She was still. Dan did not want to touch her face.

"I suppose you are satisfied now," Hugh was saying dimly.

"Never forgive him for that," the voice echoed.

Dan felt himself shaken from some depth within, as sobs heaved themselves out of his throat, and tears stung his nose and throat.

"Oh," he cried, and knelt down be-

side the bed, his arms thrown across the frail corpse.

The thing that was himself ached and ached. The eternal man-child was waiting for its dam.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Frederick Truesdale has been added to the cast of "The Shelf," the comedy-drama by Dorrance Davis which William B. Friedlander is producing, with Frances Starr in the stellar role. The play opened in Philadelphia Monday night and following a fortnight's engagement there will be brought to the Morosco Theatre Monday evening, September 27.

Alice Boulden was engaged yesterday for the new "Gay Parade," which is now in rehearsal.

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## Discrimination! Discrimination!

**I** LEARN from an article by Rutherford H. Townner in the Forum that prohibition is not nearly as bad as I thought it was. In fact, it seems that if one belongs to the "chosen people" he can get as successfully and legally drunk as in the old wet days.

For instance: If you own a house containing a good and spacious coal cellar, you can brew two hundred gallons of hundred-proof "corn juice" and remain a law-abiding citizen. You can do so according to a ruling of the prohibition department—provided always that you drink the weekly four gallons yourself.

This ruling only cuts out flat dwellers, garage denizens and folks who move frequently. The first named haven't got the room outside of themselves to store two hundred gallons of booze.

And the last named would have to leave the booze to the landlord when they moved—as it is against the law to transport home-made liquor outside of one's stomach.

Then, too, if you had the sagacity—and the "mazzuma"—to store away a few cars of liquor before the prohibition law became effective, you may keep it and drink it—without fear or favor from Uncle Sam's booze hounds.

Of course, if you didn't have the "mazzuma," or happened to be "over there" crusading for "democracy" when the booze weevil perforated the blossoms on the native tree of freedom, you're out of luck.

All these exemptions are hard on the poor but honest people who live by the sweat of their brow. There is one more exemption of downright viciousness, however, which causes every red blood corpuscle to quiver in my white native Protestant Anglo-Saxon anatomy.

I have reference to the exemption granted to the Jews. Here is a quotation from the rules and regulations of the United States Treasury Department—seconded by the Prohibition Commissioner—and if that raises the dandruff on your "100 per cent. noodle" you simply are not a good American:

"In view of the fact that it has been the custom during many centuries for Jewish families to make in their homes the wines used in the religious rites connected with the Sabbath observance, the observance of the Passover, and other solemn feasts, the propriety of permitting the continuance of such custom is recognized (from U. S. Treasury Decisions 2940. Approved October 29, 1919).

"Where wine is furnished by a rabbi to members of his congregation for use in the home, not more than ten gallons a year may be so furnished for the use of any family. (Regulations 60, U. S. Prohibition Commission. Approved January 16, 1920)."

Ten gallons of wine stretched over fifty-two weeks is not such a "helluvalot," to be sure. But it isn't the quantity but the quality of the discrimination that curdles the milk of human kindness in my Nordic bosom.

According to this ruling, the distribution of this "hergott sacramental" wine is at the discretion of the rabbi.

And if that dignity is in any way like his brothers in other faiths—and I had paid for the stained glass pictures of Moses, Isaac, Jacob or Abraham behind his pulpit—I'd see to it that there be plenty enough rubber in his discretion to stretch the quantity over every Jewish, Christian and Pagan holy day on the calendar.

Why, even my friend, Ben. Stollberg, who is only a "Beb Ingersoll Jew," procured a gallon of old port wine for me to make my stay in wicked New York a little more endurable. And he got it from a rabbi at that.

Up to now, the faith of my fathers was good enough for me—but when it comes to pass that only a Jew can get a legitimate drunk in this Christian land—it's time to give the old dogmas the critical once over.

In fact, I am so mad thinking about this discrimination in favor of the "chosen people" that if a Hebrew Billy Sunday came to town—I'd be the first to hit the sawdust trail toward Abraham's bosom.

They've got the homes, they've got the collars, they've got the sagacity, they've got the "mazzuma"—provided they got it.

And now my government comes along and grants them ten gallons of sacramental wine—at the discretion of a rabbi whose salary they pay.

## Couldn't Be Done

I hate to disagree with my illustrious colleague, Arthur Brisbane, but I simply can't get rid of the notion that Brother Coolidge is a false alarm and that in spite of all the eulogies of the Hearst papers, he is slipping so fast down the toboggan to oblivion that even a row of ten-penny spikes couldn't arrest the speed.

It's just as Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." To which should be added, "unless you change the gag." Well, the Coolidge gag is about worn out and a new gag is in order.

And by the way, isn't it amusing what suggestion will do to a people if it is sowed as persistently as the myth of the strong silent man in the White House. Poor Cal looks about as strong as a sick kitten and he is as silent as a boiler factory on a busy day; but, never mind, he's the deep one and the strong one; for the papers say so every day.

It is true, outside of the Hearst papers, they don't say it quite as loudly as of yore. The unanimous defeat of all candidates cursed by Cal's blessing had a sobering effect on most of them. The Brookhart election especially gave a jolt enough to wake up the dead.

Well, good-by, Cal. You did your little best to fly up to the role assigned you by the newspaper boys. But when a fellow is cast for a strawman, it's hard to play. He rules and get away with it for any great length of time, even if he has an Arthur Brisbane for a backer.

Adam Caidigger.

## Two Sides of War

All wars are planned by old men in council rooms apart. Who plan for great armament And map the battle chart.

Out along the shattered fields Where golden daisies are gray, How very young their faces are Where all the dead men lay.

Gray haired and solemn, in their pride, The elders cast their vote For this or that or something else. That sounds the warlike note.

But where their sightless eyes stare out Beyond life's vanished joys, I've noticed nearly all the dead Were hardly more than boys.

—Grantland Rice.



## Summer Hotel Workers Swindled Out of Pay; State Plans Assistance

### The Field of Labor

THOSE of us who have spent any time at summer resorts or have had contact with those who have been to such places are familiar with the rumors that emanate from the localities with regard to improper treatment of the temporary help employed there. In the Catskill Mountains are the numerous boarding houses, restaurants, hotels and road houses which awakened Rip Van Winkle after his slumber of twenty years. There the withholding of wages and the defrauding of workers have become a chronic evil. The employees find themselves isolated from home and friends; they are unorganized and, indeed, scattered over a large territory and legal recourse is difficult to discover and quite expensive. The employers, therefore, add the pilfered wages of their workers to their profits.

This condition has just been brought to the attention of Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, director of the Division of Alms, New York State Department of Labor, under whose jurisdiction falls the enforcement of wage agreements. Having received fifty-four complaints at her New York City office she betook herself to Monticello in Sullivan County, accompanied by Maxim J. Levey, a departmental special investigator. Within one day after their arrival one hundred other cases were called to their attention. One of them, which is typical, involved five waiters in a cabaret, who had been induced to come to Monticello from Philadelphia under the promise of receiving ten dollars a week. They worked from June 20 until August 20 and were then summarily dismissed without pay.

The situation called for two remedies: one, immediate, to secure swindled employees their wages; the other, ultimate, to eliminate the evil permanently. To cope with the first aspect of the problem seventy subpoenas were served and a hearing was held on September 3. Justice of the Peace Clinton N. Overton has formed a committee to assist the State representatives. At the same time this group has launched a movement to establish each vacation season a sub-station of the Labor Department in Sullivan County in charge of two special agents. James A. Hamilton, State Commissioner of Labor, has endorsed the program, and will address a meeting of the Rotary Club on September 14 to popularize the proposal with the business interests. Perhaps next summer the vacation help will be more at ease.

L. S.

L. S.

### The Rapprochement in the Subway Situation

One was puzzled at first to understand why the former leaders of the Interborough subway strike should at this early moment have chosen to announce that they are continuing their organization work among the men and are expecting to have their own organization, the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York, affiliated with the A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. None of the leaders has been given back his job and any open organization work can only result in the peremptory dismissal of all active men. It appears, however, that such a public notification could serve a double purpose—it would serve as an earnest of the intentions of the Amalgamated and it would give the I. R. T. employees assurance that they are receiving the backing of a bonafide trade union. The company has too penetrating a spy system to make absolute secrecy successful. The active spirits will be found out anyway. Then, also, the publication of a "Bulletin" has thrown the gauntlet down to the company. The plan of campaign is to work within the company union for the present.

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## The Story of The Typographical Union

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

By Louis Silverstein

V—Glimpses of Big Six's Career (Cont.) 1918-1926

### What Has Come Before

IN the first three installments of the history of the International Typographical Union was taken up from the beginning of printers' organizations in the eighteenth century to the present time. Last week attention was devoted to the history of the New York printers, particularly the New York Typographical Union, so-called Big Six, which helped found the I. T. U. in 1852.

The present New York organization dates its existence from January 1, 1850. Its first president was Horace Greeley, editor and publisher of the "Tribune." Later on Big Six split with Greeley over an increase in wages. Only once did the New York Typographical Union have to contend with a rival organization. That was at the beginning of its career in the fifties. The book and job printers, claiming that their interests were being neglected, formed a separate union and demanded admission into the I. T. U. They later consolidated with Big Six, which since then has paid careful attention to the interests of the workers in this field of work. Big Six has risen and fallen with the business cycle. In general, it has fought all the fights of the International described in the first three installments of this series.

In October, 1918, the War Labor Board had made a decision for the New York book and job market which provided for the reopening of the case on May 1, 1919. As that day approached most of the locals of the five crafts affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council (described in the third installment) made a concerted demand for a flat increase of fourteen dollars per week and the forty-four hour week by October 1, 1919. Big Six participated in this move.

In the meantime the Joint International Conference Council (consisting of employers and employees, as explained previously, was in session. An agreement was made to submit the following proposition to the constituent groups in a referendum:

Resolved, That both parties are to submit to their respective bodies that, beginning May 1, 1921, the 44-hour week will prevail nationally in the printing industry and that each side recommend the adoption of this resolution to their constituent bodies and report to the next meeting of the International Joint Conference Council.

The wording of this resolution is important. It cut the ground from under the New Yorkers. They wanted the forty-four hour week by October 1, 1919, but the proposition as submitted to them begged the issue. They could attain their desires in 1921 or not at all. Nevertheless, Big Six voted overwhelmingly in the negative. The locals of the other crafts accepted the proposal.

### Big Six Takes a Vacation

Meanwhile, the situation became complicated by the expulsion of the three New York locals of the Pressmen's Union from the parent body for not paying their per capita tax. This was the outgrowth of the discontent created by the referendum and the mistrust of the financial integrity of the officers by the rank and file. New locals were organized and the employers co-operated by locking out the members of the "outlaw" unions. Big Six could do nothing officially. It soon found the occasion, however, to show where its sympathies really lay. Some one hundred and fifty compositors were laid off on the day that the lock-out began, ostensibly for lack of work. It was evident that these were men who had been active in the forty-four hour week movement. Committees of three and four went from shop to shop spreading the news. The men could not strike without going through the slow routine procedure. They decided among themselves to go on "vacations" instead. Their "holiday" lasted eight weeks, from October 1 to November 24, 1919. During this time no strike benefits were paid as such. The "unemployed" were "supported," however. A 44-50 club served as a strike committee. Officially the members of Big Six were all ordered back to work by their officers. Unofficially they were urged to stay out.

It was a losing, though a magnificent fight. The vacation movement came to an end through the intervention of the international officers of the I. T. U. and the hopelessness of the pressmen's cause. The employers had offered Big Six an immediate increase of six dollars per week and the arbitration of all other points. By an almost unanimous vote the union refused to arbitrate. This gave the international officers the right to intervene since disputes arising under a contract was obligatory upon a local. The intervention did take place and Big Six was ordered back to work and accept arbitration or be suspended. In the meantime, the "outlaw" pressmen found that, except for the compositors, no other craftsmen in the Allied Printing Trades Council would work with them in accordance with the constitution of that body. They gradually filtered into their reorganized locals. As a consequence of all these developments Big Six by a close vote at an exciting meeting decided to accept the orders of the international officers. The "vacation" came to an end on November 24, 1919.

### Big Six and The 1926 I. T. U. Election

What the more recent history of Big Six has been traced in these columns from time to time. On page 6 of The New Leader of June 12, 1926, we told the story of the participation of the New York Union, led by its president of more than a decade, Leon H. Rouse, in the election campaign to unseat James M. Lynch as head of the International Typographical Union. The issue at stake was not ideological. It centered around a question of finance. In accordance with the action of the Toronto convention of the I. T. U. in August, 1924, a proposition was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership to require every member to pay a minimum of \$1 per month to the pension and mortuary assessments, in addition to the per capita tax of 60 cents. Ordinarily 1 per cent of the union scale of wages must be paid by each member to the pension and mortuary fund. The proposal was defeated by a majority of 7,000. Nevertheless, in March, 1925, the Executive Council ruled that members had to pay not less than \$1.50 per month, 50 cents more than the amount voted down in the referendum. The constitution provided that taxation could only be increased by referendum vote. Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, led by Leon H. Rouse, its president, took up the gauntlet. This union was already taxing its members an additional portion of their earnings to give them larger pension benefits. At the last convention, held at Kalamazoo, Mich., the delegates refused to reverse the council's action by a vote of 178 to 102. Feeling that an injustice had been done by this machine-controlled convention, Big Six decided by a vote of its members to go into the courts to obtain an injunction restraining President Lynch and Secretary John W. Hays from collecting the increased assessment. Papers were served on these officials on March 28 of this year. The elections took place two months later. As a result Charles P. Howard of Chicago, the Progressive Party candidate, and most of his ticket were elected.

### The Newspaper Men Reach a Deadlock

More recently the newspaper compositors have occupied the center of attention. The old two-year agreement expired on July 1, 1926. Under the terms of the contract the status quo has been maintained while negotiations have been carried on. The printers asked for an increase of wages of \$6 a week, a six and a half hour day in place of the present seven and a half, with seven in the case of the "third shift." The publishers made counter proposals asking for decreases amounting to about \$2.40 a day and a return to the eight-hour shift. The present wages of day men are \$60 a week, of night men \$68, and of the "third shift" working between 2 a. m. to 10 a. m., \$66.

A deadlock in the negotiations having been reached, the July membership meeting of Big Six decided to appeal to the International officers to intervene. When the conference was resumed, it appeared that the publishers had shifted ground somewhat. They insisted that they were bound by their affiliation with the National Publishers' Association not to permit any further reduction of hours. As for wages, they would consider an increase of six dollars per week spread over a three-year period, provided there were "compensating concessions." Asked by the union representatives what they meant, they said "elimination of resetting bogus." That referred to the practice of exchanging mats, plates or type and then resetting them within four days' time in order not to deprive the printers of work. Not to enforce this rule of resetting would be to invite the advertisers and publishers to set up all matter in a central office and then distribute it to the various newspaper plants, causing the elimination of the superfluous workers that would result.

That was the "ultimate" proposal of the employers. They wanted, in accordance with the International Union's own law, to submit their offer to the membership for a secret vote. They were confident, they said, that the good sense of the printers would see the justice of the publishers' demands. The workers failed to see it by a vote of 1,230 to 7.

What complicated matters was the provision in the General Laws of the International Typographical Union that the interchanging of type or matrices is illegal. It will be remembered that the national arbitration agreement with the publishers was not renewed in 1922 because the I. T. U. had refused to arbitrate any of its general laws, the one in question being that referring to the bogus. President Rouse of Big Six had the hardest time convincing the members that they ought to vote on the publishers' proposition at all. Resentment was felt against International President Lynch for permitting the matter to come to a vote.

Conferences were reopened on August 18 under the auspices of the International. Big Six stuck to its guns. The publishers countered with three proposals, any one of which would be satisfactory to them: (1) an eight dollar raise, not retroactive to July 1, 1926, with the elimination of the bogus; (2) a five dollar increase, not retroactive; and (3) immediate arbitration. The Conference Committee of Big Six refused to fall into the trap set for it.

It rejected the first and third propositions altogether, bargained for a flat five dollar increase or a six dollar graduated one, and insisted upon retroactive terms.

The publishers finally agreed to a five-dollar increase starting from July 1, 1926, three dollars immediately, two dollars next year, and one dollar the last. The demand for a reduction in hours was abandoned on the ground "that no forward step can be taken in this direction except by mass action throughout the entire international jurisdiction." When these terms were submitted to a general membership meeting on August 29, with the blessings of the Conference Committee, they were rejected by a vote of 519 to 348. Negotiations must now be postponed until after the adjournment of the convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo., which convenes on Sept. 13, 1926.

The three-year agreement in the book and job trade does not expire until September 30 next year. Beginning this October 1 the day shift receives fifty-seven dollars per week, the night, fifty-eight and the third or lobster (1 to 10 a. m.) sixty-one.

### Lots of Money, Lots of Devotion

Fundamentally Big Six has been so successful because of the loyalty of its members. They have not hesitated to bolster up their union with liberal financial support and the organization has rallied to them in time of need. A candidate for membership must deposit an initiation fee varying from ten dollars in the case of those under twenty-five to thirty-five dollars for those forty-five and over. Only a portion of these sums ranging from seven to fifteen dollars is retained by Big Six. The remainder is the I. T. U. registration fee. In addition all applicants pay an examination fee of two dollars. Compared with the cost of entering other unions, these amounts are reasonable.

When a person becomes a member he must pay in addition to his per capita tax of seventy cents to the I. T. U. also fifty cents monthly dues to Big Six. Then, besides contributing one percent weekly of his total earnings to the International old age pension and mortuary benefit funds, he must also pay a one-half of one percent weekly for each of the following local funds: old age pension and relief, defense and additional local and international old age pension. Sick, disabled, pensioned and active members not working at the printing trade come under slightly different provisions.

The upshot of all this careful financing is the maintenance of an employment bureau, the payment of transportation of members to and from the Union Printers' Home, unemployment relief, a defense fund limited to between two hundred thousand to a half million dollars, an additional pension of four dollars per week to those who already receive eight dollars from the International and of two dollars to those who receive ten from the latter source, a pension in case of disability amounting to ten dollars per week, and a death benefit of one hundred dollars in addition to sums paid by the International. Now, these figures may seem irrelevant at first glance, but to the union or the individual in distress they make for security, courage and devotion. The six hundred thousand dollars controlled by Big Six, of which a third alone is in the defense fund, go a long way to explain the tenacity, and more than that, the accomplishment of purpose of the New York Typographical Union.

### ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

With the capture of the town of General Pico, way off in the territory of La Pampa, in the municipal election of July 11, the Socialist Party of Argentina now controls the administrations of five good-sized towns, the best known being Mar del Plata, the famous seaside resort that might be dubbed the Atlantic City of the big South American republic. The other three towns are Resistencia and Saenz Pena in the Chaco territory and Santa Rosa in La Pampa.

It seems that the residents of the little cities that have sprung up in the great open spaces of the pampas are not slow to recognize the advantages of honest Socialist administration. Furthermore, the candidates of the Socialist Party are genuine representatives of the working class and appeal powerfully to the hard-working folk making up the population of these frontier towns. For instance, in General Pico, where the Socialist vote averaged about 810, against about 475 for the Radicals, three of the elected Socialists are railroad engineers, one is a printer, one a photographer and one a bookkeeper.

In its big special edition of June 28, got out in connection with the imposing celebration of the thirtieth birthday of the Socialist Party, La Vanguardia of Buenos Aires recited the history of the ups and downs of the party in Argentina in detail and came to the conclusion that the good work of the pioneers was likely to bear fruit still more abundantly in the near future. The Socialists have nineteen Deputies and two Senators in the National Congress.

## Transport Men Beard Mussolini in His Den; French Teachers Gain

### Labor Doings Abroad

### TRANSPORT MEN BEARD MUSSOLINI IN HIS DEN

In accordance with a decision arrived at by the General Council of the International Transportworkers' Federation at a meeting held last April, an International Transportworkers' Secretariat, under the auspices of the I. T. F. and in charge of G. Sardelli, a member of the I. T. F. General Council, has been opened at Via Crescenzo 85, Rome.

This Secretariat has at the same time been instructed to represent the interests of the railwaymen's, tramwaymen's, transportworkers', dockers' and seamen's unions affiliated with the I. T. F. in Italy, in so far as Italian legislation permits. In addition the Secretariat is to publish a monthly journal. A large number of prominent persons have promised their collaboration.

### TEACHERS' UNION MAKES GOOD GAIN IN FRANCE

The resolutions adopted at the national convention of the French Teachers' Union last year urging the various branches to see to it that every one of their members be the possessor of a card showing membership in the General Confederation of Labor (the regular national federation) have resulted in 64,000 such cards being issued this year, against about 50,000 in 1925.

Out of the ninety departmental sections (including seven colonial sections), there is only one which does not report a total number of membership cards of the C. G. T. equivalent to its membership strength. In addition, 436 cards were bought by the sections in Morocco, 300 by the branches in Martinique and twenty in Indo-China. Although representation at this year's Congress was made strictly dependent on membership of the C. G. T., only nineteen sections recorded a decrease in membership, and that slight thirty-six sections had kept their membership intact, and thirty-one recorded increases. (Returns are still to come from eleven sections.)

The Teachers' Union thus includes the majority of the elementary teachers in France, and is in a position to represent them in negotiations with the educational authorities. In a large number of departments the teachers' unions co-operate with the Trades Councils.

### TEXTILE WORKERS GET TOGETHER IN SPAIN

While the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera is rapidly going to pieces, the organization of the Spanish workers is steadily making headway. At a conference of textile workers from all parts of the country held in Barcelona, July 31 and Aug. 1, it was decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to form a Spanish Union of Textile Workers to be affiliated with the Union General de Trabajadores, (the regular national federation of labor which forms part of the International Federation of Trade Unions).

Some of the delegates were women and in opening the meeting a member of the provisional committee made reference to the difficulties of trade union organization in the textile industry caused by the very large proportion (about 85 percent) of women and juveniles employed. A report was made by delegates as to the observance of the eight-hour day in the separate provinces and districts. It is evident that in all less well organized localities the eight-hour day is greatly exceeded. In the machine-made lace factories, in particular, up to fourteen hours per day are worked.

The second item on the agenda was the attempt by the Textile Manufacturers' Society of Catalonia to abolish the eight-hour day in the textile industry. The society had laid proposals before the minister of labor, in connection with which a public inquiry had been instituted by him. The conference addressed to the minister a detailed memorandum, in which all the arguments brought forward by the employers were answered. One point on which particular emphasis was laid was the antiquated equipment of the factories, to which must be attributed the high cost of production.

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### WORKERS OF ECUADOR DENOUNCE BANK RULE

While the Provisional Government of Ecuador, headed by Dr. Isidro Ayora, which was put into power last winter by the leaders of the military coup that overthrew the former government in July, 1925, has been characterized by the Labor Confederation of Ecuador as a big improvement over its predecessor, conditions in that South American country are yet far from ideal for the working people, judging from a manifesto issued by the Labor Confederation of the Guayas region.

As given by El Faro de Guayaquil, a Socialist weekly, it describes in striking language the evil influence exerted in socio-political affairs by the big banks. Bank capital in Ecuador is in the hands of Wall Street. By means of a policy of systematic inflation the banks have been able to force successive governments in Ecuador to accept larger and larger credits and they have been able to obtain for themselves the most valuable concessions.

The latest government has, however, adopted restrictive measures, which have resulted in the stopping of payment by various banks and therewith the failure of a considerable number of businesses. The consequent disturbance to commercial life is at present very great, and bankruptcies occur daily. The Labor Union points out that this disturbance is a passing phase of rehabilitation and calling upon the workers to face coming events with firmness and confidence.

It is further stated in the manifesto that the Socialist representatives in the Guayaquil Town Council have demanded the appointment of a sub-committee to keep watch over price fluctuations.

On Sept. 5 a dispatch from Quito said that President Ayora was going to have a constitutional convention meet next February and that the country would then be brought back to regular constitutional government. Last April a report from Guayaquil told of the organization of a Socialist Party in Ecuador.

### TAGORE DENIES REPORT HE FAVORED FASCISM

Following the publication of reports in several European papers to the effect that Rabindranath Tagore had become an admirer of Fascism as the result of his recent visit to Italy, where he was feted, and welcomed by Dictator Mussolini, the Hindu poet and philosopher gave out a statement, reading in part as follows:

"The methods and basic principles of Fascism concern all humanity, and it is absurd to imagine that I could ever support a movement that ruthlessly suppresses free speech, that compels obedience to its commands that are against the convictions of individuals, and that follows the blood-thirsty path of violence and of secret crime."

"I have declared over and over again that the aggressive spirit of nationalism and imperialism, observed by most Western nations like a religion, constitute a menace to the whole world. The moral retrogression that it has produced in European politics has very devastating consequences, especially for the peoples of the East who are at the mercy of Western methods of exploitation."

"So even if it were not almost criminal, it would at least be very foolish for me to admire a political ideal that comes out openly for brutal violence as the moving force of civilization. And if one considers this barbarism, which is not at all impossible of combination with material prosperity, as desirable, its cost is fearfully high."

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LOUIS RIFKIN,  
President  
WM. LEHMAN,  
Sec'y-Treasurer



## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

perhaps could not—welcome him. This was a wise thing to do, but it is not always easy to do the wise thing.

On its face, the recent statement of the Mexican bishops in the interest of religious liberty is admirable and the request for changes in the Mexican law not unreasonable. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that no hierarchy in the days of its power professes or practices belief in genuine religious liberty. It would be dangerous to sympathize with the Mexican bishops without a careful study of Mexican history and Mexican conditions which may necessitate some limitations on what we should ordinarily consider reasonable ecclesiastical freedom. Margaret Shipman, of Los Massachusetts, has just written and published, at her own expense, an interesting and scholarly pamphlet entitled "Mexico's Struggle for Democracy: The Revolutions of 1857 and 1910," which I heartily recommend to any of you who want the background of the present Mexican situation.

Did you notice what the good Calvin did about Professor Ripley's very modest suggestion that corporations should keep their accounts in better shape and publish them in more accurate and adequate fashion? Professor Ripley's own suggestion was that the Federal Trade Commission had power to compel publication of proper accounts for the protection of the public. President Coolidge did not dare claim that Professor Ripley's demand for better accounting was wrong, so he fell back on the absurd State's rights argument. Let the States, not the nation, attend to it. As if 48 States, many of them competing for corporate fees, could or would compel nation-wide corporations to file proper accounts! Meanwhile the majority of the Federal Trade Commission itself, which President Coolidge has packed with reactionaries, denied that it had power to render this service. Mind you, there is nothing in the least radical about Professor Ripley's suggestion. Honest capitalists ought to require proper publicity of the financial status of corporations as a defense of their own system. Many of the corporations which we Socialists regard as among the worst now voluntarily give the information Mr. Ripley wants. Yet so slavishly is the present administration devoted to business interests that it will not even exert itself to bring about this moderate reform!

Tickets for the opening night of

**GLAZIERS' UNION**  
Local 1067, B. P. & P. A.  
Office and Headquarters at Aurora Hall, 42 East 4th St. Phone Bk 10172. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
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GARREY BRISCOE, J. GREEN, Fin. Sec'y.  
JACOB RAPPAPORT, AARON RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agent.

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 245 East 44th St.  
AUGUST KOENIGKE, President  
CHAS. KOENIGKE, Sec'y.  
AMERSON HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

Earl Carroll's elaborate girl show brought \$100 apiece; that is, New York's tired business men, for one night's entertainment, paid about one-sixth of the money income that the average farmer receives for a year's labor. Unemployed coal miners, exploited textile workers, and deflated farmers will kindly take notice that this is the best of possible worlds.

"The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield, and much promising geologic oil structure is as yet undrilled. That our companies should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance but only as a source of future supply but supply under control of our own citizens."

This paragraph is taken from the recent report of a board comprised of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, Commerce, and the Interior, which considered the matter of oil supply. It is a direct invitation to our own citizens to get all the oil land in other countries that they can. Such an invitation from such a source implies government backing. This is economic imperialism at its basest. Let all strong nations join in similar frantic search for oil on the basis of their supposed national needs and the interests of their concession hunters and the result will be war. To that war the resentment of exploited as well as the rivalries of strong powers will contribute its inexhaustible stores of fear and hatred. The end of that war will be desolation too horrible to contemplate. Yet to this goal the wisdom of public officials would lead us. We must find a better way to get oil. We can find it without being willing to die for dear old Standard Oil—well concealed behind the play.

It is not growing like a tree in bulk do make Man better be. Or standing less an oak, three hundred years.  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and A lily of a day  
Is fairer far in May.  
—Ben Johnson.

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Office at 231 East 14th St. N. Y.  
LEONARDO FRISINA, Organizer

## UNION DIRECTORY

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34  
Office: 22 EAST 64TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4259  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS PORTER, Sec. Secretary THOMAS CATHILL, President EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage  
Office open 9:15 except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENIGER, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y.  
VALENTINE BOMER, Vice-President JOHN PINNING, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Sec. Sec'y ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters &amp; Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 458  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 E. 4 166th Street  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 3514  
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. A. RABENBERG, Bus. Agent  
HARRY F. SILVER, Fin. Sec'y THOMAS ANDERSON, Sec. Sec'y

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America

LOCAL UNION No. 205  
Office: Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue  
Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
President: JOHN THALER, Sec. Sec'y: HENRY COOK, Treasurer: FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President: JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary: CHARLES FRIEDL, Business Agent

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 145, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA  
61-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4902  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President Ludwig Benson, Sec. Sec'y  
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. J. J. Dalton, Fin. Sec'y  
Christopher Guldbrandson, Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer  
Recording Secretary: WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163

Day room and office, 160 East 50th Street, New York. Phone: RHINELANDER 3330  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
J. J. Dalton, President W. J. GORDON, Sec. Sec'y  
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y DRAS. BARR, Treasurer WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America

LOCAL UNION No. 308  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HARKITT, President ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec. Sec'y  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary SIDNEY FRASER, Treasurer  
Recording Secretary: WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 245 EAST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.  
J. J. McCONNELL, Vice-Pres. J. DALTON, Fin. Sec'y  
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MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. Sec'y JOSEPH LAMONTE

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

## PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 63 East 166th Street Telephone: Lohish 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 310 East 166th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNINGFIELD, Recording Treasurer  
Financial Secretary

**N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**  
Phone Watkins 9138  
LEON M. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Sec'y.  
Theodore F. Thompson, Organizer  
Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.  
Meets Every 1st Sunday of Every Month at 8 P. M. at SMITH'S HALL, 97 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

## JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

OF QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK. Telephone, Bklyn 6591.  
Office and Headquarters, 350 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.  
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

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Office: 2035 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 245 East 64th Street  
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FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.  
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## LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 206, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 6415 Main.  
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
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JAMES McGUIRE, Recording Secretary OTTO WASTOL, Business Agent  
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CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.  
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For Business Union No. 2

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CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.  
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ALBERT HELB, Secretary.  
For Business Union No. 2

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 80 STREET Phone: Orchard 2600-1-3  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
JACOB ROBERTS, 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.

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175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 P. M. Every five Board same day, 8:30 P. M.  
M. ABRAHAM, Chairman  
M. TIGER, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

## HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A. 175 E. B'way. Orchard 3230  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
L. KORN, Manager. L. GHARAL, J. JACOB, Sec'y.

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 64, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 2407  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
GEO. TRIMMERMAN, President  
NATHAN RIEBEL, Secretary-Treasurer

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 2479  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street  
Sam Harris, President. J. Williams, Sec. Sec'y.  
Murray Channing, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Fin. Sec'y & Treas.  
Gus Levine, Business Agent.

## HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.  
Phone Dry Dock 3360  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

## Joint Executive Committee of the

**VEST MAKERS' UNION,**  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.  
Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 4630  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec. Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

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626 Hudson St., Ctr. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 407 AVONIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.  
Executive Board meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of the month.  
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. NAX LIEBMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

## Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 601, Brooklyn  
Office: 671 Pacific Street. Cumberland 1157  
Open Daily from 1:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. at Columbus Hall, 810 Court St.  
Charles McDermott, M. R. Calvert, President. Sec'y-Ex-Off.

## N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers meet 2nd and 4th Friday  
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A. Fugittolo, Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec'y  
H. Vain, August Schramm, Treasurer, Business Agent

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Headquarters 240 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 5439  
Day Room Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
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## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea 2149  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM SAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 2609  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Under Local 64, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4549  
Office, 221 E. 14th Street.  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—211 W. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Upper—117th St. & 8th Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Farther—171 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
Shops—166 Madison Ave. Farther City—75 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE MINO, Manager-Secretary.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 215 E. 15th St. Melrose 1639  
CARL GRABNER, President.  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 1916, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7003  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 1:30 o'clock, in the office, LAUREL CLOTHING CO., 117 Second Avenue.  
ED. GOTTFREDMAN, Sec'y-Treas. L. D. REKELING, Manager.  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 69, I. L. G. W. U.  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office 34 W. 25th St. Phone: Lockwood 4844.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7166-7  
A. SNYDER, Manager

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
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## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7800-1-2-3-4-5  
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## New York Clothing Cutters' Union.

A. G. W. of A. Local "Big Five".  
Office: 44 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 2655.  
Regular Meetings every Friday night at 910 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
PHILIP ORLOFF, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

39 GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1259  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODYOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Lapel Makers &amp; Fairs'

Local 161, A. G. W. of A.  
Office: 3 Delancey St. Orchard 3600  
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
JOE SCHNEIDER, Chairman  
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary  
ANTHONY V. FROBER, Bus. Agent.

## Pressers' Union

Local 2, A. G. W. of A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at 8 P. M. in the office, 11-37 Arion Pl., B'n. N. Y.  
JOE SCHNEIDER, Chairman. M. TAYLOR, Sec. Sec'y.  
LEON BICK, Bus. Agent.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and Headquarters, 211 Broadway.  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
AL. GREENBERG, FRED CAOLA, SAM SCHWALL, FLORENCE GELLER, President. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.  
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS BINONNO. Delegates: JOSEPH DIMINO.

## MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
Downtown Office: 416 Broadway. Phone Spring 4513  
Upper Office: 318 Broadway. Phone W. 1230  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.  
NATHAN LEDERFARN, I. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman Ex. Bd. Sec'y. Sec'y-Treas.  
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
Headquarters: 421 BROADWAY (Room 533). Phone Spring 2238-2239  
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer  
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 213—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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# Amusements

## DRAMA

MITZI



Returns to Broadway Monday night in "Naughty Riquette," the new Oscar Straus musical play, which will open at the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

### Neighborhood Playhouse Plans for Coming Season

IN order to work out and develop the repertoire system introduced the past season the personnel of the Neighborhood Playhouse the coming season will be divided into three groups: The Permanent Company, composed of ten players already selected; the Associate Players, highly skilled actors, dancers and singers, who may be called upon to fill parts left vacant by the Permanent Company; and a semi-professional group of players, who are planning to make the stage their career, but who are able to give only a portion of their time to study. They necessarily can be used only in minor parts or ensembles.

During the eight weeks from October 1 to December 1, at least three hours a day for five days a week will be devoted to training the Associate Players and those in the semi-professional group who will do preparatory work on three productions in the season's repertoire. There will be classes in dramatic reading, stage technique, dancing, singing and pantomime. Special arrangements may also be made for private lessons in diction. These studies, approached from the dramatic, musical and plastic angles, will be directed by experienced teachers in co-operation with directors of the various productions, and in some instances by the directors themselves. This will give opportunity for observing the work of those actors, singers and dancers best qualified for parts. An opportunity also will be given for observing certain rehearsals by the director of the production in progress. For those interested particularly in costume and scenic design arrangements will be made for contact with such departments. Interviews and tryouts will be held early in September by appointment only.

### 'Deep River' to Be Presented By Arthur Hopkins in October

Arthur Hopkins announces the production of "Deep River," a native opera, by Frank Harling and Laurence Stallings. Mr. Harling is the composer of the jazz opera version of "A Light from St. Agnes" which was produced last season by the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Stallings is the co-author with Maxwell Anderson of "What Price Glory."

"Deep River" is a dramatic narrative told for the most part in terms of music and for a large part in terms of jazz. In some respects, it is a revolutionary operatic form, a new fusion of drama and music. The story is laid in the New Orleans of 1836 when French and Creole gentlemen sought their ladies of diversion among the slightly tinged debutantes who were introduced each year at the Quodron Ball.

"Deep River" will open at the Shubert Theatre, Philadelphia, September 20 and come to the Imperial Theatre, October 4.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"NAUGHTY RIQUETTE," a new musical play, with score by Oscar Straus and Mitzi in the principal role, will open Monday night at the Cosmopolitan theatre, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Stanley Lupino, the London comedian, is featured. Other players include Alexander Gray, Audrey Maple, George A. Schiller, Mary Marlowe, Walter Armin, Edward Basse, Connie Emerald, Sylvan Lee, Jane Moore and a large specialty dancing chorus.

"HENRY'S HAREM," by Fred Ballard and Arthur Stern, will be presented by The Playhouse Monday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre. The cast includes Al Roberts, Joan Storm, Earl Mayne, Olive Reeves-Smith, Belle Green, Ruth McMullen, Beatrice Loring, John Lewis, Burt Payne and Albert Ward.

### TUESDAY

"JUST LIFE," a drama of today by John Bowie, will be presented Tuesday night at the Henry Miller theatre by James Oppenheimer, with Marjorie Rameau in the stellar role. Other players include George Thorpe, Boyd Marshall, Vivian Tobin, Ethel Wilson and Leo Perman.

### WEDNESDAY

"COUNTLESS MARITZA," an operetta, with score by Emmerich Kallman and book and lyrics from the original of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grünwald by Harry B. Smith, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert Wednesday night at the Shubert theatre. Yvonne d'Arle, Metropolitan opera soprano; Walter Woolf, Odette Myrtil, Harry K. Morton, Carl Randall, George Hassell, Vivian Hart, Marjory Peterson, Nat Wagner, Florence Edney, William O'Neal, Hugh Chivers, Paul Monte, Arthur Rogers and Louis Miller are included in the cast.

### THURSDAY

"BROADWAY," by Philip Dunning and George Abbott, will be presented by Jed Harris at the Broadway theatre Thursday night. Lee Tracy, Sylvia Field, Robert Gleick, Thomas Jackson, Clara Woodbury and Paul Porcasi are in the cast.

## John Galsworthy's New Play Produced in London

By Henry W. Nevins

EVERYONE should see Galsworthy's new play, "Escape," now playing at the Ambassadors, London. All of us should go, for at any moment anyone among us may become hunter or hunted, and the question of the play concerns us all.

The plot is quite simple. A youngish man, who has served well in the war and cleverly escaped from a German prison, is strolling through Hyde Park one evening, when he meets a pleasant young harlot waiting upon a bench for any customer. They converse in friendly manner; he gives her a light, but refuses her commercial invitation and even her card, and is strolling off again when a detective rushes upon the girl and arrests her for "soliciting."

Many more distinguished men than Captain Denant have found that such "Arms of the Law" are always lurking in the park, and I suppose most men in his place would have run away for fear of being implicated. But Denant is a decent fellow, and turns back to defend the girl, saying that she had no money in the least, and there had been no "soliciting" at all. This was the number one—the first lie in series to help a fugitive's escape. All decent men would have told it without a moment's hesitation.

But the detective still insists upon hauling the girl away to the police station, and when Denant forcibly prevents him, he begins blowing his whistle for help. Denant struggles with him, gives him the knockout blow on the chin, and falls flat. Unhappily, the detective falls heavily upon one of those low iron railings that keep the grass of the park so fresh, cracks his skull, and dies. Other police come up, Denant is tried for manslaughter and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. That is the prologue.

The rest of the play is shown in nine episodes, covering rather less than thirty-seven hours. The first two episodes are set in Dartmoor Convict Prison. It is summer (though a dense fog obscures all the stage, and effecting it, in spite of the warder's vigilance. He is next seen in an inn, hiding under the bed of a very charming young lady, who, like the rest of the world, remembers his story, and is perhaps moved by his personal attraction and gentlemanly manner. In spite of her first alarm at the situation, she lends him her husband's razor, gives him her husband's Burberry hat, and fishing tackle, and a packet of chocolate. Personally, I should have tried to give him something more substantial, for the poor wretch was almost dead of hunger. The same remark applies to other episodes.

But we next see Denant in his borrowed disguise, fishing (with considerable success) in a moorland stream, and conversing with an elderly gentleman of similar charm to the young lady of the bedroom scene. This old gentleman is a retired magistrate, and having a practiced eye or nose for evidence, he detects the fugitive's identity without much trouble. But it spite of his legal knowledge and former position, he gives him the best advice on the means of escape.

In the fifth episode Denant falls in with a vulgar picnic party on the moor, gives them, the trout he had caught (what a pity we no longer eat fish raw!) but is detected through his eagerness in sweeping up the crumbs and scraps left by the picnicers. This time he receives no willing assistance. The vulgar women are merely frightened, and he gets away only by bolting with the party's Ford. In the next episode he lies asleep in a gravel-pit, where a farmer and some laborers discover him. They have no hesitation as to their duty. Urged partly by the reward, partly by the instinct of the chase, they would, of course, give him up—all except the farmer's kindy little daughter, who begs a real criminal's autograph for her book, and wildly rejoices when he makes a bolt for freedom.

In the two final episodes the fugitive is up against the most difficult obstacle. He is up against religion, and religion, though it sometimes indicates mercy, is strict about a lie, and in this country usually stands on the side of law and order. Denant gets into the neat and tidy sitting room of two unmarried sisters—one a fine sporting sort (who in fact comes in front hunting a fox to death); the other a meagre ironbound model of righteousness, devoted to the church. The "sport" at once tells the necessary lie. The devotee, saying she will never consent, consents, and tells the lie also, lamenting a sin to the peril of her immortal soul.

Lastly, we see the fugitive taking sanctuary in the vestry of the church itself. The parson, no fool, but a religious and thoughtful human being, enters singing Spohr's "Oh, for the wings, for the wings of a dove!" (Galsworthy, being a musician, is always good in choosing appropriate songs, as in the final poignant scene of "The Fugitive"), and he finds Denant hidden behind the surplices. There is a problem for a religious but thoughtful and sympathetic parson! If he tells the lie, how can he hold up truth-telling to his people again as a duty? How can he ever trust himself to preach or teach at all? But if he refuses? Well, the pursuers are hot on the trail. They keep knocking at the door. He wards them off for a time, for a few desperate moments, while he hides the fugitive once more. They force their way in. He stands in front of the surplice cupboard ready at the last moment with the lie. But Denant saves the honorable man's conscience by giving himself up to prison again.

At any moment the problem may face us. What ought we to do? What should we do? Galsworthy does not solve the problem; he does not even state it except by illustration. This is another of his great plays on the conflict between Law and Man, or, if you will, between Law and Pity. It stands in line with "The Silver Box," "Justice," "The Skin Game," and "The Pigeon." We all may like hunting, but what should we do if the fox took refuge in our arms? We all stand for law and order (for without them life would be too risky and uncertain), but what should we do if the fugitive took refuge under our bed, or in our sitting-room, or in our church?

On the first night of the play a woman in the gallery protested loudly that it was all a defense of murder and murderers. It was not; for Denant is a pleasant young gentleman who has killed a man only by accident. He is no more a murderer than if he had killed a German in the war—even less, I suppose, for he had some provocation. And that is the weak point in the play. Make the fugitive an underbred, vulgar, vicious, commonplace murderer of the worst type. Make him Jack the Ripper, and what should we do then? There we are face to face with the real problem in its barest, simplest form.

If you believe in legal justice at all (and most people have to acquiesce in it at least, for want of something better), it would be illogical to screen the fugitive from justice under your bed or among the surplices. But, then, logic has very little concern with life. It is noticeable that in the play Galsworthy makes legal justice or the love of pursuit dominate the vulgar, the callous, the insensitive, while the finer natures, without exception, give the fugitive shelter and defy the commands of the law. The first instinct of all fine and lovable minds is to aid in escape, just as it is their instinct to give up the splendid delight of hunting when they realize the hunted animal's appalling torture. I am not sure of the reason. Perhaps it is not only pity for a suffering fellow-creature. A semi-conscious sense that he, too, is a fugitive may influence the nobler mind. What if he, too, should be found out? Is there nothing for which he too might not hear the hunt in full cry behind him?

A woman taken in adultery and about to be stoned to death was brought to Christ—"taken in the very act." At the words He stooped as though in shame, but called upon any one who had not sinned to begin the stoning. He knew that every one among the pursuers had sinned, probably in the same fashion. Telling her not to do it again, He saved her from the pursuit of Law and Justice. He, too, like every decent person in Galsworthy's play, was on the fugitive's side.

"But," it may be said, "that was only an erring woman, only guilty of a simple offense that in our law is not even considered criminal. What would you do if you found Jack the Ripper hiding under your bed and the police were knocking at the door?" I cannot answer. Perhaps as a supporter of law and order I should kill him. I hope that nothing on earth or in heaven would induce me to give him up.

Brock Pemberton's production of "The Ladder" will open in Cleveland next week and in New York the week of Sept. 27.

SYLVIA FIELD



One of the leading players in "Broadway," the new fed Harris production opening next Thursday night at the Broadhurst Theatre.

### Stage Hands Win Increase of 20 to 40%

WAGE increases of 20 to 40 per cent have been granted to stage hands of New York theatres and a new two-year agreement has been ratified by them, it was announced early this week following a mass meeting of Theatrical Protective Union, Local 1, at Bryant Hall. The agreement affects about 2,200 stage hands, including those of legitimate theatres, vaudeville, burlesque and motion picture houses and stage construction shophouses.

The stage hands had demanded an increase of about 40 per cent, and while the vote to accept the new terms was not unanimous, it was by a good majority. The former agreement with the managers ends today and conferences over the proposed increases have been held by the union's negotiating committee and the Labor Committee of the International Theatrical Managers' Association, at which there loomed the possibility of a strike should a settlement not be reached.

By the new terms agreed upon, the heads of carpentry, electrical and property departments in the legitimate theatres get a \$10 a week increase. The "grips," cleaners and operators engaged in manipulating scenery, receive an increase of \$1 for each performance and for rehearsals, overtime and broken time, increases of 25 to 50 cents an hour were granted. Shop employees and journeymen will get an increase of \$2 a day, apprentices \$1 and car loaders \$2 more.

In the vaudeville, burlesque and picture houses the heads of departments will receive an increase of \$7 a week and 25 cents an hour addition for overtime. The eight-hour day was granted.

### Walter Hampden Has Four New Plays for Next Season

Walter Hampden will produce four and possibly five new plays and revive several others at his theatre within the next eight months. His announced new plays are "The Light of Asia," a dramatization of Sir Edwin Arnold's work; "The Ring of Truth," based on Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book"; "The Rescue," a dramatization of the Conrad novel, and "The Eternal Thief," an original play by Tom Barry, laid in the time of Tiberius Caesar.

The actor-manager expects to open his season at Hampden's Theatre on September 20, but has not decided which of two plays he is now rehearsing will be presented first. He says that no matter how successful one production may be, it will have to make way for other presentations. A new Shakespearean production is also planned by him.

## Abe and Mawruss Detectives Amusing Ludwig Satz Stars in Latest Glass-Goodman Potash and Perlmutter Comedy at the Ritz

WITH Abe a bit shrunk, Rosie acquired an Irish brogue and the entire company turned into a troupe of detectives and lawyers, Potash and Perlmutter are again in our midst.

Aside from its own right of way to its little home along Broadway "Potash and Perlmutter, Detectives," at the Ritz, has the additional distinction of providing Ludwig Satz, premier comedian of the Yiddish stage, with his first English vehicle.

Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman have again put their heads together to provide Abe and Mawruss with words to occupy the time in between their Jewish-burlesque pastures. Their comedy method, as far as dialogue is concerned, is fairly well-known and highly obvious. It consists of prefacing every insult Mawruss hurls at Abe with a direct opposite of a superlative nature. The first fifty times the amusing contrast provokes a laugh.

Through the shooting of its owner the Coplin Detective Agency is inherited by Rose and a Mrs. Immergluck. Upon Abe and Mawruss, not without

much protest on their part, depend the responsibility of operating the agency. Abe's thorough acquaintance with the offerings at the movie palaces supplies him with a lot of inside information on how to proceed in this detecting business. Every case that comes into the office has its parallel in some motion picture he's seen. Thus he knows that butlers are always suspected of gem thefts, etc. etc.

The firm's prize efforts are lavished in attempting to prevent the discovery of a thief who is known to them all the time. Abe and Mawruss, with appropriately sharp disagreements, take opposite sides on the case. Nevertheless, it is solved, but not until they both have a short sojourn in a prison cell. Some of the incidents are genuinely amusing.

Satz is more than satisfying in the role of Abe. His comedy is never slapstick, but put-over, rather, with consummate discrimination. Robert Leonard was all that could be desired as Perlmutter. For the others in the cast there is not much that can be said, except for the imperator of Rose, of whom the less said the better. E. L.



Featured in the new McGuire comedy, "If I Was Rich," now housed in the Mansfield Theatre.

JOE LAURIE, JR.

## JOE LAURIE JR.

in the New McGuire Comedy  
**IF I WAS RICH**

MANSFIELD THEATRE, W. 47th St. Matinee, Wed. and Saturday.

## FORREST

The Nation's Laugh Hit!

## MY COUNTRY

"Goes 'Abie's Irish Rose' one better."  
—Charles Divine, Telegram.

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The GREAT TEMPTATIONS  
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
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New York's 2 Record-Breaking Revues!

## THEATRES

The MESSRS. SHUBERT Announce The OPENING of the COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE—COLUMBUS CIRCLE MONDAY NIGHT at 8:30 with THE INCOMPARABLE

**MITZI**  
IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS  
**NAUGHTY RIQUETTE**  
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY  
Score by OSCAR STRAUS  
Composer of "The Chocolate Soldier"  
NOTABLE CAST, with  
**STANLEY LUPINO**  
LONDON'S GREATEST COMIC  
(FIRST TIME HERE)  
50 BEAUTIFUL "NAUGHTIES"  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

**SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA**  
Direction FORTUNE GALLO  
3 Wks Beg. Mon. Ev., 8:20  
Monday, CARMEN  
Tuesday, AIDA  
Wednesday Evening, RIGOLETTO  
Thursday, BOHEME  
Friday, CAVALIERA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACI  
Saturday Matinee, BUTTERFLY  
Saturday Evening, TROVATORE  
with  
San Carlo Grand Opera Ballet  
Maria Yureva and Yechaya Swoboda  
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A. H. WOODS' 3 GREAT SUCCESSES

<b>FLORENCE REED</b>	<i>The Shanghai Gesture</i>	<b>CHANIN'S 46th ST. THEATRE</b> MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
<b>LUDWIG SATZ</b>	<i>Potash and Perlmutter Detectives</i>	<b>RITZ THEATRE</b> W. 42nd St. MATINEES THIS WEEK WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
<b>ELTINGE</b>	<i>The Ghost Train</i> Association with ARCH SELWYN	<b>THEATRE</b> W. 42nd St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

## SEASON'S LAUGH SENSATION!

**LOOSE ANKLES**  
A NEW COMEDY BY SAM JANNEY  
BILTMORE THEATRE, 47th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

**Plymouth Theatre**  
West 45th Street, Evs. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY  
WINTHROP AMES Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company  
**IOLANTHE**

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. 48th Street, East of B'way, Evs. 8:30  
Matinee Thursday & Saturday 2:30

## "Craig's Wife," Pulitzer Prize Play, at Bronx Opera House

"There is a strain of the Mrs. Craig character in every woman." Thus observed Donna Pasdeloup, the ingenue who plays the role of the niece in George Kelly's Pulitzer prize play, "Craig's Wife," which will come to the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday.

"It is because Mrs. Craig represents a composite character of so many reprehensible traits that she evokes the disfavor of all who come in contact with her. She is selfish, domineering, deceitful and heartless.

"We have all met women who possess one or more of these characteristics, but because of some other—or many other—admirable qualities they are numbered among our friends. These qualities sometimes are employed in justifiable and defensible means to an end, especially when the comfort, happiness and serenity of the family circle are at stake.

"Almost every married woman has had some occasion when she felt justified in availing herself of the practices of one or more of these very traits which are found so abhorrent in Mrs. Craig. It is because of Mrs. Craig's use of these offensive qualities for her selfish ends that she is so wholesomely disliked. She deceives her husband, dominates her servants and is unbelievably heartless towards a sister who is fatally ill. Her purpose is to obtain the security and permanence of her home. To have it in her sole possession. This is a fetish of hers, and held more important than anything else.

Grant Mitchell in "One of the Family" will be the following attraction.

A. L. Erlanger will open the season at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night, September 20, with Edgie Dowling in his new musical comedy, "Honeycomb Lane," which has been playing in Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Horace Liveright's production of "Black Boy" by Jim Tully and Frank Dazey, and starring Paul Robeson, will open at the Shubert Theatre Wednesday night.

## Bronx Amusements

**BRONX OPERA HOUSE**  
149th St., E. of Third Ave.  
POP. PRICES 10c. to \$5.00  
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT  
ROSALIE STEWART Presents  
The Pulitzer Prize Play  
**"CRAIG'S WIFE"**  
By GEORGE KELLY  
with  
**CHRYSTAL HERNE**  
Direct from 45 Weeks at the Morosco Theatre  
Week of Sept. 20  
GRANT MITCHELL in  
"ONE OF THE FAMILY"

will open at Mamaroneck September 16, followed by an engagement in Stamford before coming to New York.

## YVONNE D'ARLE



Will play the title role in the new Kallman operetta, "Countess Maritza," which will open at the Shubert Theatre Wednesday night.



## :: DRAMA ::

**"If I Was Rich"**  
Good Theatre

Joe Laurie, Jr., in Wm. Anthony McGuire's Newest Comedy at the Mansfield Theatre

THERE is much danger of over-writing when an author sets out to write a play as a starring vehicle for the actor. In most cases either the author runs away with the character of the artist; or the star question, with the meat of the lines, written with a purpose to keep him (or her) in the limelight, flaunts his personality to such an extent that the play is completely lost and his fellow artists are given scant opportunity to advance any histrionic ability they may possess.

But now and then there is an exception. "If I Was Rich," the new comedy by William Anthony McGuire (whose "Six Cylinder Love" made such a hit some season's back), obviously written for that diminutive personality, Joe Laurie, Jr., still has enough quality which goes to make up a well written play, and in this case in particular, possesses sufficient interest to make the play entertaining and good theatre.

The story is the old game of bluff! Pretend that you are not and you can fool the world! Be a "show-off" and your neighbors will take you as the real thing!

This simple tale, as revealed at the Mansfield Theatre, concerns the goings on of Jimmy Sterling (Joe Laurie, Jr.), a \$40-a-week shipping clerk, and his pretty, but spendthrift, wife Ruth (Mildred McLeod), and their effort to make both ends meet.

These two live in a closely cramped apartment of one room and "kitchenette." Here we meet two of their friends, the landlord and Jimmy's boss—all brought together in a clever first act to carry out this American game of bluff.

This game carries us to the beautiful estate of his landlord (who but a short time ago tried to throw Jimmy and his flapper wife out on the cold, cold street), "somewhere in Long Island," and we thrilled with a jewel robbery, detectives and other melodramatics. All to give our Jimmy an opportunity

CRYSTAL HERNE



In George Kelly's Pulitzer Prize play, "Craig's Wife," coming to the Bronx Opera House Monday night for a week's engagement.

to show off his personality. Everything ends as it should, of course. The hero is proven a man of sterling quality; his charming wife did "no wrongs," just a little "flirty" and the boss forgives him and raises Jimmy's wages. Now, ain't that grand!

Mr. McGuire has used every "sure-fire" situation which has been tried in other plays. If he has given us a story that is unreal and far-fetched, he has at the same time furnished good entertainment. And this can be considered as good theatre—and should be taken as such. The audience enjoyed itself and the play immensely.

For a play of this sort we must say that Mr. McGuire (who is also the producer) chose a cast of exceptional ability. Joe Laurie, Jr., with his earlier experience on the vaudeville stage, plays the "show-off" shipping clerk in fine tempo. Mildred McLeod, as the young, inexperienced wife, forces our sympathy by her winsome performance. Charles Dow Clark, as the crusty, grouchy old boss, who later turns and helps our young erring lovers, did an excellent piece of work. Ray Walburn and Ruth Donnelly, as the two friends, did much to liven up the evening.

Altogether, if you demand nothing else but entertainment when you go to the theatre, then by all means you can consider "If I Was Rich" will prove just that.

## :: MUSIC ::

**San Carlo Opera Opens Monday With "Carmen"**

THE opera season will be opened Monday night when Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Grand Opera Company, augmented by many new artists, and presenting for the first time its own Grand Opera Ballet, begins its annual season at the Century Theatre. The opening performance will be Bizet's "Carmen," with an American prima donna, Lorna Doone Jaxon, in the title role. It will also be featured by the debut of two new foreign importations, Gino Lulli, baritone, and Andrea Mongelli, bass. The engagement will be for three weeks.

The new season will witness a dozen debut performances of new artists, both American and foreign stars. Among these will be James de Gavia, young Spanish tenor; Lorenzo Conati, Italian baritone; Rose des Rovers, soprano; Messrs. Lulli and Mongelli, and several others to be announced later. The many regular favorites of other seasons, including Bianca Saroya, Gladys Axman, Clara Jacobo, Consuelo Escobar, Bernice Schalker, Haru Onuki, Japanese prima donna; Dimitri Onofrei and Franco Tafuro, tenors, and Giuseppe Interrante, baritone, will be again heard at the Century.

The new ballet will appear six times during the opening week. It is headed by Vechlav Svoboda and Maria Yurleva, artists from the Moscow Art Theatre group.

The repertoire for the balance of the week follows:

Tuesday—"Aida," with Jacobo, Glade, de Gavia, Messrs. Lulli and Conati.

Wednesday evening—"Rigoletto," with Escobar, Schalker and Messrs. Tafuro, Conati and Mongelli.

Thursday—"La Boheme," with Saroya, Onofrei, Johnston, and Messrs. Mongelli and Conati.

Friday—"Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mrs. Saroya and Miss Schalker, Messrs. Tafuro and Interrante, followed by "Pagliacci," with Johnston and Messrs. de Gavia and Conati.

Saturday matinee—"Madame Butterfly," with Haru Onuki, Miss Schalker, Onofrei and Patton.

Saturday evening—"Il Trovatore,"

FRANCO TAFURO



Will sing the chief tenor roles with the San Carlo Opera Company. The Gallo organization opens a three-week engagement Monday night at the Century.

with Messrs. Jacobo and Nadworney; Messrs. de Gavia, Interrante and Mongelli.

Maestro Carlo Peroni will conduct.

A series of performances commencing on Friday, November 12, will be given at the Mecca Auditorium, of a new musical extravaganza titled, "The Pied Piper," with book and music by J. Francis Smith. The story is based on Browning's poem, and it is presented in the manner of a light opera.

Mischa Levitski, the pianist, will give a Beethoven program in Carnegie Hall next winter in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the composer's death.

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## National

Socialist Party activity is on the increase all over the nation. Twenty-three states have made nominations for the fall campaign. Leaflets are being ordered more rapidly and everything points to a continued increase all along the line.

## Leaflets For Distribution

State offices and local organizations should get their orders in for the following leaflets right away: "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," four pages; "What Is Socialism?" four pages; "Why Socialists Pay Dues," four pages; "A. B. C. of Socialism," two pages; "Why Don't You Organize?" two pages; "A Big Undertaking," two pages.

Two-page leaflets 15 cents per hundred, \$1.25 per thousand, and in lots of five thousand or more, \$1 per thousand.

Four-page leaflets are 25 cents per hundred, \$2 per thousand and in lots of five thousand or more, \$1.75 per thousand. Order of the National Office, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Next week's American Appeal will give an account of dates for Miss Tony Sender of Germany. Sleepy Localists that haven't arranged to hear her will be sorry when it's all over, for this speaker is one of the real big women of the world. She starts her national tour at Buffalo on the first of October.

## Texas

Texas will have a full state ticket in the field for the fall election, and since there is such a dissatisfaction with the old parties, it looks as though we will have a big vote for our party.

## Colorado

C. A. Bushnell, state secretary, Holyoke, informs the National Headquarters that Colorado has arranged to hold a state convention for the purpose of naming a full state ticket. He urges Socialist Party members and all readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader to write him if they will take part in the state convention and also assist in the campaign after the convention is held. Take notice, comrades, and write Bushnell.

## Tennessee

State Secretary Braun drops into National Headquarters, buys a bunch of sub cards to the American Appeal and informs us that they are planning to rebuild the party for the coming big campaigns.

## Indiana

The Indiana State Office writes that they have sent out petitions with names of state candidates of the Party asking that Socialists get signatures right away so the ticket can be filed in good time. Readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader who have not received the petitions should immediately write to Effie M. Mueller, 205 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, and ask for one or more of the petitions.

The State Office will have its petitions in the hands of the party members by the time this is printed and we urge those who are real Socialists to write Socialists State Headquarters, 205 Holiday Building, Indianapolis, for petitions and help to file the ticket. The time for gathering names is short and there must be quick action.

## Pennsylvania

John W. Slayton, one of the best campaigners in the Socialist Party and the nominee for Governor, will tour the state. Slayton needs no introduction to Socialists. Terms are \$15 flat. Branches desiring more than one meeting should apply for special rates which will depend upon the number of applications received. Every branch in the state should make their wishes known at once. The state secretary cannot make up the tour until he hears from your local or branch. Write Darlington Hoopes, 15 Swede street, Norristown.

Socialists who have not sent lists of registered Socialists in their counties should do so at once. Don't wait another day.

Y. P. S. L. voluntary assessment stamps have been sent to the locals. Branches should order as many as they need. Everyone should support this work and get the Y. P. S. L. organized all over the state, for we need young life blood in the work.

Philadelphia Socialists are conducting an intensive organization campaign building up the party membership and securing readers for the Socialist press. Within the next week or two a campaign of street meetings will be launched in every section of the city, and a campaign committee is now being elected by the various branches of the party to conduct this work.

As part of this general campaign the North Philadelphia Branch will hold open house at Liedertafel Hall, 2647 North Sixth street, on Thursday, Sept. 16. There will be a special program of vocal and instrumental music, refreshments and dancing. During the evening the local organizer will

deliver an address. Readers of The New Leader throughout the city are cordially invited by the North Philadelphia Branch to lend their presence at this affair.

## Illinois

William R. Snow, State Secretary, reports good work being done in many sections. Dues paying is on the upward stride and members are getting into action in many places where there has been little agitation for some time.

## Cook County

Members in Cook County held a convention on September 8 at the Douglas Park Auditorium for the purpose of starting things in the 5th and 6th Congressional districts, also for the 2d and 19th Senatorial districts.

## Idaho

Doris Morris, National Organizer, is now working in Idaho, and reports coming from the comrades all show that she is doing fine work. Crowds are large and there is much praise of her speaking ability. Wherever the speaker is listed to speak we urge the Appeal and New Leader readers to hear her.

## Ohio

John G. Willert is working like a Trojan to get all the signed petitions in so they can be filed. Organization work should be pushed by every Socialist in Ohio. Connect with the state office at once if you have not already done so. Write John G. Willert, 314 East Superior avenue, Cleveland.

## Wisconsin

Wisconsin Socialists are making things hum all over the state, and when the votes are counted in November there will be a big surprise for some people. The party nominees for Governor and United States Senate are speaking every day in cities to large and appreciative crowds. Comrade Coleman, State Secretary, is up to his eyes in work, but never loses that grin.

William Coleman, State Secretary of Wisconsin, writes that their state nominees are holding fine meetings over the state and are confident of electing two Congressmen and increasing their representation in the State Legislature. The Wisconsin organization is on the upward grade and they are sure when the votes are counted the results will enthrall the Socialists in other states. Victor L. Berger is practically sure of re-election.

## California

The Socialist Party, with Upton Sinclair as the candidate for Governor, is getting its campaign under way. They are getting much publicity in the newspapers and Sinclair is providing matter for publication. Posters are up all over the state, which give the essence of the Party platform. Readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader in that state should do everything within their power to make California voters sit up and take notice.

## New England

Pat Quinlan's Meetings During the past two weeks Pat Quinlan has been holding meetings in and around Boston which have been very successful and have had an attendance encouragingly large. He held meetings in South Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dorchester and Tremont street, near the Common. Many of these are places where the Socialists have been unable to hold meetings for several years. On Saturday, September 11, Quinlan will speak in Haverhill; on the 12th the Boston Common by the Mall; on the 13th at Springfield. He will conclude at Pittsfield on the 14th.

The Jewish Verband held a successful convention at Worcester on Labor Day. The convention displayed a most commendable spirit. It showed a better spirit on Socialist Party matters, on the Jewish Trade Unions and the Workmen's Circle than has prevailed since the split.

Eather Friedman's Meetings Eather Friedman's dates are: Sept. 8 and 9, Pittsfield; Sept. 10, North Adams; Sept. 11, Greenfield; Sept. 12, Worcester; Sept. 13, Hartford; Sept. 14 and 15, Springfield; Sept. 16, Holyoke; Sept. 17 and 18, Northampton; Sept. 19, Worcester City Hall; Sept. 19, Front and Church streets, Worcester; Sept. 21, Cambridge, at Broadway and Essex street; Sept. 22, South Boston, at Broadway and F street; Sept. 23 and 24, Tremont and Temple streets; Sept. 25, Dorchester, at Woodrow and Bluehill avenues; Sept. 26, the Boston Common; Sept. 27, Brooklyn, Mothers' League; Sept. 28, Cambridge, at Broadway and Essex street; Sept. 29, Brighton, at Washington and Market streets; Sept. 30, Tremont and Temple streets, Boston; Oct. 1, Lynn, Woman's Progressive League; Oct. 2, Dorchester; Oct. 3, Boston Common; Oct. 4, Chelsea, where Miss Friedman's trip ends.

All readers of the state platform and other leaflets from the State Campaign Headquarters, 21 Essex street, Boston. Readers also should bear in mind that

Walter Hutchins is the only candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall who is a member of organized labor. This fact should be brought to the attention of union men throughout the state.

The campaign office has a large supply of Victor Berger's speeches in Congress, and they will be mailed free of charge to branches and individuals upon request.

## Connecticut

## HAMDEN

Local Hamden has nominated the following ticket for the annual town election which will take place the first Monday in October: Assessor, Joseph Bearhalter; Board of Relief, Cornelius Mahoney; First Selectman, James F. Everett; Second Selectman, Swen Ottoson; Auditor, John Lindquist; Tax Collector, Niels Hansen; Register of Voters, Walter E. Davis; Town Plan Commission, Ernest Castiglioni; Town School Committee, Florence Davis.

The local also made nominations for State officers of the Party. Martin Plunkett was nominated for State Secretary; Karl Juresek for State Organizer; Wm. James Morgan for Literature Agent; State Auditors: Morris Rice, Joseph Freedman and Charles O'Connell; State Executive Committee, Third District, Louis O. Krahl; State Executive Committeemen at Large: Walter E. Davis, Joseph L. De Scheen and Joseph Pede.

The local made plans to raise funds for the coming State and Congressional election. One new member was accepted at the meeting, and two members of the New London Local are expected to transfer into Local Hamden.

## New York State

## Herman's Work

Organizer Emil Herman has been working in the Capitol district since Aug. 29. He has spoken at open-air meetings at Albany and Schenectady with good success. A feature of Albany meetings has been the disposition to buy Socialist books, Herman "selling out" at the meetings held there. Herman will cover Glens Falls, Johnstown and other nearby towns before proceeding across the State. A part of his work will be to arrange for meetings for State candidates. Herman's report for the month of August shows total collections of \$333.72, and expenses and salary of \$267.81. Collections for the week ending Sept. 4 were \$179.85.

The Primaries State Secretary Merrill has sent out a general letter to locals and county chairmen urging party members to vote in the primary, Sept. 14, thus insuring the nomination of all candidates designated by petition and forestalling schemes of old-party politicians to have Republicans or Democrats sneak in on the Socialist ticket. Socialist Party members must vote at the primary, contest or no contest, or else submit to having their nominations stolen. It is recalled that one of the Assemblymen who was most bitter against Socialists under the Sweet regime, and who introduced several other resolutions, was not beyond stealing the Socialist nomination in Columbia County.

Secretary I. M. Chateauf of Local Kings is taking his "vacation" by speaking for the party along the Hudson and in the Capital district. His schedule includes Poughkeepsie, Cohoes, Glens Falls, Albany and Schenectady.

The four pamphlets on Waterpower, Prohibition, Housing and the general political situation, authorized by the State Executive Committee, are in process of preparation, and the State Office will accept advance orders from locals for copies of the same.

## New York City

## Central Committee

The Central Committee of Local New York City held a fairly well attended meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The Executive Committee reports were read showing that eighteen new members were admitted into the party during August; a complete ticket of Socialist Party candidates was filed with the Board of Elections; sub-committees on Organization, Literature, Propaganda and Campaign, Finance, Law, Public Affairs, Organization and Propaganda among Women, Foreign Language Propaganda, Labor Unions, Young Peoples Socialist League and Office Committee were nominated and the chairmen of these committees were selected. August Claessens was elected as executive secretary.

New Branches A letter will be sent to every one of the 11,000 enrolled Socialist voters in New York City, calling their attention to the necessity of voting in the primaries on Sept. 14 and urging them to read The New Leader, join the party and subscribe to the campaign fund. Other interesting reports showed that the Y. P. S. L. flower sale for the relief of the British miners netted over \$500 and that two new branches in the Negro and Italian sections of Harlem were organized. It was reported that about 1,000 enrolled Socialist voters were being put on The New Leader list for a three month's subscription as the beginning of a campaign to make all the 11,000 enrolled Socialist voters in Greater New York City subscribers and readers of the paper.

Five mass meetings with Comrade Tony Sender of Germany are in the making and numerous meetings with

Jesse Stephen of Great Britain are being organized.

A resolution was adopted by the Executive and Central Committees thanking Comrade Julius Gerber for his splendid work in the preparation and filing of the primary nominating petitions of the entire city. Comrade Gerber gave his time and energy freely to this exacting and laborious job.

The City Executive Committee will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 14, in Room 505, Peoples House.

## Brooklyn

All Kings County Socialists and friends of the late departed and beloved Comrade Joseph A. Whitehorn are hereby informed that on Sept. 12, at 2 p. m., at the Workmen's Circle Plot, Mount Carmel Cemetery, the headstone over the grave will be unveiled. In case of rain, the ceremony will be postponed until the following Sunday.

## STREET MEETINGS

## Manhattan

Friday, Sept. 10, Clinton and East Broadway. Speakers, Dr. Leon R. Land, I. Corn; chairman, A. Scall.

Saturday, Sept. 11, 35th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers, Tim Murphy, E. Steinberger.

Sept. 11, 133rd and Lenox Ave. Speakers, E. Brown, V. C. Gaspar.

Tuesday, Sept. 14, Grand and Norfolk Sts. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Julius Green.

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 7th St. and Ave. B. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, Nathan Fine.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 137th St. and 7th Ave. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, V. C. Gaspar.

## BRONX

Monday, Sept. 13, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Isidore Polstein; chairman, Mathilda Tillman.

## BROOKLYN

Friday, Sept. 10, Pitkin Ave. and Bristol St. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Joe Tuvin.

Wednesday, Sept. 15, Albany Ave. and St. John's Place. Speakers, Wm. Karlin, Y. P. S. L.; Louis Yavner; chairman, I. Ostrowsky.

Broadway and Monroe St. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Samuel H. Friedman.

Watkins St. and New Lots Ave. Speakers, Hyman Nemser, Jos. Tuvin.

## Bronx

The Central Branch has organized its committees for the coming campaign. I. Polstein, David Kasson, Charles Bergen and Fred Citron were chosen to supervise the work of propaganda, hall and street meetings, etc.

## Tony Sender Meeting

Miss Tony Sender, member of the German Reichstag and prominent Socialist, trade union leader and orator, will speak under the auspices of the Bronx County Committee on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, at 8:30 p. m. in the hall of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, near McKinley Square. Miss Sender will speak on "The Socialist and Labor Movements of Germany." Marius Hansome will deliver a brief address of welcome. Dr. Leon R. Land will be chairman.

The first dance and entertainment of the season will be held by the Central Branch on Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at the Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road.

A Forum is being organized by this branch and an interesting list of lecturers and subjects is promised for the fall and winter season. The lecturers so far engaged are McCallister Coleman, Darwin J. Meserole, Jesse Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler and S. J. Schneider. Watch The New Leader for further announcements.

## Yipseldom

## Toney Sender Meeting

Miss Toney Sender, Germany's youngest member of the German Reichstag, will be the guest of the city office of the Young People's Socialist League Saturday evening, Sept. 18. Miss Sender will address all Yipsels on the subject "The United States of Europe." This meeting will be held in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th St. In order to cover expenses the small sum of 25c. will be charged. All members of the Junior and Senior Leagues are asked to come and bring as many friends as possible.

Members who still have money or tickets for the Yipsel and party picnic that was held on Aug. 29 are asked to settle up. Please do so immediately so that the books may be closed on that account.

Don't forget Circle 7's affair at Webster Hall on Aug. 25. All Yipsels are expected to attend and help the circle succeed. Come one and all.

Circle 2, Juniors During the summer Circle 2 met jointly with Circle 9 at 1336 Lincoln place. Beginning with Saturday, Sept. 11, we will meet at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The meetings will start at 3 p. m. sharp.

Circle 2 is at present studying the "Communist Manifesto" and has very interesting programs. All Yipsels and friends are welcome.

John Van Druten, author of "Young Woodley," has made an adaptation for A. H. Woods of a play entitled "God Incarnate," from the Serbian of William Bogavac. The title will be changed to "The Third Day."

Damia, the French lyric tragedienne, arrived Tuesday night on the Paris to fill an engagement under the Shubert management. A special orchestra was brought over on the Paris to accompany her.

## COMMUNISTS SQUELCHED

(Continued from page 1)

structions on Nuclei basis. Yet there were scores of them represented in the convention. Luzerne, Pa., sent delegates from Communist Italian branches—Anti-Fascist of Luzerne, Political Refugees League of Luzerne, etc. Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit had dozens of different Communist organizations represented, such as Communist branches, Anti-Fascist League, Italian Progressive Institute, Workers' Cultural Clubs, Political Refugees Leagues, and what not. Rochester, N. Y., in its colorful delegation counted one delegate from the Shoe Club of Rochester. It seems strange that the names of the delegates from such organizations are not so much like the Italian names. One can read Mullen, Rbarich and the like representing Italian organizations. Note the number of Communist delegates who came from Manhattan: Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn, Astoria, Corona, L. I. having sent their own delegates, representing organizations bearing the same name as in the other cities.

Communist Delegates from Manhattan District Communist Party, Anti-Fascist Section, Italian Progressive Center, Il Lavoratori (Italian Communist weekly), Club Il Lavoratore (same paper), Communist Section (4 delegates), Communist Branch (down town), Communist Branch (West Side), Italian Political Refugees (7 delegates), International Labor Defense (5 delegates), Workers' Cultural Club (People's House of New York City, 7), Dress Makers' Local No. 22, War Veterans' Section, Women's Anti-Fascist Section.

The United Front of the Textile Workers' Union, although their organization had some time ago disappeared to officially become the United Textile Workers of America; were represented by one Anti-Fascist delegate from Lodi, N. J., one delegate from the United Textile Front of Paterson, five delegates from the United Textile Front of Passaic, N. J.

In all, counting Russian, Italian and Slovenian delegates, there were around 244 delegates; out of these more than 130 were openly Communist, besides the others from the several unions who would have voted for them had they decided to capture the convention.

The Socialists declared that they will have no dealings with an organization which comprises people so ruthlessly unscrupulous as to pretend that they can fool the world with their eccentric machinations of fake organizations. The Socialists are working to strengthen the newly organized "Anti-Fascist League for the Freedom of Italy," with headquarters at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, and of which Gene Debs is the honorary chairman. A convention of this new Anti-Fascist organization is being planned to take place in the coming fall.

The new year at the Theatre Guild school of acting begins Tuesday with 20 seniors and 58 juniors enrolled. Hamilton MacFadden has succeeded Winifred Lenihan as executive manager of the school.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

### A SPLENDID GIFT

THERE is something inspiring in the cable from China which reports 150,000 Chinese workers meeting in Canton to support the strike of the British miners. The Chinese workman has little to give his brothers abroad. China's productive powers have hardly been touched and alien masters have for several generations been taking the cream. What is left to the worker is a standard of living even lower than what the European peasant gets.

Remembering this, one gets genuine inspiration upon reading the following from a Chinese speaker at the Canton mass meeting: "Comrades, let us eat a bowl of rice less and drink a cup of tea less, so that we may help our British brethren. We must not let them go hungry and thirsty while we are eating and drinking. To help the British strikers is to help overthrow British imperialism."

What a magnificent spirit of sacrifice! Rarely has a more appealing demonstration of human sympathy and solidarity been made than in these words of the Canton orator. Foregoing one bowl of rice is a real hardship for the Chinese worker, yet we do not doubt that many in that audience will make the sacrifice.

How many of our readers who are able to give a dollar or more for the same cause have neglected to do so? They are not asked to make as great a sacrifice as the Chinese workman. A dollar means much less to us than his bowl of rice does to him. Give it, and give it NOW! Send your gift to the National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

### RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

FOR many years railroads have contributed to a state within a state. Most of them had their origin in graft and corruption, with Congress sharing in the shame. Respectable gamblers used them as a poker fiend would chips at a gambling table. By promoting their attorneys to the bench many judicial decisions enabled the gamblers to work within the law.

This history is recalled by an article in the current number of the North American Review in which the writer shows that many railroads have successfully fought the installation of an automatic train control system while they install "automatic train stop systems which permit the engineer entirely to nullify operation of the device and run into a collision at full speed."

Still more illuminating is his showing that the Interstate Commerce Commission has "aided and abetted the railroads to that end, and to a larger extent even than the railroads that body is responsible for present conditions." A Federal court by its decision contributed to this endangering of human life. "Murder on the rails," says the author, "will continue until Congress awakens to the fact that it has abdicated to the Interstate Commerce Commission a large part of its functions in the protection of the lives of passengers."

It is an old story. Control of the Commission has been captured by the railroads and the price we pay for private ownership is killed and crippled passengers. It repeats the old story of the delay in equipping cars with automatic couplers. Trainmen paid for the delay with their lives. However, the skinning is still good and Socialism remains an "impractical dream."

### THE TARIFF BOTTLE

LONG Republican orators will again expound the blessings of the tariff—especially for the workingman. The survival of this issue is one of the queerest freaks of American politics. It appeared first in a report by Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, who argued that it would place the labor of women and children at the disposal of capitalists. The first important industry nursed by the tariff was textile, and this industry thrived on the labor of women and children.

As the franchise was being won by the workers several decades later, the orators no longer stressed the original argument. The discussion then turned on the contention that American workers received a high wage and for American manufacturers to thrive a tariff was necessary to enable them to pay this wage and compete with cheaper labor abroad. But wages were only high in comparison with the miserable wages paid abroad. In 1825

workers in England received as low as \$6.50 a month; in France, from \$4 to \$6. One year before Henry Clay estimated the wage of able-bodied workers at from \$5 to \$8 a month, while in 1825 workers on turnpikes received from 50 to 75 cents a day.

It was to preserve such "high wages" that many tariff orators waxed hot in the days of Clay and Webster. Meantime the wage workers had been organizing and in many official declarations they punctured the verbal balloons of the politicians. They pointed out that the manufacturing capitalists and their politicians agreed on one policy, free importation of labor from abroad, but no free importation of goods. The worker was to have foreign competition, but not the capitalist. The worker did not compete with foreign goods and the capitalist did not compete with immigrant labor.

Ignoring their punctured balloons, the owners of industry and their political poodles took up the dogma of protection of "infant industry." But the infants became giants and they are still feeding at the tariff bottle. Before this stage of the argument was reached the question became complicated with the slavery issue, but since that question passed out of politics the orators still hawk the tariff bottle and they actually get away with it!

That millions of voters can still be swayed by this argument simply means that they have not learned to think. In this respect their mental level is that of the gentlemen who still market the tariff bottle in electoral campaigns.

### CRIME AS A BUSINESS

ONE of the most conspicuous aspects of American life is the organization of crime on a large scale, with many of the features of big business itself. Like "legitimate" business, organized crime goes in for efficiency and reaches out into commercial, social and political life. The plunder taken in burglaries and held-ups passes through many hands, each agent taking his "rake-off" until the goods reach a retailer, who usually does not know its origin. The plunder is then finally disposed of to a consumer.

A recent article by Edward H. Smith in a Sunday issue of the New York Times is a remarkable presentation of the development and organization of the business. Its organization and selling agents differ little from the ordinary distribution of commodities through various jobbers, agents, wholesalers and retailers. The writer estimates that this has become a billion dollar business, so that it ranks with some of the largest business corporations in the United States.

Another analogy is the fact that the "master criminals" are rarely known and generally escape the coils of the law. This follows the history of "legitimate" business. A number of newspapers have been complaining for months that the gentlemen connected with the oil grabbing more than two years ago have thus far escaped. Then it is notorious that a "goat" is often sacrificed in the case of big business crimes to satisfy the cry for "justice."

It would be interesting to probe the psychology of those engaged in organizing crime on a business basis. We are inclined to think that many of them reason that our ruling classes have no respect for their own forms of legality and that law is intended for little thieves who have no prestige or influence. The outcome of this psychology would be the organization of crime as a business. We refer the problem to Judge Gary of the steel trust, a godly man who hopes that the eye of the needle will be enlarged sufficiently to permit him to enter heaven.

### PIETY AND SECURITIES

IF YOU are out of work and cannot pay the rent; if your income does not enable you to take a vacation, or if you are forced to dodge the grocer on the street, cheer up. Read the Constitution and everything will be rosy. If you do not have a reprint of the holy parchment Miss Etta V. Leighton of the National Security League will provide you with one. She will even teach you what it means.

Major General R. L. Bullard (heavy on the bull) President of the N. S. L., sends us a statement and asks us to co-operate in the holy work carried on by national securities. Of Miss Leighton's work we are assured that "It is her object to have placed in every American home, along with the Bible, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and when it is there to have it read and studied."

The Constitution and the Bible! Think what the peoples from the first year of the Christian era to the year 1787 missed in not having a copy of the Constitution to study along with their Bible! Our heartfelt thanks go out to national securities for calling attention to this fatal omission. Had the peoples prior to 1787 known that in that year there would gather a group of land speculators, slave owners, commercial and moneyed men to frame the Constitution, how different would have been the history of the world!

Well, we have done our "patriotic duty" by calling attention to the matter and we hope that national securities will give us a hundred per cent. rating in their gallery of loyal saints.

### PRIMARY DAY

JUST as important as the election itself for Socialists is the necessity of voting in the primaries on Tuesday, September 14. Unless our candidates are nominated in the primaries there will be none to vote for in November. Unlike the parties of the old order, Socialists do not engage in personal contests to obtain nominations, and for that reason the Socialist primary vote is always much smaller than the number of enrolled Socialists.

But this should be no reason for our voters neglecting to take a few minutes in the voting booth to formally ratify the candidates informally agreed upon by the party. We therefore urge our friends to not neglect to vote in the primary, and while you are on the way to the polls you might well induce some friends to accompany you.

## The News of the Week

### Civilizing the Philippines

Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, Coolidge's drummer in the Philippines who is making an inventory of the islands to see just what our capitalists and bankers may pick up for their health and happiness, is not having smooth sailing. We have already called attention to the rubber prospects to be reaped by peon labor. Recently Thompson inspected some coal mines in the Philippines that are owned by the Government and he promptly decided that they are good pickings for our capitalists. He declared that they should pass into private ownership and control. He went on to inspect sugar, cement and railroad enterprises owned by the Government and decided that all these, except the Manila line, should go into private hands as they now "discourage" American capital. We may be sure that Thompson will not overlook anything lying around loose that is capable of being swiped for our magnates and overlords. A few laws by Congress and the signature of the President will legalize the burglary and a military expedition will convince any rebels of the "reasonableness" of the job. Knowing the fate in store for the little brown men, the Philippine House and Senate have passed an independence bill over the veto of Governor General Wood and the bill now goes to Coolidge. What he will do to it is a plenty. These "uncivilized" people have much to learn about us but they are learning. On Tuesday a Philippine editor, in a speech welcoming Thompson, was so impolite as to quote the Declaration of Independence which appeared to shock his guest. Moreover, the speaker compared Governor General Wood to George III, much to the discredit of the former gentleman. By the time that American capitalism completes its job in the Philippines the native will be fortunate who has a shirt left in his wardrobe.

### Spain Again Stirs Herself

Although the revolt of artillery officers against Primo de Rivera, which censured dispatches from Madrid as it has been quelled, with the loss of only two lives, is apparently limited to certain dissatisfied military groups, the general situation in Spain is so disturbing to King Alfonso and his clique that martial law has been proclaimed and all reports emanating from that country are subject to serious suspicion. That the Spanish dictator, who has managed to hold his job for three years thus far, feels his

position insecure is evidenced by his announcement of a plebiscite for the purpose of finding out if the masses want constitutional government restored. Of course the holding of such a referendum, with the voting not secret, will be only a farce, but Primo apparently thinks the result will brace up his tottering regime for awhile, especially in the eyes of foreigners. With conditions so shaky at home, the attempts of Spain to play a big role in the deliberations of the League of Nations becomes more ridiculous than ever and it is no wonder that she suffered rebuffs at Geneva. As has been noted before, the labor forces of Spain are apparently lying low and waiting for an opportune time to make their weight felt on the side of democracy. Spanish Socialist and union leaders are not inclined to be used by army officers merely for the purpose of replacing one kind of oppression by another. While Rivera's fellow dictator in Italy is issuing all sorts of ukases calculated to save the economic situation, M. Thibaudau, secretary of a French Catholic Athletic Society, returns from Rome to Paris quoting the Pope as describing matters in Italy as very grave and emphasizing the complete aloofness of the Vatican from Fascism. At Geneva, the seventh assembly of the League of Nations is in session with the admission of Germany to membership and a place on the Permanent Council as about the only thing of importance connected with the meeting.

### Church Issue Dying in Mexico

All indications are that the struggle between Church and State in Mexico will be settled in accord with modern tendencies. The separation will be completed, although there will be obstruction and protest for some time to come. The Bishops have made public a long petition which demands important alterations in the fundamental laws. It is couched in the obscurantist terms for which the clergy are noted, but all reports agree that the Government stands firm and will not waste time in a long discussion over the petition. The Bishops themselves confirm this by issuing a long statement to the faithful urging resistance to the laws, one paragraph of which confesses fear that the faithful may tire of opposition and exhorting them to new efforts. It is reported that many priests have informed their superiors that there are signs of a growing lack of interest in the struggle on the part of Catholics, and it is even reported that this decline of interest is one reason for is-

suing the appeal for a renewal of the struggle. As we go to press Ambassador Sheffield is due for a conference with President Coolidge and we shall soon know whether that gentleman mixes piety with petroleum. In New York Judge Alfred J. Talley still serves as a layman spokesman against the Mexican Government, which he declared to be "unspeakable." The Mexican Consul General, Arturo N. Elias, answered Talley on two occasions and the latter's reply was that the Consul was "acting contrary to international law and recognized diplomatic custom." Elias answered with a withering rejoinder showing that Talley is as ignorant of the Mexican issue as he is of international law and diplomatic usage. It is interesting to know that we have a fourteenth century mind interpreting twentieth century law on the bench in New York.

### British Labor In Conference

The daily press is rather sparing of news regarding the annual gathering of the British Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth. Arthur Pugh, President, devoted a considerable section of his report to the general strike, referring to it as a "spontaneous demonstration of working class solidarity," and hinted that the principle of the general strike was by no means abandoned. "It was not the unions, but the Government, which endeavored to convert the industrial struggle into a political conflict," he added. Former Premier MacDonald said he believed that the mine strike would soon be settled, while Parliament recently extended the Strike Emergency Act. For the first time since the strike began there appears to be a tendency in some areas for the miners to go back to work. The Nottinghamshire Miners' Council asked the National Executive of the Miners' Federation for a release from its pledge not to open local negotiations for a settlement, while it is reported that 30,000 miners in the Midlands have returned to the pits. Whether American coal has contributed to this tendency we do not know, but thousands of cars have been rushed to Atlantic seaports for shipment abroad. That a large part of these shipments are intended for England there can be no doubt, and American transport unions that aid in this commerce will have to bear a share of responsibility for the British defeat if the miners lose. Such a situation only emphasizes the folly of American unions remaining unaffiliated with the Amsterdam International.

## Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

### Burlesque and Bruga

BURLESQUE is a bastard form of art. Thriving upon the obvious or obscure, the absurd or extravagant, its delights are artificial and its effects unenduring. It is precise comparisons, which are difficult, that elevate style and substantiate conclusions. Gargantuan absurdities are easy to conceive, and easier to parade. The laughter that the clown creates is easily evoked and easily forgotten. Slapstick and burlesque are the bawdy twins of the modern literary bordello.

Count Bruga is a burlesque novel. It is extravagant, nonsensical, impossible. Not even the identification of its hero, Jules Ganz, alias Count Hippolyt Bruga, with Maxwell Bodenheim is sufficient to endow its substance with reality. An expressionistic critic, of course, might urge that the hopeless bewilderment of situation, the indescribably confused complication of episode, are an inevitable reflection of the chaos of Bodenheim's verse, but even that contention is insupportable. The confusion and absurdity of Count Bruga are relieved by nothing more than cynical wit and twisted metaphor.

Count Bruga is a count of no account. Likewise is the novel. It really belongs back in the days of The Picture of Dorian Gray and The Green Carnation. Its hero is socially unconscious. Sex is his obsession. Greenwich Village affords the background for his teeming affections and asinities. It would seem as if Ben Hecht had a set of epigrams and witticisms to relieve his fretted brain of, and so contrived a novel for their expression. The plot is but an embroidery for the epigram. Count Bruga himself is but a swollen epigram, detumescing into soft shadow with each witty ejaculation.

Here are a few of Bruga's reflections:

"Love is a delicate mist upon which fools trace their dreams."

"Reason is the candle around which fools go blind."

"Mysticism is a tireless rhetoric which the vocabulary seeks to substitute for the word 'Nothing.'"

"Sandburg is a moonstruck bricklayer, who has fallen off a ladder and hurt his head."

"Found is a yesterday's orchid in the Bloomsbury button hole."

"The modern school, so called, is a tardy effort to lure the arts out of the warehouse of emotion."

"His (Wagner's) music is like a hysterical female in a rumpled night gown."

"Virtue and morality are a species of insanity which enables weak minds to live by repudiating the evidence of their senses and outlawing all the inhospitable data of Nature."

"The ambition to become a wife is the first symptom of individual decay a woman exhibits."

"How in a world such as ours, with social backgrounds and art traditions mellowed with age and rich with inspiration, an author can so dawdle with the trivial as Ben Hecht in Count Bruga is easy to understand only when we appreciate the clownish urge of our literati and the clownish world of as if in which they live."

### BELGIAN SOCIALISTS

#### WEIGH NEW PLATFORM

When the special national convention of the Belgian Labor Party, likely to be held in October because of a demand made for such a convention by the party officials of Brussels about three weeks ago, meets it will probably take up the matter of revising the party's platform, as well as the problems caused by the participation of Socialist ministers in the bourgeois government which is making desperate efforts to balance the nation's budget and "save the franc."

The need of revising the party's program has been recognized for some time and a decision on a new platform was due at the regular national convention last June. Technical reasons prevented its consideration, however. The program committee's suggestions apply not only to the program itself, but also to the party's name. At the time the Belgian Party was founded its title of Labor Party was meant as a demonstration against the political monopoly of the aristocratic, moneyed classes and church circles. The name now proposed is to link with this protest the affirmation, that in this party the whole working population is assembled for the struggle towards a new order of society. The committee proposes that the party's name shall be "Belgian Socialist Labor Party" (Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Belge).

The program proposed is radically different in structure from the one now in force. The declaration of principles, taken unaltered from the former program, still forms the first section. This is followed by a section entitled "Fundamental Claims," which is a formulation of the steps toward Socialism. The final portion of the program treats of the immediate tasks of the Belgian working class, under the following sub-heads: Political Program, Economic Program, Women's Claims, Land Program, District Program. The land program is to fill the place of a section of the former program, which dealt with the land-workers and contained no more than a few demands in the interests of the farmers.

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Autumn Complaint

Love is a song in summer  
Close to mine ear.  
I have been singing and singing  
And dreamed you would hear.

But now is the hour of September . . .  
And you do not remember.

Your lips were so ready in August  
And always so near.  
Your kisses were warmed with your promise  
To meet with me here.

The city is cold in September;  
Since you do not remember.

Ah, love that is born in summer,  
However sincere . . .  
May last through the sun-scented season,  
But never the year . . .

And often will end with September.  
But who wants to remember?

There you have it again. The quizzical cynicism of thirty-five years pricking the bubbles of youth. It has become an annual outing with this department, to sprinkle salts of calloused realism upon the sun-burned bodies and souls of our returning lads and lasses. And really the harvest of broken hearts and shame-stricken spirits is becoming skimpier as these generations rush by. Time was when a summer romance was wheeled over and oozing strummed out upon a Hawaiian strangled public. A broken heart or some such antiquity squeezed freshets of tears from every American household. A broken promise to marry and the scandalizing incidents thereto roused the ire of twenty millions Galahads, and twisted the noses of thirty million secretly envious spinsters.

Today whatever happens, happens. A half Greek, half Alexandrine frankness is entering pur existence, and all summer entanglements are reviewed with habitual nonchalance, unless, of course, a murder or a suicide mildly ripple the placidity. And these are becoming rarer as the days go. Really, what the anti-suffragists said thirty years ago is coming to prophetic fruition. Our civilization is doomed. The sanctity of the home, the chastity of womanhood, the established order of matrimony, are being slowly undermined with the emancipation of womanhood from political and economic dependence upon the masculine.

Well, masculine civilization never was much good anyway. And when we gaze upon the ruddy faces and the swinging, knickered forms of the women and girls coming back from the playgrounds of the country, we sing with them the song of their liberation.

With just a decade more of a return to natural sanity, Hall murder scandals and Harry K. Thaw fifth acts of romance will disappear from public print and interest.

Here's to the years of cleanliness and open truth in romance that are to come.

### Sonnet

Why am I left to beat my naked fists  
Upon the sombre folded doors of night,  
Or drag my weighted body through her mists,  
Denied what little I have need for light?  
Why am I left to grope my way along  
The cold wet boards with dripping clawing fingers—  
Tear my heart, and silence that the song  
That stilled the hearts of many other singers?

Pained is he who seeks a better day,  
Or dares to take not what to him is given;  
Sad is he who drives his needs away  
To free himself so that he can't be driven.  
He is left alone to face interminable night  
And wait for Death to rob him of his might.

—Solomon Portnow.

### Dirge

Summer is dying, dearest,  
See she is white and still,  
Although the sun seems merry  
Over the distant hill.

Summer is dying, loved one,  
Her body bruised with scars;  
How can the moon reign golden,  
There in her realm of stars?

Summer is dying, dear one,  
My heart within her own,  
Yet none shall hear us utter  
Even a single moan.

The slightest intimation  
That death is lurking high  
Will be lost in laughter  
And a light good-by.

—Kate Herman.

The National Republic, organ of the Republican party, stops long enough in its September editorializing to mention among other things that The New Leader is the most intelligently edited Socialist paper in America. Wow, how we just swell up under such adulation, if only at the thought that this here column is appearing in such an intelligently, etc., etc., kind of journals. All this praise, however, is given us because we refer quite strongly on the Bolshevik tyranny in Russia at present with especial reference to the dozens of Social Democrats still in prison for political expression.

Well, Brother National Republic, what's sauce for the goose is pie for the propaganda. If our intelligence is commendable in the superlatives you use, on one subject, does it not logically follow that our comments on other subjects, particularly political and economic, are equally intelligent. Then here goes the following:

We believe that the Republican party is composed mainly of men and women who are part of or cater fawningly to the moneyed parasites and financial earldoms of America. That this same party is entrenched to perpetuate the inhuman system of wage slavery upon the underfed and overworked millions; that this party with its foster brother, the Democratic party, will continue to use tomorrow as it has yesterday, every low villainy and every ugly chicanery upon the child-like mentality of the serfs and vassals to win elections, and to gobble up administrations in their own predatory interests. We could say a lot more and make our remarks sound like a Communist campaign leaflet against the Socialist party. And we even refrain from making most intelligent comment on the least of their cohorts—His Excellency the President.

We have just a sneaking idea that we have really said a great deal.

S. A. de Witt.

### Who Adds Beauty to the Earth?

O, painter of the fruits and flowers!  
We thank Thee for Thy wise design  
Whereby these human hands of ours  
In Nature's garden work with Thine.

And thanks that from our daily need  
The joy of simple faith is born,  
That he who smiles the summer's weed  
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power:  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest:  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave as his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.



***ON LABOR DAY***  
***And On All Other Days***

# **THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**

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General Secretary-Treasurer



## Labor Party, Solidarity And Public Ownership Are Stressed By Brophy

By John Brophy

President, District 2, United Mine Workers

THE situation facing the labor movement at this Labor Day season is so serious that the day should be a day of taking stock and preparation, rather than of complacent celebration. The open shop movement has inflicted serious losses. The mergers of big anti-labor corporations and the continued overdevelopment of industrial plant capacity—as in the coal fields—and the growing use of the injunction have put many of the unions on the defensive.

To meet this new situation we must broaden our policies on the industrial and the political fields or else we shall remain on the defensive and continue to be pushed backwards.

Industrially—in our organization campaigns—we must realize that employers organized on a national scale cannot be defeated by sectional strikes.

Politically, the labor movement must revive the promising efforts for independent labor political action. As the British Labor Party saved the unions from the destructive Taff Vale decision so a similarly political movement of American labor can meet the injunction menace that is thwarting our industrial struggles.

And all the while the labor movement must strive towards a larger social program than that involved in remaining servants of the private owners of the industries.

Such a program has already been envisioned by the United Mine Workers in the resolutions for Nationalization,

with democratic control, that have unanimously passed its conventions, and by the railroad workers, in the Plumb Plan, which later received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor.

The time has come to translate these resolutions into action by an active campaign for public ownership. By so doing we will inspire our own ranks and give new life to our whole movement.

### MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN 10% IN WAGES

Motion picture machine operators of New York gained 10 per cent. wage increases from the Vaudeville Managers Association. Local 306 threatens strikes against the smaller houses if they do not sign the same agreement.

Business Agent Ormes, for the Motion Picture Operators, stated that the Musicians' Union and the Stage Employees' local would pull out their members from all struck houses, since all three belong to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees. The managers are offering a compromise because they fear the walkout of the musicians and stage employees quite as much as the strike of the motion picture operators.

Some of the movie operators earn as low as \$37 a week. The average is between \$40 and \$50 a week.

## Fair Wage, Better Life Labor's Ideals, Lewis Says on Labor Day

By John L. Lewis

President United Mine Workers

ONCE more, on this Labor Day, of 1926, labor will pledge its allegiance to the fundamental principles of the trade union movement in America.

Loyalty to the ideals of collective bargaining, fair wages, better home life, greater opportunity for higher citizenship, the square deal, development and progress is undiminished in the hearts of American workingmen and women. Throughout the past year all of these ideals have been assailed by those who would, if they could, destroy the workers' rights.



John L. Lewis

The battle has been fierce and the sacrifice great, but labor's ranks are still holding tight against every attack. Let us all hope that the coming labor year will nurse and develop good will in industry and that a spirit of real fellowship may take the place of distrust, misunderstanding and bitterness.

Labor's battles of the past are gone into history. Labor's battles of the future remain to be fought. Upon the outcome of this great struggle depends the realization of human rights and labor's aspirations. Organized labor never did and it never will shrink from the struggle for these ideals.

We have a weapon firmer set  
And better than the bayonet;  
A weapon that comes down as still  
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;  
Yet executes a freeman's will  
As lightning does the will of God;  
And from its force no bolts or locks  
Can shield you—'tis the Ballot Box.  
—Whittier.

## Organize the Unskilled, Secretary Kennedy Urges In Labor Day Message

By Thomas Kennedy

Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers

AS we look over the year just passed since Labor Day, we find that the organized labor forces of America have not only protected and furthered the present standards of labor, but progress has also been made along other lines of trade union activities, which means much for the future welfare and progress of the workers and society in general.

Within that period America has gone through one of its greatest industrial struggles—the fight of the Wall Street banking interests, together with the anthracite coal operators, against the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite districts. These predatory interests sought to crush or render impotent the power and usefulness of the United Mine Workers' organization in that great industrial section. Every power that wealth could command or influence was used against the mine workers.

Reductions in wages and the throttling of the aspirations of the miners was the goal sought by these forces of reaction. The mine workers, however, as a result of their solidarity and unity of purpose, emerged from the fight victorious, with their wage and condition standards maintained and with the right of contractual relationship unimpaired. More important than all of this, however, was the fact that they returned to the mines 100 per cent strong in unionism, and today the United Mine Workers' organization in that field is more powerful numerically and otherwise than ever before in its history.

### Bituminous Pacts Broken

In the bituminous regions, where great captains of industry dominate over large property interests, they have endeavored to destroy the sacredness of contract by repudiating these instruments of fair dealing between man and man, and have inaugurated industrial warfare for the purpose of bringing about the absolute domination of these interests over the lives of the miners and their families.

Notwithstanding the obstacles in their path, the bituminous mine workers have resisted and are still fighting for the preservation of their organization and for the upholding of the right to bargain collectively, to make contracts, and to have those contracts remain in full force and effect during the contract period.

The heroic members of the United Mine Workers in the bituminous fields and their dependents have not given an inch in their battle for the preservation and advancement of the fundamentals of the trades union movement, which, after all, are the tenets of the American conception of justice and fair play.

In these great battles of the workers for human freedom we find that the courts in many sections have allied themselves with the interests, and, through the writ of injunction, they have sought to prevent the normal exercise of the inalienable rights which are the heritage of every American and the hope of those from other lands who have made America their new home.

### Injunction Denounced

"Government by injunction," translated into everyday language, means "government by a dictator," and those responsible for this condition in a so-called republic can be more truthfully charged with being Bolsheviks and Communists than can those of similar standing in other countries. If dictators are called Bolsheviks and Communists in Russia and elsewhere, then in the same breath dictators in this country who dominate through the abuse of the writ of injunction can be called super-Bolsheviks. However, despite these weapons used against the miners, they are standing as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar, and they will continue to fight for the principles of trades unionism until success crowns their efforts.

Into their fields of labor our forces have likewise continued to make progress and the history of the past year is replete with achievements made possible by the forces of organized labor. The labor movement, however, cannot remain passive or indifferent—they must either move forward or backward. However, the labor movement, militant in resisting efforts to lower its standards, is not standing still. It is building for the future by protecting the standards of the present. Company unionism, free insurance, welfare movements, etc., are but cheap substitutes for that justice which is denied unorganized labor. Experience has taught and is teaching America that there is only one means of securing justice for labor and that is through the legitimate trades union movement and the activities connected therewith.

### Unorganized Need Unions

Labor has great problems to meet and solve in its march of human progress. These problems can be solved only through organization, agitation, and education. Where the trades union movement is strong and powerful injunctions in labor disputes are almost unknown and government officials are not found misusing the power of government against labor.

The members of the American labor movement should, therefore, resolve to become more active than ever before in organizing the unorganized, in agitating, and in the education of their membership to the needs and requirements of the situation; as our forces become more powerful and familiar with the problems confronting us we will exercise greater and greater influence in their solution. Through our joint efforts intelligently directed and keeping in mind the great principles of the American labor movement we

# THE UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION

Affiliated With the American Federation  
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## GREETINGS THE NEW LEADER

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### GREETINGS FROM

# THE NEW YORK CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION

LOCAL 4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

The Progress of Civilization Is the Result of the Victories Gained by the Toiling Masses During the Course of These Nearly Twenty Centuries.

Let Us, The Workers, Pledge Ourselves on This LABOR DAY to Continue Our Struggles and Never Cease Until We Have Achieved Justice on the Economic Field.

PHILIP ORLOFSKY  
Manager

MARTIN SIGLE  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Labor Day Greetings!

FROM THE

# ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THE CLEANING AND DYE- ING INDUSTRY OF GREATER NEW YORK

Labor Day Greetings to the Workers of America

Let This Labor Day Be the Forerunner of a Year of  
Triumph and Victory for the Workers

## CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS' UNION

of Greater New York  
LOCAL 17,797, A. F. of L.

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LOCAL 813

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
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J. TAUBE  
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# LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM

## NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL NUMBER 9

### Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America



The New York District Council of the Painters' Union on Labor Day, 1926, Re-dedicates Itself to the Task of Eliminating from its Industry the Barriers Which Keep Our Workers from Enjoying the Just Benefits of Their Toil. We Extend to the Embattled Workers in Other Trades and in Other Countries the Hope that Succeeding Labor Days Will See Us All Further Advanced on the Road to Full Economical, Political and Social Justice.

**A. J. FISCHER, President**

**PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary**

#### DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL

O'CONNELL, D. D. BREHEN, GEO. F. HARTLEY, WILLIAM McCLELLAND, JOHN	Representing— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 51 John W. Smith, Pres. Geo. F. Brehen, Sec'y
O'BRIEN, JAMES TOOKER, W. F. CONLON, J. P.	Representing— Sign Writers' Local Union 230 W. F. Tooker, Pres. Wm. I. Sackheim, Sec'y
PEARLMAN, I. SILVERMAN, I. FREEMAN, L. SHAPIRO, D.	Representing— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 261 Max Ginsberg, Pres. J. Hennefeld, Sec'y
ELSTEIN, L. ROSEN, H.	Representing— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 442 H. Rosen, Pres. S. Weinreb, Sec'y
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MANNING, H.	Representing— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 472 C. Kavanagh, Pres. W. Breedveld, Sec'y
MEYERS, A. WOLHEIM, M.	Representing— Paper Hangers' Local Union 490 Irving Heideman, Pres. E. Jackson, Snyder, Sec'y
KOENIG, C. HAAS, A. LEFKOWITZ, I.	Representing (German Speaking)— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 499 Aug. Koenke, Pres. Chas. Koenig, Sec'y
MULDOON, W. E.	Representing— Art Glass Workers' Union Local 520

GILBERT, E. MASSO, JOHN	Representing— Bevelers' and Mirror Workers' Local 528 E. Gilbert, Pres. J. Masso, Sec'y
SCHNEIDER, JOHN	Representing— The Varnishers' Local Union 697 John Schneider, Sec'y
MURPHY, FRED	Representing— Gilders' Local Union 803 S. Rode, Pres. V. Marra, Sec'y
EVERETT, GEORGE	Representing— Scenic Artists' Local Union 829 W. S. Percival, Sec'y
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McNAMARA, EUGENE DUNN, MATHEW BEIER, HENRY ROACH, JOS.	Representing— Painters' and Decorators' Local Union 892 David Callanan, Pres. C. Barnes, Sec'y
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MILLER, FRANK GLASSENBERG, JACK	Representing— Glaziers' Local Union 1087 Abe Lemonick, Pres. Peter Koph, Sec'y



## LABOR DAY GREETINGS TO ORGANIZED LABOR

FROM

# THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS

Local Union No. 56, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Fin. Sec'y & Business Agt.D. J. GOMPERTZ  
Vice-PresidentP. MULCAHY  
Recording SecretaryH. GREVE, Sr.  
TreasurerO. ACKERMAN  
Corresponding SecretaryH. SCHNIEDER  
ConductorW. KNOTT  
Guard

See That You Have a Union Engineer in  
Your Plant



## AMALGAMATED OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT

BOSTON.—Six Amalgamated Clothing Workers union officials have been cited for contempt under a two-year-old injunction granted the Morris B. Anderson clothing firm. Joseph Salerno, Benjamin Skerston, joint board business agent; Max Benjamin, joint board head; Max Bloom, joint board manager; Felice di Napoli and Nicola Stalloni are those named in two complaints by the firm.

## LABOR SPORTS

### Tourist Club Hike

This week-end September 4, 5, and 6, we hike to the Kittatinny Mountains, Delaware River and Delaware Water Gap. The Kittatinny Mountains are in western New Jersey and are the highest in this state. From its towering peaks one can view the famous Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania, the Pocono Mountains, and the source of the Delaware River. The country around this section is wild and romantic, with few inhabitants, and famous for its beautiful scenery. Meeting place, Laekawanna R. R. Ferry, Barclay street and Hudson River. Time, 1:30 p. m. Saturday afternoon; fare, \$4 round trip; walking time about 12 hours; leader, Emil Pierre. Bring your pup tents along, as we will sleep in the open Saturday and Sunday night. Also a warm blanket, swimming suit, pocket flashlight, and food for two days. We return home Monday evening.

### Progressive Sport Club

The first team of the soccer division of the Progressive Sport Club will play Sunday, September 5, at 10 a. m. in Van Cortlandt Park against the Avenese team of the Spanish-American Club.

The captain of the soccer division of the Progressive Sport Club is Comrade Blusenstein. Assistant captain is Mr. Weingarten.

All those interested in the game should meet at the soccer field of the park.

The next meeting of the club will take place on Tuesday evening, September 7, at our clubroom, 204 East Broadway.

The Progressive Sport Club will accept as members only those who are friendly to the Socialist and Labor movement. Scabs need not apply. Members will be accepted at our next meeting, on September 5.

# If You Knew, Would You?

If you were served food that you know is going to harm you, would you eat it?

Of course not.

If you knew that the kind of food you eat is going to harm others, would you eat it?

Well, that depends who you are.

If you are selfish and thoughtless, you won't mind. If you are considerate and interested in the welfare of other people, you would avoid such food as if there were poison in it.

Now please remember this:

When You Eat Bread  
That Does Not Bear



THIS UNION  
LABEL

YOU HELP THE GREEDY BREAD TRUST AND YOU HARM THE BAKERY WORKERS AND THEIR DEPENDENT WIVES AND CHILDREN.

For many years the better elements of the public have stood with the Organized Bakers, and the Organized Bakers have stood with the public.

KEEP YOUR BODY IN GOOD HEALTH AND YOUR CONSCIENCE CLEAR BY INSISTING UPON THIS UNION LABEL ON YOUR BREAD IN THE GROCER'S OR IN THE RESTAURANT.

The business man who refuses to handle Union-made products does not deserve your support.

## Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union

### LOCAL 87

MORRIS GROSS  
Recording Sec'y  
JOSEPH ROSE  
Financial Sec'y  
MEYER POLLOCK  
Business Agent  
BARNETT HELLER  
Business Agent

### LOCAL 100

LASAR RAIMIST  
Financial Sec'y  
LOUIS KORMAN  
Recording Sec'y  
HARRY KATZ  
NATHAN FREEDMAN  
ABE GOLDSTEIN  
Business Agents

### LOCAL 163

JOSEPH HOFFMAN  
Fin. Sec'y-Treas.  
HARRY BRANDES  
Recording Sec'y  
MAX DUBRONOFSKY  
Business Agent

### LOCAL 169

ABRAHAM BOLASNY  
Recording Sec'y  
PHILIP KLEINBERG  
Financial Sec'y  
HARRY STAUB  
ABRAHAM ZEIFMAN  
Business Agents

### LOCAL 305

M. YANOFSKY  
Secretary-Treas.  
M. SHENK  
Recording Sec'y  
SAM GOLDBERG  
SAM SIEGLE  
Business Agents

## Labor Day Greetings to Organized Labor

FROM

# THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS

OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 29, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Spirit That Animates the Workers on LABOR DAY Will Strengthen the Ranks of the Working Class. It is the Day on Which Organized Labor Will Close Its Ranks and Stand Ready to Meet the Further Attacks of Organized Capital.



### OFFICERS

PAUL KAMINER JOSEPH SHAFFER J. WILLNER, JOE THOMPSON, M. ROTH  
President Secretary Business Agents

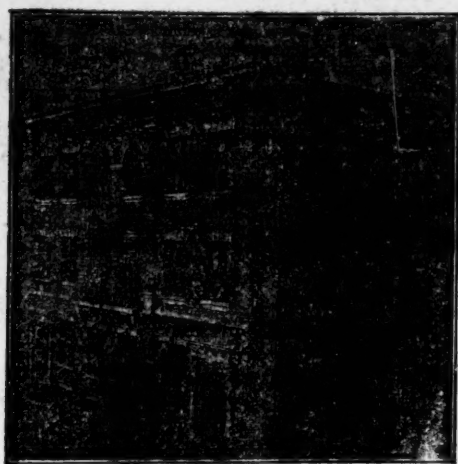
### DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

F. GARRETT F. DIXON J. NOLAN	Representing: Painters' Local 25 CHAS. BRYMER, President	WM. EDELMANN, Secretary
I. VIELAND S. MORRELL M. JANAWAY	Representing: Paperhangers' Local Union No. 280 S. LUSSCASHIN, President	S. MORRELL, Secretary
L. ZEMBROD M. MARTENS J. HOLLAND	Representing: Painters' and Decorators' Local Union No. 543 M. MARTENS, President	R. E. PENN, Secretary
J. COLLINS J. SCHREIBER J. WAGNER	Representing: Ship Yard Painters' Union Local No. 679 R. BROWNING, President	J. SCHREIBER, Secretary
M. MELTZER S. SISSELMAN P. KAMINER	Representing: Painters' and Decorators' Local Union No. 917 ABRASHA AZLANT, President	M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary
J. KESSLER J. SOLLOFF H. HOROWITZ	Representing: Painters' and Decorators' Local Union No. 1251 N. SLOBINSKY, President	WM. DANISH, Secretary

# All Workers Should Insist on the Union Label



# A FEW OF GREATER NEW YORK'S LABOR INSTITUTES



**BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM**

949 Willoughby Avenue

Center of Labor Activities

Contains large and small meeting halls, restaurant, banquet facilities

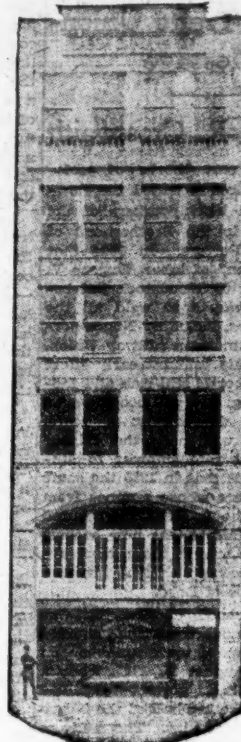


**NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE**

Home of Organized Labor

243-247 East 84th Street, N. Y.

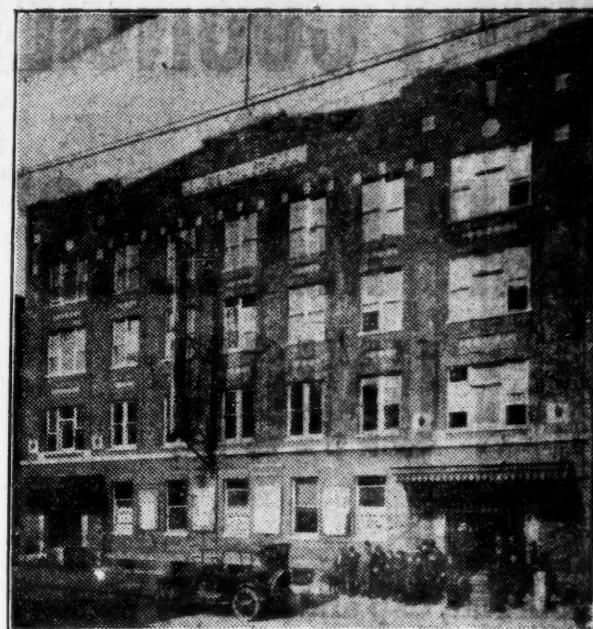
Contains large and small rooms for meetings, up-to-date dining room, facilities for banquets.



**ITALIAN LABOR CENTER**

231 East 14th Street, N. Y.

Home of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union  
Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.  
And Other Labor Bodies

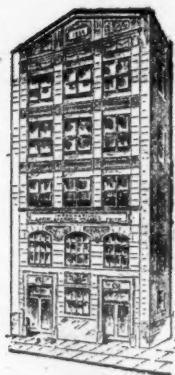


**BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM**

219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn

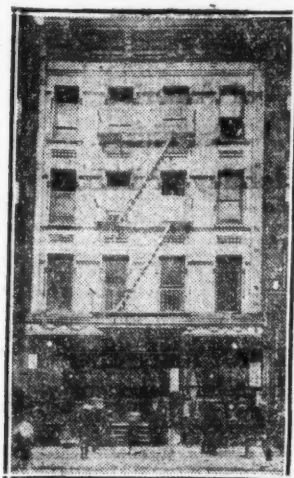
Center of Labor and Socialist Activity

Large and small meeting rooms. Facilities for balls and banquets



**THE HOME OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL LADIES'  
GARMENT WORKERS'  
UNION**

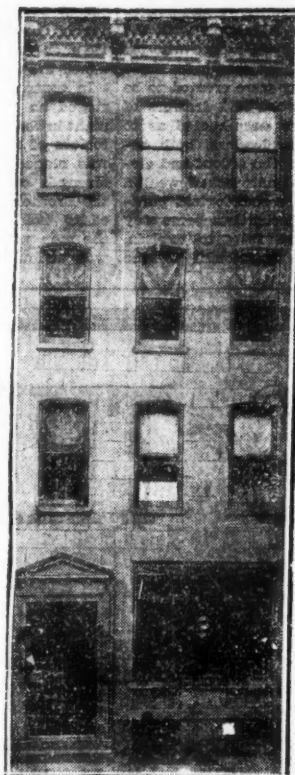
3 West 16th Street, New York



**HARLEM SOCIALIST  
EDUCATIONAL  
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Large hall, seating 600; meeting rooms, facilities for balls and banquets. Center of labor and radical activities. N. Zuckoff, Manager.



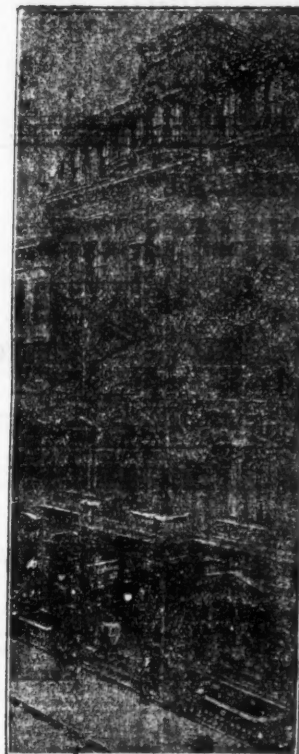
**WORKMEN'S FURNITURE  
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FOUNDED 1872

Main Office, 227 East 84th St.  
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Membership 84,000  
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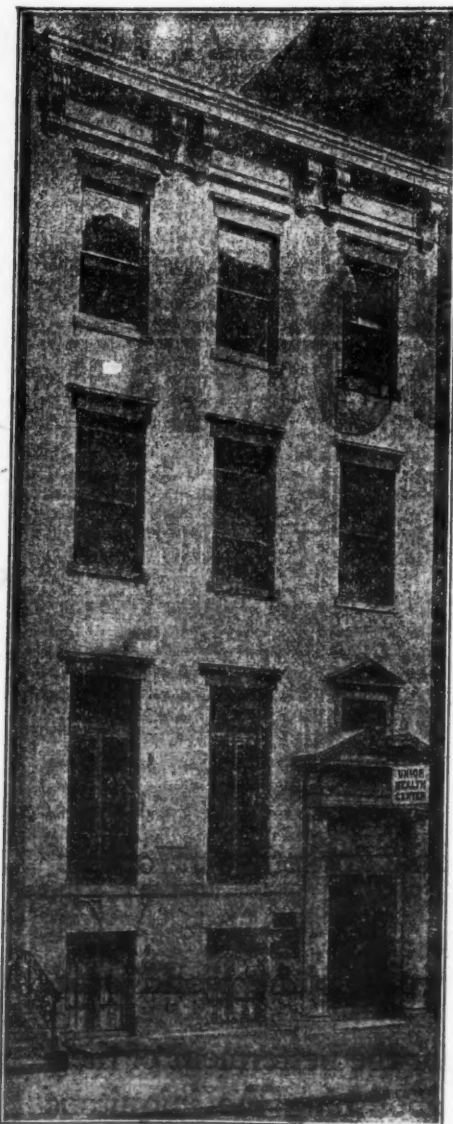
**THE HEADGEAR WORKERS  
LYCEUM**

(Beethoven Hall)

210 East 5th Street, N. Y.

Home of the New York Cap and Millinery Workers as well as of many large labor bodies.

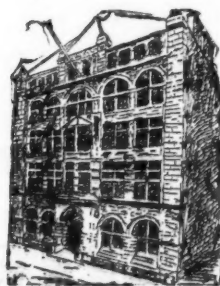
Large hall, seating 1,800; small meeting rooms, ball and banquet facilities.



**UNION HEALTH CENTER**

131 East 17th Street

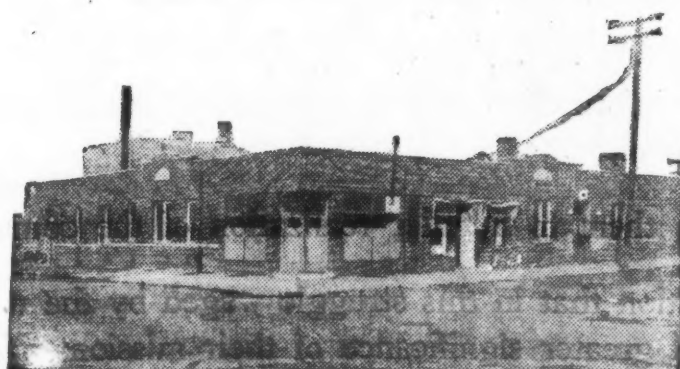
A co-operative industrial self-supporting HEALTH department of the Garment Workers of New York, rendering Health, Medical, and Dental service for members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.



**THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE**

7 East 15th Street, New York

Home of the RAND SCHOOL, THE NEW LEADER, THE SOCIALIST PARTY and a number of Trade Unions. Large auditorium, seating 500; smaller meeting rooms, and offices



**THE CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY**

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Large Assembly Hall, seating 800; restaurant, meeting rooms, etc.



# THE NEW YORK JOINT COUNCIL OF THE CAP MAKERS' UNION

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers'  
International Union

Greets the Workers of America on Behalf  
of Its Members on This Day of  
Labor's Solidarity

S. HERSHKOWITZ, Secretary-Organizer

WHEN YOU BUY  
CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always  
Look for  
This Label



## Voice of Negro Labor

The Brotherhood of  
Sleeping Car Porters  
Brings Trade Union-  
ism's Message

By Frank R. Crosswaith

THE great chorus of proletarian voices is added the now-awakened black workers of the United States in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In 1894 that "Grand Old Man" of labor, Eugene V. Debs, was sent to Woodstock jail because of his efforts to weld all the railroad workers, including Negro porters, into the American railway union. The story of this brilliant early effort of American labor is still rich and fascinating reading, and will become even more so with the passing of years. One fact that will make the episode always of first rate interest to students of labor is that in 1925 the same group of workers whose absence from the ranks of the A. R. U. contributed largely to its failure, has now become organized, and among those most active in this accomplishment are two Negro comrades of Debs.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was launched upon the chartered but troubled sea of trade unionism on the night of August 25, 1925, when a handful of Pullman porters assembled in the lower meeting hall of the Negro Elks of New York City. The message of trade unionism and the class struggle was explained to them by A. Philip Randolph, brilliant editor of the "Messenger" Magazine; George S. Schuyler, Roy Lancaster, the writer, and others.

It was plain to those who knew the history of labor in the United States as well as the relationship of the Negro to the white population of the country, that there was being born a movement which would test to the fullest degree the capacity of the American Negro to grasp the significance of trade unionism, and which would establish the fact that the Negro masses had at last entered upon the industrial battlefield to endure experiences that other workers have encountered. It was also plain that in addition to the experiences common to all workers attempting to increase their wages, thereby reducing profits, through organization, these workers had to grapple with the peculiar psychology of a race who for 250 years were held in servitude, made to believe that they were created to be only "hewers of wood and drawers of water," a belief so deep-rooted as to make many Negro leaders, both religious and secular, the ardent and eloquent defenders of entrenched wealth.

Here, indeed, is a sociological paradox which social scientists some day may be able more fully to explain. Here, too, is a testimonial to the

astuteness and cleverness of those who rule America; a race occupying the lowest rung of the social, political and economic ladder staunchly defending those who have decreed to them that position, and who, because of their control of the press, the school, and the pulpit, are mainly responsible for the social ills suffered by that race; a race of workers hostile to the claims of labor, indifferent to the wrongs suffered by labor, and ever ready to be used on the side of entrenched power and against all those who challenged the power of the master class.

In brooding over this working class tragedy, the writer is not unmindful of the indifference, the open and concealed hostility and apathy of a large—alas! too large—section of white labor. That the birth of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters marked the beginning of the end of such a serious situation is admitted by friend and foe alike.

Facing unparalleled obstacles, lacking in the main actual experiences in trade union technique and tactics, these Negro workers have conducted a campaign of education, agitation and organization that has added new lustre to labor's cause and new laurels to their race.

In one year of activity they have chalked up a new record. Theirs is the record of being the first large group of workers to defeat a Company Union in battle. This fact was vividly brought out when on the afternoon of August 26, the annual "Field Day" of the Company Union took place. On their way to the "field" a parade was staged through the streets of Negro Harlem and passed the Headquarters of the Brotherhood. At the head of the parade rode the local white Pullman officials; behind them was a band of music followed by porters who by actual count numbered six and only one of whom can be truly classified as a porter. Prior to the organization of the Brotherhood, the Field Day of the porters was an eagerly awaited and well patronized social event in the life of the porter in particular and the race in general. Huge throngs usually attended this affair. It was with this past experience that the parade was recommended. For, argued those who are supposed "to know," when we can march through the streets of Harlem with several thousand porters and their families, it will prove to all and sundry that the porters are with us and against the agitators. The usual inducements of free (?) ice cream, cake, punch, dancing, etc., were offered, but the men for once very graciously declined the company's Grecian gift.

In contrast to this, the Brotherhood staged an anniversary rally that very night in the spacious and inviting auditorium of St. Luke's Hall. The rally was staged as a test of the relative strength of the Company Union and the Brotherhood. The hall was crowded to overflowing, the enthusiasm of the men was at the highest point. It was undoubtedly the largest group of

Negro workers ever gathered under one roof to listen to an economic program. On this Labor Day the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters salute the workers of every race in every land. It brings the message of class solidarity the the workers of the United States in every shop, in every mill, in every mine, on every railroad. It says to them that henceforth in the struggle of labor everywhere to rid the world of exploitation, war, chauvinism, prejudice, and poverty, they, the organized representatives of the soul-racked, victims of a soulless social system, are determined that no longer must labor be divided on the basis of color, race, religion, or nationality, thereby playing into the hands of the master class, but that Labor must stand solidly united in recognition of its common interest and common destiny.

THE ITALIAN  
DRESSMAKERS'  
UNION

Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Greets the  
Trade Unionists  
of America  
On This  
Holiday of Labor

LUIGI ANTONINI  
Secretary-Manager

Negro Workers Will  
Celebrate Labor Sunday  
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters of New York have arranged for a celebration of Labor Day on Sunday, September 5, at 4 p. m., in St. James Church, 157th street between Lenox and Fifth avenues. The general theme of the meeting will be "Labor Sunday," and a discussion of the labor problem with special relation to Negro workers.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer. It is expected that the church will be packed with Negro workers and others to hear the speakers.

RAINCOAT WORKERS STRIKE  
BOSTON.—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, five day week instead of the 44-hour, six day one. The local waterproof garment workers union is affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers union.

Labor Day Greetings to the  
Organized Workers of America

FROM THE

WAITERS AND  
WAITRESSES'

Union Local 1, New York

LOUIS RIFKIN WILLIAM LEHMAN  
President Secretary-Treasurer

BE CONSISTENT

Patronize Only Union Restaurants  
That Display This Union Emblem:



Please see to it that when your organization runs a banquet it engages halls that employ Union Waiters.

We will gladly offer our services in securing the best arrangements and terms for you. Just call at our Office, 162 East 23rd Street.

# GREETINGS TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

FROM

THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

# INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS UNION

AFFILIATED WITH

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Through the New Leader, Labor's medium for information and enlightenment, the members of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union send their greetings to organized labor everywhere.

May this holiday of America's toilers bring them to a fuller realization of the common cause of the workers the world over.

It is the fond hope and wish of our organization that in this struggle waged by the workers of America for the betterment of their economic life, they may never forget the deeper and greater significance of their mission; namely, the task of abolishing the iniquitous system in which we exist and the upbuilding of the co-operative commonwealth in which the workers will live.

CHARLES KLEINMAN  
Chairman

CHARLES GOLDMAN  
Secretary-Treasurer

ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF  
Manager



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THE LARGEST RADICAL WORKINGMEN'S FRATERNAL ORDER IN EXISTENCE

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INSURANCE FROM \$100.00 TO \$1,000.00

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$400, or nine months in our Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ORGANIZED 1885

MAIN OFFICE: 9 SEVENTH STREET, N. Y. C.  
Number of Members December 31, 1925

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346 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York  
TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1925..... \$2,530,781.96

Benefits Paid

Death Benefit..... \$3,481,370.89

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**WORKING MEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!**

**in case of sickness, accident or death!**

Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$360 to \$900 for 20 Weeks.  
For Further Information Write to the Main Office or to the Branch  
Financial Secretary of Your District

## Labor's Final Goal

By William H. Henry  
National Secretary Socialist Party

**T**HE first Monday in September is the one day set aside as a national holiday, and dedicated to labor in the United States. Labor Day was set aside by the rulers and they usually help to celebrate that day, providing they are given the opportunity of playing politics for their class.

The workers, or the majority of them, seem to think they are celebrating their economic independence, but as a matter of fact they are a long way from economic freedom. The great powers of producing and distributing the necessities of life have developed so far that the workers are able to produce far more than are the workers of any other nation, but they receive a smaller percentage of their product than do the workers of other nations.

In the factories the workers can produce, with the aid of machinery, ten, fifty and a hundred times more wealth than could the workers a hundred years ago and many times more than could their fathers in their young days. This is not only true in the factory, shop, mine, mill, etc., but is also true on the land. The machinery used today in the country is so highly developed that the workers or farmer, as he is called, can produce in the same proportion as the industrial worker.

America never passed through the different stages of society as did the other nations across the pond. Feudalism never prevailed in this nation. First the backwoodsmen, the small farm, then the small industry and other developments came in rapid succession until the nation was fairly well covered with the toilers, developing the nation at a rapid rate until we find this the highest developed country on earth.

Opportunity for the individual who had a fair education and good, red blood was awaiting them. Even twenty years ago and less there were some opportunities for the average man to pick up land or go into a small business, and in many cases they were able to save a good sum for their later days. But that race has been run, and today everything worth while is run on a gigantic plan where thousands of men, yes, hundreds of thousands are directly or indirectly working for one big combination and at a small salary or wage, as the case may be.

The workers of this nation have not gone through the struggle, as have their brothers in the old nations of the world and they cannot see the class character of society. They still think there are many opportunities left for them to become rich and independent. They are still thinking they are free-men when, as a matter of fact, they are doomed to stay wage slaves until they become class conscious and organize as

### Industrial Democracy Sounded as Ideal of All Thinking Workers

wage earners and land workers into economic and political organizations for their own salvation; bring about a change in the system of society from private ownership of the means of wealth production to public ownership and democratic management, and manage their affairs through a government of their own whereby all will be workers and enjoy their own product.

The workers, however, are learning as the machinery of production gets more completely out of their hands and the owners become more arrogant in their attitude toward the worker, looking upon him as a mere cog in the machinery. A big minority have learned what it means through their efforts to better their conditions, and have begun to strengthen their power to overcome their masters by making their organizations more industrial; by establishing co-operatives; by establishing their own banks and last, but not least, their educational institutions within their own groups. In such industries as mining, the workers have become abject slaves. In many cases there is scarcely enough employment to keep the wolf from the door, but they will yet learn and move in greater number toward the sunrise of industrial democracy. In fact, they are moving now.

These miners have not learned of the gigantic strides toward the use of water power, electricity and other forms of easily produced energy that is swiftly taking the place of the coal that once was the source of generating power. These men must now hunt a place to earn their livelihood in other industries. Already mines are overcrowded. Super-power has not only come to stay, but it is fast becoming the one thing that will do away with the necessity of coal.

The Socialist movement of the world is moving rapidly toward industrial democracy, and in this nation the workers are gradually learning. The Socialist Party, that was crushed to earth during the gigantic World War, is coming back, and in due time it will sweep toward its destined goal just as surely as the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.

In this nation the Socialist Party stands on the same program as do the Socialists of other nations. There is no necessity for Socialists to look for a new party for the workers, for whatever name we may call a new party of the producers and farmers, its program must be Socialism, if it expects to bring emancipation. Gradually the Socialist Party of America is gaining its old footing. At headquarters we receive letters daily from Socialists who have been silent in the years since

the war. They are coming back into the battle lines with renewed hope, and with them come new recruits, who are taking up the work. Not only is this true among the industrial workers and farmers, but there is hardly a day but there is a call for literature from the universities, colleges and from other groups who never have taken an interest in the Socialist cause.

Socialists find a different situation since the development of moving pictures, the radio, automobile and other diversions. They are coming to learn that leaflets, books and, above all, the press, are their best weapons. The Socialist press is growing, and will be one of the principal means of reaching the masses with our message in the future. The American Appeal, established a few short months ago, has already become a power for the Socialist cause. In every State its columns are read weekly. We are pushing the propaganda and helping workers to become dues-paying members of the Socialist Party.

Every Socialist should be a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party, and be an active one. There is no place for a pessimist in the Socialist ranks, and before many moons the cause will become so alive, that optimism will be the prevailing state of mind. Our press must be supported in every way possible, for it is this weapon that biases the way. It will awaken, it will educate, it will enthrall, it will help to build the Socialist Party ranks. Hand in hand the party and press will erect a monument for itself in a powerfully organized movement. Onward! is the only command that a self-respecting Socialist can recognize and be true to his class.

### Philadelphia Fur Workers Fight for Forty-Hour Week

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia fur workers are following the New York workers' lead by refusing to work Saturdays. The New York agreement has been accepted by the Philadelphia market, including the 40-hour week provision. The workers will seek back pay for Saturdays worked since June 19, when the New York agreement was signed. The International Fur Workers and New York Joint Board Furriers are supporting the Philadelphia workers' stand and will help if a strike has to be called to enforce the pact.

It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief, if I may so express it, that mental lying has produced in society. When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the chastity of his mind as to subscribe his professional belief to things he does not believe, he has prepared himself for the commission of every other crime.—Thomas Paine.

## LABOR DAY GREETINGS

Let the workers of America rededicate themselves to Labor's inspiring ideal, International Brotherhood and Peace in a world where the toilers will receive the full fruit of their labor.

## MILLINERY WORKERS UNION

Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union

HYMAN LEDERFARB, Chairman, Exec. Board  
NATHAN SPECTOR, Manager

ALEX ROSE, Secretary-Treasurer

I. H. GOLDBERG

MAX GOODMAN

A. MENDELWITZ

Organizers

Authority intoxicates.

And makes mere sets of magistrates;

The fumes of it invade the brain,

And make men giddy, proud, and vain;

By this, the fool commands the wise,

The noble with the base complies;

The sot assumes the rule of wit,

And cowards make the brave submit.

—Samuel Butler.

# LABOR DAY

# 1926

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE WORKING CLASS:

## THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Sends its LABOR DAY GREETINGS. We extend the hand of solidarity to all workers. May the dawn of another Labor Day find the labor movement counting new victories for the cause of working class emancipation.

ABRAHAM BECKERMAN  
Manager

ABRAHAM MILLER  
Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR DAY

1926

## The Amalgamated Bank of New York

Greets the Workers of America on  
Their National Labor Holiday



### THE AMALGAMATED BANK

11-15 Union Square  
Corner 15th Street  
NEW YORK

## LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM THE

## Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union Local 10

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union

Labor's holiday is a tribute to labor's heroic struggle for justice. Holidays are a symbol of civilization, and this day which labor has wrested from the employing class is a sign that the trade unions are beginning to civilize industry. On this anniversary of labor's victories, our union greets THE NEW LEADER as a fighting weapon in its own struggles and in the battles of the whole labor movement.

PHILIP ANSEL, President

HARRY SHAPIRO  
Vice-President

MAURICE W. JACOBS  
Chairman of Executive Board

DAVID DUBINSKY  
Manager

SAM B. SHENKER  
Assistant Manager

## Kohn Urges U. S. Labor Aid Workingmen Abroad Win Economic Security

By William Kohn  
President, Upholsterers' International Union

LABOR Day is one of celebration and should also be one of dedication. We celebrate the progress that we have made on the path toward enlightenment and economic freedom, the fruit of centuries of struggle for the recognition of the rightful estate of Labor, but we have not reached the end of the road, and, therefore, there is much to be achieved before we can stop even to rest.

Organized labor in the United States has established standards of shop conditions and wages that today are the envy of the world. Our high wages in particular have set our foreign neighbors to wondering and yet if we consider the productivity, the efficiency of the American workingman, the mystery clears itself. More than that, it becomes apparent that the wages are not at all unduly high when compared to the amount of wealth produced and that we can look forward to further increases with confidence.

However, we should remember that we have not been able to wrest the wages or the conditions from our employers by the simple expedient of pointing out these things to them, but we have had to fight for every inch of ground gained by uniting with one another and forming our great unions. In the unions lies the strength of the workers everywhere and the worker who does not appreciate this cannot thoroughly realize the true significance of Labor Day.

### Foreign Outlook Poor

In taking stock as we should on these occasions, we must not confine ourselves to expressions of satisfaction because for the time being our load may be lighter than that of our brother, for unless he, too, has made commensurate progress, our own achievements are not safe, and a look about the world is anything but encouraging. Europe is dotted with dictatorships under which the workers suffer from the iron heels of oppression. At every opportunity our enemies are ready to heave blows at us in a mad attempt to destroy our movement. It requires constant vigilance on our part, constant devotion to our

cause, to safeguard our unions and to add to our achievements.

On Labor Day let us resolve to continue our fight for justice and humanity and for the final liberation of our people from the dread of economic insecurity. We in the United States have a great task before us. The vast majority of workers are still outside the fold of the organized labor movement, the ready victims of the exploiter, and it is our duty to spread the message of trade unionism so that those who have as yet failed to learn the lesson of solidarity may soon awaken from their slumbers in a fool's paradise. If we comparative a handful have been able to accomplish so much for the members of the unions through united effort, what could we not attain if we were able to count in our ranks every man or woman in the industries of the United States?

### Organization Goes On

The organization of which I have the honor of being the International president, the Upholsterers' International Union, is doing all it can to bring about the complete unionization of the crafts that come under its jurisdiction. Like all other trades, we have had our bad times as well as the good, but irrespective of what the situation may happen to be for the moment we never let down on organization work. Constant activity toward the better organization of our field has been our policy, and it is a policy we find successful. It is a policy that all may pursue with equal success.

So, in closing this Labor Day statement, I wish to express the hope that those who have until now served the cause of the workers with devotion will continue their efforts, that new recruits may be added and that all of us united may add further glories to the cause of labor. We are the vanguard of an army that battles for a brighter day when all mankind will live at peace with one another, when no selfish group will drive the millions with the cruel lash of exploitation and all will enjoy to the fullest extent the fruits of their toil.

## BLACKLIST BEING TABULATED

(Continued from page 1)

ployer to reject an applicant who seemed acceptable but who would have proved himself to be a man of the "wrong kind."

Labor spies looking for work these days are most likely to get a chance at a job with the following employers' "service corporations": International Auxiliary Co. (the parent company chartered in Ohio as the Corporations Auxiliary Co.), the Sherman Corporation, engineers, and the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., Inc., which advertises in Industrial Management magazine under the heading "Human Engineering." In the first two articles of this series we have indicated the wide ramifications of the first two spy services.

The Railway Audit & Inspection Co. has a main office in the Franklin Trust Bldg. in Philadelphia, and has branches in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis. It claims to be engaged "in the conduct of a detective business and secret service agency as well as in industrial education, conciliation, harmonization and industrial efficiency." It has handled big spy jobs for the United States Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad and some of the full fashioned hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia.

Another place where the professional labor union wrecker may land a job is with the Industrial Council of Wool Manufacturers, of Passaic, N. J. Every list of spy opportunities includes the name of this local consolidated employment blacklist and spy bureau. Wool Council spies have also worked for Pinkerton, the Schindler agency, the Thiel Detective Service Co. and the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey. This street car and bus concern operates one of the most extensive private spy corps in the East, its men being chiefly employed on the street car and other power and electric projects run by the company. Every labor union dealing with the Public Service Corp. has the firm's under-cover agents in it, and some of the spies are reported to hold office in local unions.

Other labor spy agencies around New York include: Aetna Detective Agency, 118 Nassau street; Dougherty's Detective Bureau, 1 Park place; Eagle Detective Agency, 1452 Broadway; Farrell's Detective Agency, 220 Broadway; Julius Krone, 302 Broadway; Mooney-Boland-Sutherland Corp., 509 West 140th street; Val O'Farrell's Agency, 500 Fifth avenue; Louis Snowden Investigation Bureau, 105 West Fifth street; Foster's Industrial and Detective Bureau, 236 Fifth avenue, and F. J. O'Brien Agency in Newark, which has many under-cover men in Paterson silk mills.

## Strikers Will Lead Boston Labor Day Parade

Boston.—Striking milk wagon drivers and striking electric linemen will lead Boston's Labor Day parade of trades unionists. Other unions will draw for positions in the line. Boston bill posters are warning all political candidates that none but union-printed posters will be hung.

## HYMAN ACCUSES CLOAK ASS'N

(Continued from page 1)

Council, which fought against the union and attempted through every means to lower workers' standards. Because through the system of jobbing and sub-contracting, they are able to bring these evil conditions about, the system was developed.

"The same procedure is still employed. We see no difference between the jobbers and the Industrial Council when the union demands that jobbers

be responsible for the conditions of the workers. They work hand-in-hand and are fighting to defeat the union and thereby render the workers defenseless in the future, as they were in the past.

"In reply to Finder's challenge that union leaders are expressing their own opinion and not the opinion of our members in refusing to accept arbitration, we inform him that our members have discussed this question both at a shop chairmen's meeting and at meetings in halls. They have unanimously rejected the suggestion to refer our dispute to arbitration. Although we have not been at all times and under all circumstances opposed in principle to arbitration, in this case, however, after a commission has studied the various needs of the in-

dustry for which we are striking and has been unable to reach a satisfactory solution, what sense is there in accepting new arbitrators who shall again consider our demands. Our problems are so varied and the evils from which cloakmakers suffer characteristic of the industry, it is difficult and almost impossible for an arbitrator to analyze and realize these different problems.

"After our workers have been on strike two months and are fighting for just demands in order to enable them to earn a livelihood we would betray our workers if we sent them to work and referred their future to an arbitrator, no matter who he may be.

"The strike must and can be settled between leaders of the unions and employers.

## Labor Day Greetings

FROM

## THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS



Negro Labor, through the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, adds its lusty voice to that of the embattled and militant workers of the world striving toward a new social order where poverty, ignorance, war and prejudice will have no place.

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## The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

National Headquarters  
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NEW YORK CITY

Organized August 25, 1925

## LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM

## The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE HEADGEAR WORKER, J. M. Budish, Editor



# A Program For American Labor

By Morris Sigman

President, International Ladies Garment Makers' Union

**L**ABOR DAY, 1926, approaches with Labor the world over still under the dire necessity of fighting to resist the attempts made by the employing class to deprive Labor of the gains it has made in the last decade. Along with this defensive fight, Labor is carrying on its great struggle for continual improvement for the great masses of workers the world over. While we in this country have no open conflict comparable with the brave struggle now being carried on by the miners of Great Britain, Labor is faced by many serious problems.

There is, first and foremost, the great work of organizing the unorganized. In our industry, as in others, this work has two aspects. There is a large group of unorganized workers who are in the same market or in the same community with well-organized trade unionists. In order to combat the possibility of union organization, the employing groups in such markets or communities are continually making concessions to the unorganized workers. While, therefore, these workers benefit from the efforts of unionized labor, the half-way measures offered by the employers impede the progress of organization. An entirely different condition prevails in such communities where unionism does not exist in a given trade or industry.

## The Wage of Open Shop

Here unspeakably low wages, long hours night work, barbaric living and working conditions prevail. When such a group of workers rises up in protest, as in the Passaic strike, they are met with brutality and force and stubborn opposition. The condition of working men and women in such communities is a reproach to civilization and to this, the wealthiest nation of the world.

More and more, in the ranks of these unorganized workers, women are playing a larger and larger role. American labor is faced with the problem of organizing the large masses of women who entered industry during the war-time period. In our own industry, which in certain branches is thoroughly organized, a new element of young American girls has entered those branches which are not so thoroughly unionized. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as well as other unions must evolve new methods for organizing these young women, differing necessarily from the methods which brought the large masses of our immigrant workers into the ranks of the Union, if the standards and conditions won by these old-time members in bitter struggles, valiantly fought, are to be maintained.

## The Cloak Industry

Labor Day, 1926, finds the workers in our industry, like those in many others, face to face with a bitter paradox. In

the past eighteen months which were marked for the country as a whole by unprecedented economic prosperity, our people have been suffering from unemployment and its accompanying evil of miserably low annual earnings. Our Union has won a 44-hour, and in some cases a 40-hour week; union recognition and collective bargaining are unquestioned principles in the industry; a system of unemployment insurance, to which the employers are two-third contributors, which has paid out over two million dollars in the last year and a half, has been instituted, the introduction of the sanitary label has led to a check on the growth of the sweatshop system and an enforcement of union conditions—these and many other

important reforms and gains have been won. But the main problems of the industry—unemployment, low yearly earnings, insecurity—are still before us, and today 40,000 cloakmakers are on strike since July 1 to bring about conditions which will remedy these evils.

The demands of the Union form a program which will inevitably redound to the welfare not only of the workers and the industry, but of the public as a whole. These demands are: A limitation of sub-manufacturers in order to bring about order into a chaotic system of production which has meant, in the past, inefficiency, waste and disaster; a forty-hour week, which is necessary not only from a humanitarian point of view, but in order to lengthen

the abnormally short seasons; a guaranteed period of 36 weeks of employment which together with the increased wage scale, should bring the earnings of the men and women who are the producers in this industry to a point more nearly commensurable with their needs and their skill.

The cloakmakers will win their strike. But they and other branches of organized labor must be ever on the alert against these two great dangers—the menace of unorganized, underpaid labor kept in misery by autocratic employers who will use any means to fight unionization—and the continual onslaughts of employers, even in industries where organization prevails, to prevent labor from carrying on its

efforts to bring about improved conditions.

To Labor in America, all these difficulties will act as a spur and a challenge for the workers to unite their forces and continue in their brave and uninterrupted struggle for a better social order in which poverty, misery and oppression shall no longer be the lot of working men and women.

## Some Contrasts In Textile

(Continued from page 4)

ported by the local police, whose many acts of unprovoked violence are too well authenticated for reasonable doubt. The owners have resorted to every deceit, frame-up and device. They have prostituted the courts to their purposes, and still jail sentences and excessive bail bonds have been the rule through the strike. More than 465 strikers have been arrested to date in the police campaign to harass the striking workers and break their strike. But, miracle though it may appear, they have not been able to break this strike, and it looks to me as though they will never accomplish this purpose. They will have to recognize the workers' union.

## The Workers in Action

I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers in whom I am especially interested. I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in this struggle for unionism will certainly have its effect on the unorganized workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to dig down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic young strikers—fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould—all of them sternly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse.

stressed, co-operation intensified and the organizing campaign, as decided upon by the American Federation of Labor, enthusiastically embraced by all organized labor.

ERNEST BOHM,  
Secretary Bookkeepers, Stenographers  
and Accountants' Union No. 12345,  
A. F. of L.

## The Cloak Strikers' President Points Out the Tasks Ahead

## A Glance Into History

By Ernest Bohm

Secretary, Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union

## Bookkeepers' Secretary Tells of Early Days of the Union Movement

they were invited to a meeting.

After a while the agitation took root in certain industries, and unions in the trade resulted.

Many of them succumbed, owing to overenthusiasm of the members, who believed that the union need but send a representative to the employer and succeed in gaining its demands.

The lack of understanding and the need for a defense fund became apparent to the officials of the two main bodies, and the Knights of Labor organized an educational system.

Every member and those newly organized were invited to a weekly open meeting held on Friday evenings. The meeting would begin with a lecture upon the need of organization, followed by a general discussion. Thus the foundation was laid for some of the most powerful present-day trades unions.

The Central Labor Union organized sections of the different industries to carry on propaganda.

Thus the clothing section met on Monday evening, the miscellaneous section on Tuesdays, food section on Wednesdays, furniture section on Thursdays and the building section on Fridays.

Each section reported its activities to the central body on Sunday, which resulted in general co-operation and the gradual upbuilding of the various unions.

The Central Labor Union was an independent body working out its salvation.

It acted politically by organizing the United Labor Party and nominating Henry George for Mayor of New York in 1836.

Thus the movement has grown in this environment and is numerically far stronger and more powerful than it was in the long ago.

The labor movement needs education. The meetings in the main discuss wage and working conditions. Little if any time is given to a discussion of economics, the continual evolution of world happenings, all affecting, directly or indirectly, the future welfare of organized labor.

It is a remarkable condition, when one realizes that the brain workers are the least approachable to unionism, although they must, by force of the position they occupy, have undergone a good education either in a high school or a college.

There are over three million office workers in the United States.

They boast of some twenty-five federal unions, organized in various cities, under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, aggregating a membership of perhaps 7,000, the one in New York City being the largest, followed by that of Chicago, Ill.

There is a field to be cultivated, workers to be brought into unions and educated along the lines of trades unionism, a tremendous power, added to the general movement, which could accomplish immense benefits for itself and be helpful in many ways to advance the interest of all.

The future should look bright for organized labor, if education is

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## THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926

### LABOR DAY

WHY Labor Day? There is no Capital Day, no Finance Day, no Commerce Day. The very fact that one day in the year is set aside to celebrate as Labor Day indicates that modern society is not the happy family united in a cohesion of interests that some would have us believe. Capital, Finance and Commerce require no special day to celebrate. Every day belongs to the masters of capital, finance and commerce.

Labor must, therefore, have one day assigned to it. Where the workers gather on this day is found another nation. From shop, mill, mine, field and factory come millions on whose backs are carried what we call "civilization." These millions possess enormous power, yet are weak as babes. Gathered together one day and thinking more or less in unison, tomorrow they are dispersed and in November they are ranged against each other at the polls helpless, divided and ineffective.

What magic is there in this cry of "unionism" if there is no unity where legislation has its origin? At the ballot box government may be taken by these millions, yet after meeting in the polling booth laws, courts, and public officials do not belong to these millions. Capital, Finance and Commerce, although representing a minority, are supreme in the nation. The complaints of these millions after election confirm this. Why the protests against Congress, the Legislature, the Judge and the Executive if the power of the millions has not passed into the hands of the minority?

It is well to organize the workers in industry. It is also essential to organize the voting power of the millions and cast it in unity so that public powers may be used by those who labor. Division in November cannot do it. Unity can. Why not the extension of unionism to the ballot box? What stands in the way?

Officials? Yes, some. But more important is the mass who live under the spell of habits, traditions and indifference. Once the masses awaken, once they move, nothing can stand in their way. To awaken them is the first essential of unity at the ballot box and the conquest of public power. To the extent that Labor Day is devoted to this purpose is its celebration worth while.

### A GAS ATTACK

THE hijackers who obtained possession of German chemical properties seized by the Government during the war have been the envy of every second-story artist. By what magic they got their hooks on this valuable property is a matter that is still buried in the archives of certain Government departments. Whether the truth will ever be known is a matter of conjecture.

But here is James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society, turning up at the Williamstown Institute of Politics and attacking the proposal to outlaw the use of poison gas in war. "Having annexed the German methods of manufacturing poison gas, the chemical crowd is now in business to supply us with all that is needed. What is to become of the expected profits of the hijackers if the use of poison gas is outlawed in war?"

Of course, Norris became indignant. He went on to say that we "should not try to influence bodies concerning highly technical questions of warfare about which the public knows nothing." Not at all. We should kindly let the hijackers cash in on their loot by humbly agreeing to be kicked into war and then permit the noble hijackers to blind us and eat the tissue of our lungs with their poison gas. This is a "technical question," all right, but so is the matter of adjusting the nose by a hangman, and we are not anxious for him to demonstrate his technical skill by experimenting with our necks.

These pompous upstarts would be hooted into oblivion in any civilized nation that knew its business.

### WAR FOR EVERYBODY

WE OFFER a suggestion regarding war which seems to us must meet the approval of the militarist and pacifist, the nationalist and the internationalist, the capitalist and the Socialist. The militarist and imperialist insist that in the present state of the world war is likely and it is necessary to arm sufficiently to insure "national safety."

Very well, but all will agree that it is stupid to spend a billion dollars on war when a few hundred will pay for it. All will agree that it is folly to destroy millions of lives when a few hundred lives will suffice. All will agree

that a war that lasts only a few hours instead of years is preferable to present wars, especially considering the anxiety it will avoid. We are certain that a war that does not bring great tasks of organizing industry on a war basis and then demobilizing it for peace would be a boon.

Having agreed on all these propositions we present our program. Instead of dragging common soldiers to the front let us agree that all the army officers above the grade of colonel shall do the fighting. There should be an international agreement that when two or more nations are unable to settle issues by peaceful means an equal number of officers of each nation shall be ordered to go to the front. When a quota of officers is killed fill the vacancy with those held in reserve. Continue until the supply of officers is exhausted and the nation that has the largest number of surviving officers shall be declared the victor.

In this way we have war without its enormous cost in blood and treasure. A war that is won by a dozen men is just as good and just as effective as one that is won by a million. Besides, those who insist on war get what they want. They will be confined to these few and their families while the rest of us will casually look over the casualty list each morning and do our stint without anxiety. The militarist and imperialist will also get what they want.

We are sure that Socialists and pacifists of all persuasions will support this program with enthusiasm and everybody will be satisfied. Shall we have this international agreement?

### "LEFT" NOISE

IF NOISE and dramatic "stunts" make a powerful labor movement the United States would today have the greatest labor movement in the world. The force Anarchists of the late seventies and early eighties were more conspicuous in the newspaper headlines than any other group, yet they accomplished nothing.

To superficial observers the I. W. W. a few years before the outbreak of the World War was advancing rapidly. Its numbers and power were exaggerated because of the spectacular struggles it staged, yet by the period mentioned it was weaker than when it was organized and had been reduced to impotence by decentralization which made it a rope of sand. Professor Hoxie, a sympathetic student, at this period likened the I. W. W. to Morgan's raiders. "By rapidity of movement and sheer audacity they have created the impression of a great organized force," he wrote. "But in reality they are incapable of anything but spasmodic and disconnected action."

A repetition of this is found in the Communist movement. Beginning with some 35,000 members in 1919, it is doubtful whether it now has 8,000 members. The recent reorganization on a "nuclei" basis has also brought expressions of apprehension because of the loss of members. But there is a lot of noise, plenty of "theses," a variety of proclamations, and enough publicity in the headlines occasionally to give star reporters and special writers a few shivers. Although this latest experiment in "leftism" has been going through a steady decline for seven years and by recent admissions of high officials is still declining, the impression of increasing influence is made on superficial observers.

What the next "fad" in this line will be no one can conjecture, but we may be sure that another one will succeed the present "lefts" when they pass into obscurity.

### THE RAND SCHOOL

IT IS twenty-one years since the Rand School of Social Science had its modest beginnings in a small building in East 19th street. Since then it has expanded into a big institution occupying its own building, with a large book store and an invaluable library for students of history, the labor movement and the social sciences. It has trained many men and women for efficient service in the Labor and Socialist movement and has become the educational center for workers in Greater New York.

We no longer live in an age where belief in miracles is common, but the history of the Rand School is one of survival of an institution despite the efforts of the most powerful classes to kill it. It had the honor to be singled out for raids by the notorious Lusk Committee of infamous memory. Its records were rifled, many of its patrons were terrorized, and it was the victim of malignant newspaper publicity for a number of years, yet it survives as a monument of resistance to persecution.

Elsewhere in this issue readers will find a story of the prospects and plans of the school for the coming year. We commend the Rand School of Social Science to all our readers, especially to the trade unions and their members. The young man or woman who is anxious to receive a training that will fit them for efficient service to the only movement that is worth living for will find in this institution an opportunity to realize their ambition. Knowledge is power and to the extent that we fail to understand the complex civilization in which we live are we ineffective in helping to change it.

### The Slave

In olden times there lived a slave,  
Whose heart was stout and lead and brave;  
Who swore to seize from Destiny  
The priceless boon he spurned to crave—  
Imperial liberty.

The challenge reached his master's ear,  
Whose breast was filled with angry fear;  
He called his minions to his side,  
And bade them lash the mutineer  
To break his rebel pride.

They flogged to blood and pulp his back,  
They tore his muscles on the rack,  
But could not bend his iron will.  
They chained him in a dungeon black  
But he was steadfast still.

And finally they crucified  
The man who thus their power defied.  
And hanging there in agony,  
He murmured faintly as he died:  
"At last I shall be free."

—R. M.

## The News of the Week

### Farrington's Desertion

On top of the difficulties that beset the United Mine Workers through the weakening and approaching expiration of the Jacksonville agreement in the soft coal fields has come the revelation of President Frank Farrington's connections with the Illinois operators whose employees he had welded into a powerful and efficient trade union. Farrington appears to have agreed to become "labor counselor" for the Peabody coal interests at a salary of \$25,000 a year for three years. Asked to come home from Europe, where he is now traveling, to answer the charges made by International President John L. Lewis, Farrington has scornfully refused to do so. While the charges seem to be substantiated by documentary evidence—the contract, and a letter written by Farrington—many, in and out of the Miners' Union, are asking how Lewis obtained the papers. On this, the Federated Press says:

"Theories as to how Lewis, who is under criticism for his conduct of the union in the West Virginia districts, got hold of the incriminating papers range from that of plain unaided 'abstraction' to some form of operator connivance, the most extreme dope being that Peabody Coal took this method of insuring a new president for the miners in the Illinois district." Farrington's desertion of the mine union is doubly regrettable because of the fact his district was one of the few in the soft coal mines of the country where the union has maintained comparatively high standards.

### A Tragedy of Labor in Chains

For several days the unknown town of Manville, R. I., has been conspicuous in the headlines. Manville is a typical textile oligarchy in the heart of the most industrial region in the United States. Several hundred strikers and their sympathizers have been involved in pitched battles with police and state troops, and if press accounts are reliable, attempts have been made to burn the Manville-Jencks Company's plant. The uprising is the result of smothered discontent which has been accumulating for several years. The workers have been mercilessly sweated while the textile firms have been enjoying handsome dividends. That invention which was to "make the world safe for democracy," the tear bomb, has been called into play, and the "rough house" continues as this is written. In this industrial region will be found great

masses of textile workers who vote the Coolidge ticket. A similar region in any part of Europe would send many men from the ranks of the workers to the state and national legislative bodies, yet from Maine to Connecticut there is not one man in the State Legislatures nor one man sent to Congress by them! Their very helplessness as a result of their own political folly goads them to desperate measures when a strike becomes acute. It is not the radical and the Socialist who endeavor to win concessions by a show of force. They know that this is folly. The worker who sends Butler to the Senate and who helps to place Coolidge in the White House is the same man who indulges in the folly at Manville. Political impotence has brought economic distress. The giant puts on chains and refuses to shake them off. What a tragedy in the twentieth century!

### The A. F. of L. And Mexico

Just how much reliance can be placed on press accounts which state that there is a division in the A. F. of L. regarding the struggle of Church and State in Mexico which may result in severing relations with the Pan-American Federation of Labor we do not know. That the matter was considered at the Montreal meeting of the Executive Council appears certain. It is asserted that a compromise was reached at this meeting by which action will be left to the Detroit convention in October where it is expected some delegates will demand a withdrawal of the A. F. of L. from the Pan-American Federation as a rebuke to the policy of President Calles. If this should occur the delegates who favor this action will be ranged in favor of the Mexican Church however much they may deny it. It is impossible to believe that the convention can take such action. It would certainly bring into the unions a religious issue that organized workers have no desire to invite and it would also fly in the face of our own history. Nine of the thirteen original colonies had a union of Church and State in one form or another and Catholics suffered more from this arrangement than any other creed. Now that Mexico is following our example in disestablishing the official church, for the A. F. of L. convention to take any action that could be construed as condemning President Calles would be to make the official labor movement an accomplice in a policy that belongs to past ages. Moreover, it would provoke wide resentment among millions

of organized workers and probably contribute to secessions from the A. F. of L. Union men who cannot leave their religion outside the doors of the union hall together with their rubbers have not grasped the most elementary principle of labor organization and they deserve a smashing rebuke from the members who do know it.

### Trouble Galore For Dictators

The life of a dictator in Europe doesn't seem to be much happier than that of the well-known English policeman just at present. While Primo de Rivera and Benito Mussolini are making noises intended to convince the world that they are the real guys to whose tender care Tangier and also the running of the League of Nations ought to be entrusted, the British and French governments calmly let it be known that international control of the important strategic African port will not be abandoned and that if Spain wants to quit the League because she can't get a permanent Council seat nobody will stop her. At home Rivera is kept busy denying reports of plots and impending revolts by army officers and other opponents of his dictatorship. Stories carried over the border indicate that there is real trouble in Spain and the Spanish embassy in London has had to admit this need of re-imposing the censorship. King Alfonso is "up a tree" in the present row, as he doesn't care to offend the artillery officers or to take sides openly against Rivera. In Italy the Vatican has called off the International Catholic Sport Meet because of Fascist attacks upon a parade of Catholic youths. During the last few days there have been reports of several clashes between Catholics and Fascists. Continuing his policy of depriving the people of a voice in the conduct of their affairs, Mussolini has extended the "podesta" system of having the heads of communal administrations appointed by the central government to every village and city in Italy. In Poland, Marshal Pilsudski's plan to simplify marriage and divorce has drawn a sharp protest from the powerful Catholic authorities. General Condylis, the latest Greek dictator, has surprised the country by announcing that he has no Fascist tendencies and that he proposes to apply "Socialist" principles to his administration. He really did allow a labor mass meeting in Athens, at which radical reforms were demanded.

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Labor Day

FASHION me a song out of thunder,  
Give me the crashing cymbals  
Of the storm,  
The heaving, outflung wastes  
Of ocean,  
The spattering of angered spray  
Against the indomitable crags,  
The wailing of tempest-tortured forests  
Against the walls of autumn,  
Out of these will I forge your anthems,  
O! Labor.

Too long have you hummed lullabies,  
Or trugged on weary feet to pretty tunes,  
Or smugged your blistering souls  
With soft and pathetic melodies,  
This lull in your portion of pain  
Will not endure,  
You still have your masters,  
You still are their slaves,  
There is no piper's fluting  
So magical  
As will make order out of disordered doom,  
Or give peace from the hate-laden arsenals  
Of war.

There is no magic save your toil,  
Your hammers are the wands of all necromancy,  
Your trowels, your needles, your minds, your sweat-  
decked shins  
Are all of incantation, sorcery and power  
To make cities out of waste land  
And glistering glories out of formless despair.

All things you have fashioned well  
Save your own freedom,  
This is your last and crowning task.

But you have no song symbolic  
Of your omnipotence,  
Your music is full of piteous weeping  
When hunger follows upon the lean months  
Of strikes and idleness,  
Or when the weeks come of incessant toil  
And dreams of rest disperse the fears of famine,  
You sing the pleasant hymns of dull content,  
As even serfs were wont to dance and play  
Around the swollen harvest of the Muscovite.

You must have a marching song  
As lilting and clamorous  
As all your sledges pounding  
On an anvil such as Thor might use  
To forge the gates for V. I. shalla.

That is why I call on "the thunder  
Into the season's whirling forests,  
And all the sonorous sounds of the storm-batoned  
oceans,  
To give form and fury  
And a pounding power,  
To your song on this day,  
O! Labor.

The death of Rudolph Valentino is of peculiar moment. A great social pertinence is revealed, even as he goes the inevitable way of mortal beauty. We have never been envious of him in life, so we have no mockery or flattery for him now. We never knew him personally, so we dare not detract from the intrinsic charm his newly found sponsors and friends bespeak for him. We never saw but one of his pictures, and cannot remember truly what impression as an artist he left with us that particular evening. But, surely, there must have been some sorcery in his screen presence, or the maiden and matronhood of America would not have drenched his cold clay with tempests of tears.

Nothing has so shocked us out of our complacency as the recent rioting over his coffin and the fully sensed sorrow that is still shrouding every lady in America. Love is a sacred withe cow with us. No one dare cast slur or sacrilege in its direction lest he earn our devastating wrath. And when the editorial writers and the tabloid turncoats blather and froth all over their pages with photos and life stories and dumb-waiter anecdotes about the man so passionately beloved by the feminine half of a nation, we arise in blistering rage. Romance, secret and delicious romance, is being desecrated by the Huns of type.

### Prayer

Oh, Wind! be friendly.  
Fan me when I lie burning  
With the consuming heat of this  
Turbulent life.  
Lift me, carry me with you,  
When I grow weary with the cares  
Of the day.  
Oh, Wind! be my friend.

### A Lover's Fancy

Moon, you are like a cat at night  
With her gleaming eyes.  
Stealthily you glide among  
The mounting clouds.  
With the approach of day  
You hide.  
But then you come again,  
To leer at us, laugh, and call us fools.  
You jealous cat.

—C. R. B.

### Scar

I've had a day of beauty:  
It does not matter now  
If you return to duty  
And I discard my vow.

I've had a day of beauty,  
It leaves but one regret:  
I know I shall remember  
All that I should forget.

—Kate Herman.

### Endlessly

The slim gray goose is on the wing;  
I hear his wild, derisive cry  
Twang like a taut, thin, high harp-string,  
And see his shadow slipping by.

So slip the years all endlessly  
Into the season's whirling mesh;  
Their music will offendlessly  
Erase the footprints of all flesh.

—William Closson Emory.

The days of seasonal melancholia will soon be on us. Vacation time is waning, and the city will gulp back into its glutinous gullet all the dainty young things and the brawny lads who have just had a wee glimpse at heaven. Even when November has ravished the forests of their beauty and the fields lie stricken and cold under the blight of frost, we are not so touched with sadness as when the thought comes that all our youth has entered again the bastilles of drudgery. And only because they have committed the unpardonable crime of being born under our present form of social maladjustment.

S. A. de Witt

## Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

### Genius and Disaster

IN the Middle Ages defect was regarded as sin. Disease was the result of a punitive expedition of God's wrath. Medicine was black magic, practised by wizards and madmen. In Scotland, men were punished for the application of innocent therapeutics. To hasten the end of a boil by manual expulsion of its substance was serious sacrilege to the Christian spirit of the war-like Highlanders. God had created the boil; like the louse of Burns, it had its raison d'être, but we have not learned that Scotsmen were as kind to their lice as to their bolls. At all events, the boil having been created by God, man must not interfere with its destiny. In Madrid, as late as the 18th century, a civic fracas grew out of the irreligious suggestion that the streets of the city should be washed and cleaned in order to frustrate the spread of disease. The protecting spirits would be disturbed. And then we laugh with a superior snuff at the Chinese who objected to the invasion of the railroad because its rumble and roar would disturb the sleep of its ancient dead.

With the advance of science, which had respect neither for the resurrection-bone nor for the seat of the soul, our attitude toward disease changed. Even the righteous came to prefer man for their doctor instead of God. The sick became pitied and succored. Disease was divorced from sin. Hospitals became homes for physical unfortunates and asylums retreats for the mentally ill.

Notwithstanding this marked revolution in attitude, in curious fashion, the distinction between mental and physical illness still remains. It is true, we do not take the rustics to the crazy-house as did the Londoners of the 16th century, in order to give them the thrill of mad entertainment. Yet there still lingers that metaphysical notion of the mind as a free and deciding entity, discreet from the physical organs, which makes us more critical of mental aberration than physical. It lingers, strangely enough, despite our determinism.

This inconsistency of attitude deserves consideration. If a man has an intestinal cancer, we feel sorry for him and endeavor to forgive his weakness, depression and perverse humor. If a man is given to drink or dope, however, we do not forgive so readily or dismiss so lightly his unsocial reaction. Yet the dipsomaniac and the hashish-hound are as pathological in nature as the individual afflicted with cancer. They are all the result of their antecedents and environment, none more guilty or guiltless than the other. Poe, for example, was attacked for his drunkenness; Rossetti for his sensuality; Wilde for his homosexuality—as if these men were more responsible for their afflictions than the man consumed with a cancer. Even Mr. Krutch in his recent book on Poe considers his author from the latter point of view. Modern determinism, however, has shattered such an illusion.

In "Genius and Disaster" (Adelphi Co. \$2.50) Jeanette Marks makes a more sympathetic and scientific approach to the theme of the artist and his afflictions. She is not concerned with culpability, which is unassailable, but with exposition. To understand the aberrations of the artist is not to "pity less but pity more." In other words, the mental genius, whether he be a madman as Nordau asserts or a neuritic as Havelock Ellis maintains, is deserving of as sympathetic consideration as the tubercular patient or the cardiac invalid.

"All that the bacteriologist knows but makes his pity infinite. And his pity will include the possible influence of even carious teeth and their relation to insanity. He is the scientist, patient of research, and knows. But the literary critic, glib of word, has forgotten that the human body, from whose interrelations springs not only the greatest cathedral, but every book in every library of all the world and every human institution erected. If we take the point of view of the bacteriologist, we shall not appreciate less but appreciate more. Oh, but we are afraid of having everything beautiful we have ever loved destroyed! Why should scientific criticism destroy beauty? Does the knowledge of astronomy, biology, botany, geology, destroy our love for beauty of Nature? The whole medieval superstitious business of fearing knowledge is nonsense."

Miss Mark's study is not exhaustive. It is content with considering the cases of a few geniuses, and though her attitude in places borders on the sentimental, her judgment is seldom dulled by prejudice or passion. She takes up in turn the brain lesion that Poe suffered with and which gave to his work the touch of delirium, the opium-orgies of James Thomson, the laudanum-passion of Rossetti, the dysmaniacal epilepsies of Swinburne, the "eight thousand drops" a day of DeQuincy, and even the effect of tuberculosis upon Shelly and Emily Bronte.

While some of Miss Mark's conclusions may be questioned, her zeal for scientific precision and unprejudicedness cannot be praised. Her notion that drugs inevitably mar art, however, is an instance of exaggeration in the cause of sanity. There is no reason for supposing that opium may not inspire great art or even art greater than that produced by balanced minds and restrained emotions. Her question, "Is drug mentality to set a standard for English poetry and prose?" is more sentimental than scientific. After all, everything that man fashions into the form of art is in-

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