

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement

# THE NEW LEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year...\$2.00  
Six Months... 1.25  
Three Months... .75

VOL. III. No. 39

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

## Capital-Owned Churches Bar Labor; A. F. of L. Delegates Are Aroused

Research Dept.  
Hand School  
15th St.  
N. Y. C.

By Norman Thomas

I HAVE long been of the opinion that of all allegedly Christian institutions the city Y. M. C. A.'s had the lowest per cent. of Christianity. A diligent and optimistic analyst might find in them what the chemists call a trace, but only a trace. They are glorified welfare agents for the bosses, training schools for would-be Rotarians. Their religion is the worship of conventional, material success. The Detroit Y. M. C. A. ran true to form in refusing to permit that good Baptist, President Green of the A. F. of L., to make an address. One must congratulate Mr. Van Dusen on his frankness. He says that the Y. M. C. A. is raising a five million dollar building fund and can't take a chance. The Y. M. C. A. knows what to do with a building a great deal better than it knows what to do with ideals or principles.

In Detroit the churches have joined with the Y. M. C. A. to show themselves the property of the employing class. Well, I'm sorry for the churches, but I have a sneaking feeling that the experience may be good for the A. F. of L. In its campaign against company unions and its struggle to organize the unorganized it needs men in the blood. Leaders who suddenly find that for all their respectability and all their abhorrence of radicalism they can't speak in the churches, if they are human like the rest of us, may acquire a new determination and energy from the experience. Bishop Manning of New York will have to impart to his brethren in Detroit the news that there are better ways to manage labor leaders than to slap them in the face.

While I am speaking of the Y. M. C. A. I ought to add that one of the most extraordinary phenomena in the world of institutional religion is the progressive attitude of the student Y. M. C. A.'s. They are usually receptive to labor and even to radical speakers. So great is the difference between them and the city Y. M. C. A.'s that it is hard to imagine how they stay in one organization.

The most interesting recent commentary on Christianity has not been furnished by the open shoppers of Detroit but by the Italian Dictator Mussolini. He has ordered all Italy to celebrate the seventh century of the death of St. Francis of Assisi. He has tried to appropriate this friend of the poor, this lover of peace, this little brother of the birds and flowers, this most Christ-like of saints, as the patron of Fascism. It is a long road which seven centuries will scarcely suffice to travel from the gentle saint of Assisi to the black-shirted knights of the castor oil bottle. The poverty St. Francis took as his bride was a joyous thing consistent with freedom of the spirit. The poverty which Mussolini would fasten on the labor worker and peasants for the greatness of Italy is a hard and bitter thing, consistent only with slavery. If the spirit of St. Francis still hovers over the lovely hills where once he walked it must find in this honor from Mussolini an indignity harder to be borne than any persecution or abuse.

Queen Marie of Rumania is headed our way. She is a clever, and, they say, a beautiful woman. Above all, she is a queen. That will guarantee her a magnificent reception from the great American snobocracy. What this queen wants for her country, herself, or her escapee family, I don't know. But it is likely to be something that Wall Street can supply. And it is equally likely that it is something that will do no good to the peasants and workers of a country which is my favorite candidate for the dishonor of being the most exploited and worst governed country in Europe. Decent Americans ought to check the ardor of their welcome for this clever queen by reflection that she represents one of the rottenest—I use the word quite literally—as well as the most oppressive aristocracies in Europe.

Some American missionaries seem to be the victims of the disturbed state of China. One may feel a sincere sympathy for them and their families (Continued on page 3)

### PANKEN DENIES RUM IS BIG ISSUE

Socialist Candidate for  
Governor of N. Y.  
Stresses Water Power  
and Housing

By Judge Jacob Panken  
Socialist Candidate for Governor of  
New York

IN THE light of the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties and the pronouncements of their spokesmen, it would seem that the one problem before the people of this State this year is whether drinking shall be legalized or shall continue to be illegal; but drinking should continue, in any event.

Both parties and the public at large have no illusions about prohibition. Prohibition has come to stand for an illegal traffic in unwholesome, poisonous beverages; some call it liquor. The many deaths resulting from the use of it prove its poisonous content. Neither party, however, has the courage to express itself squarely and honestly on this question. The Republicans straddled it. A wet is put on the dry platform in the hope that he will tip the platform wet enough with liquor to attract the wets by smell, though the platform is to be sufficiently dry to fool the dries into believing that the Republican party is prohibitionist. The Democratic party, of the State, which has come to mean a vest-pocket plaything for Al Smith, with his eyes upon the Presidential chair for 1928, known to be as wet as an old sock, fails to come out honestly and squarely for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

A referendum is to be taken on the question at the coming election. The Democrats and Republicans controlled the Legislature when the Eighteenth Amendment was put before the Legislature for ratification. At that time the Socialist delegation in the Legislature proposed that the matter be submitted to a referendum, but their proposal was voted down. When the expressed wish of the people could have effect, neither of the old parties was ready to trust the people to express their wishes. Now, a referendum is a futile gesture, a sop is thrown to the people of our State by the request that they express themselves on the question of prohibition. It is too late, gentlemen, and the people of our State will see through your strategy.

**Rum Unfortunate Issue**  
I believe that every problem must be attacked at its root. If the majority of the American people are opposed to prohibition, let the prohibition amendment be deleted from the Constitution. Let the people have what they want. If they want to drink on occasion, it is their privilege and their right to drink. Legislation has never made man good. You cannot legislate goodness into man. That is a matter of upbringing and education.

It is unfortunate that prohibition has been made the principal issue between the two old political parties. There is in that an attempt to divert the minds of the people from the real issues and problems confronting them. While this sham battle is staged, the St. Lawrence River, with all its potential power, with all its capacity to generate current for the use of the people, is being bartered away by the Republicans to private individuals for private gain at the expense of the people of our State. The late Charles P. Steinmetz, an engineering genius, and by the way a Socialist, estimated the hydro-electric energy from the waterfalls of the State to be between three and four million horsepower. In dollars and cents the value of it is incalculable. In service to man, it is beyond estimation. It has within it the possibility of furnishing electric current to every home in the State. It has within it the possibility of operating the factories of the State by electricity. It has within it the possibility of electrification of the railroads. It has been estimated that the substitution of electricity in the place of coal in the operation of the railroads of the United States would mean a saving of \$880,000,000 annually. The untapped wealth with potential (Continued on page 6)

To Speak for Panken



JESSIE STEPHEN

### JESSIE STEPHEN DUE IN N. Y.

British Woman Laborite  
Will Deliver Speeches  
in Socialist Campaign

SOCIALISTS of this city are planning a reception for Miss Jessie Stephen, an active member of the British Labor Party, who arrives in New York next week, to speak for the candidates for the Socialist Party in the State and local campaign.

Miss Stephen, who is one of the younger workers in both the British Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party, has twice stood for Parliament and is a prospective Labor candidate for Parliament from South Portsmouth at the next election. She was the first woman to occupy the position of vice-president of the Bernadette Trades and Labor Council and has lectured and written extensively on the position of women in industry.

While in this country she will tour New York State, speaking on behalf of the candidacy of Judge Jacob Panken for Governor and the other Socialist nominees. Her tour will be under the auspices of the Socialist Party. All Socialist Party Locals and Branches, Labor organizations, Workmen's Circle Branches and Forums, etc., desiring the services of Jessie Stephen should get in touch at once with August Claassen, secretary, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street.

Miss Stephen will speak in various parts of the city during the coming week. See page 2 for dates and place where she will appear.

### Socialist Sunday School Teaching Young to Think

"CHILDREN of very early ages should be taught simple economics, anthropology and a true interpretation of history," according to Fred Shulman, principal of the Brownsville Socialist Sunday School, which began its scholastic year this week. These subjects and a host of others are being taught children upwards of seven years in an effort to neutralize the invidious impressions imposed on the young at capital-influenced schools.

The curriculum of the school is the outcome of concerted efforts by Mr. Shulman and the faculty, who conducted unusual experiments in teaching young students these subjects, which are usually reserved for high schools and colleges only. This is effected, it is explained, by using the most advanced methods in pedagogy.

"We have utilized the Socratic dialogue to excellent advantage with even the youngest children," continued Comrade Shulman, "in an effort to lead our students to the path where they will find the light themselves, rather than haphazardly to lecture at them according to the whim and fancy of each particular lecturer."

Additional teachers have been secured for an enrollment which is expected to exceed many previous years, although applications for instructors' positions are still being considered. In line with the school policy, classes are to be given supplementary work in drawing and modeling in clay to illustrate their current studies.

Music hours, dancing lessons and other diversions have been added to lighten the program which Brownsville's Socialists regard as full of promise and great interest from both an educational viewpoint and as a party aid. It is generally agreed that since Labor cannot have its own full-time schools, some sustained effort must be made systematically to instruct the children of laborers in matters vital to the progress of the movement, and which usually cannot be supplied by parents with force sufficient to disassociate from the child mind ideas deliberately instilled by public schools. This need, it is hoped, the school will fill in some measure, and Shulman has issued an appeal, through the New Leader to parents to fill the school to overflowing capacity. He promises to bend every effort to supply competent instruction and facilities to cope with an unlimited increase in enrollment of students.

Many leaders and well-known figures in radical circles have given their support to the school which is conducted in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Comrade Abraham Shulman, treasurer of the Workmen's Circle, has joined hands with the faculty in enlarging the school to its present proportions. Comrades Berenberg and Rogoff are scheduled to conduct lectures.

(Continued on page 2)

### MINE SLAUGHTER NOT COOLIDGE'S WORRY

President Feels He Can't  
Investigate — Federal  
Bureau Proves He Is  
Wrong

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-nine coal miners are entombed and presumably dead from gas fumes in a mine disaster at Rockwood, Tenn., and the White House "spokesman" is asked whether a federal investigation will be made.

The questioner got one of those unpleasant shocks that have come more and more frequently in press interviews at the White House in the past three years.

They are told, almost eagerly, that the spokesman of Coolidge is assured by legal authority that the Federal government has no constitutional right to regulate the process of mining. Therefore the spokesman is sure that the Federal government has no right to investigate a mine disaster. Those are matters exclusively in the power of the States.

It is not so much the statement made as the tone in which it is delivered that chills the press visitors. There is not a syllable or a shading of tone that would indicate pity for the industrial victims or an inclination to promote inquiry as to how another such holocaust may be avoided. What is expressed is a politician's relief that he can claim that no responsibility for mixing in an embarrassing incident is his.

Investigation Going On

Fortunately for the coal miners working in the more dangerous mines, the spokesman at the White House is wrong. While he is talking the Federal Bureau of Mines has its experts at the scene of the disaster. They are doing rescue work and investigating the cause of the explosion. Their official report will in due time reach the bureau. It will be added to the long list of similar reports which have been made on all large mine accidents during a period of years—ever since the bureau sent out its first field force.

Procedure by the Federal staff in each instance waits on an invitation for help, sent either by the company involved or by State mine inspection authorities. Immediately the nearest mine rescue crew starts for the scene. In this case a rescue truck was rushed from Knoxville to Rockwood, while a mine rescue car was sent north from the Alabama coal field.

### A. F. of L. Report Gives Philosophy Of New Unionism

By LABORITE

THE most important feature of the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the forty-sixth annual convention, which convened at Detroit on October 4, 1926, is not the contents but the philosophy behind them. The present administration of the A. F. of L. has, unwittingly perhaps, swallowed the academic, intellectualistic approach towards trade unionism that old Samuel Gompers used to disdain. This may be for the better or for the worse but it must be recorded as an historic fact, which has been generally overlooked.

Throughout the report of the Executive Council there is not a single word which indicates that the writers recognized any conflict between labor and capital inherent within our present industrial system. Indeed, "capital" and "management" are eschewed. The word "management" is used instead. Now, managing being a form of labor, co-operation therewith is imperative.

Psychology Replaces Economics

This interpretation arises from the point of view employed. It is that of the creative psychology and spiritual, almost mystical, social philosophy which became popular among certain liberals about five or six years ago. The report sets out to explain that "American trade unions are founded fundamentally upon principles of voluntary action." Therefore,

"With the growth and develop-

ment of American industry and the organization of ever larger units of industrial enterprise in corporate forms there is the imperative need for a parallel form of organization of the workers in those industries so that the employment contract may retain the value and virtue of equality of opportunity and assure all a fair measure of mutuality and exercise of free will in the making of employment agreements."

Thus company unions are objectionable not because they are in the long run bad economically but because they "can not supply the initiative and the thought necessary to creative production and co-operation which come only through voluntary agencies." The same absence of economic perception accounts for the persistency of the open shop movement with the explanation that "there are certain types of minds who seek benefits for themselves by taking advantage of others."

Eliminate the selfish—and economic exploitation under capitalism, no doubt, will cease.

Co-operating with management

If this trade union philosophy had no relation to action, it would be the concern only of the academicians. What if trade unions did not guarantee free will? But the theory is made a touchstone of reality. Under the heading of "co-operation between unions and management," the report says in part: "Products of modern industry are not the work of any one individual, but of scores of workers, each contributing (Continued on page 6)

### FEDERAL COUNCIL RAPS LOCAL CHURCHES

Conservative Leaders  
Classed by Business as  
"Attackers of Govern-

DETROIT.—The 46th delegates to the 46th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled here have received a vivid object lesson of the close relationship that exists between many of the churches of the land and the commercial and financial interests.

Invitations extended to prominent labor leaders to speak in local pulpits Sunday have been withdrawn at the request of the Chamber of Commerce. The fact that the Federal Council of Churches has repudiated the actions of local ministers and extended a new invitation to President William Green has failed to allay the anger of convention.

The Chamber of Commerce had sent an open letter to the ministers of this city, referring to a list of labor leaders who were alleged to be "attackers of the government." Many of the most conservative of the laborites were included, such men like Mathew Woll and George L. Berry, for example.

During the discussion in the convention the Detroit Chamber of Commerce was bitterly attacked because of its open letter to ministers who had signified their intention of having labor speakers in their churches. It was charged that the business men's organization has coerced the church boards to withdraw the invitations. A special target of attack was the assertion contained in the open letter, that the speakers originally scheduled to fill the local pulpits were men "who are admittedly attacking our government and our American plan of employment."

President Green, responding to an inquiry by John P. Frey, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, explained that C. D. Van Dusen, president of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, had visited him and had officially canceled the invitation extended last July asking him to speak at a mass meeting next Sunday.

The cause assigned by Mr. Van Dusen, general manager of the S. S. Kresge Company, said Mr. Green, was that the Y. M. C. A. had embarked on a building program which "could be better advanced through the cancellation of the invitation."

Mr. Frey attacked the advocates of the open shop in this city as having waged a campaign forcing the churches and the Y. M. C. A. to withdraw the invitations. He defended the trade union movement and the speakers whose invitations were canceled from the accusations made and ended by saying that if the time ever came "when mammon dominates the altar, then Christianity has passed away."

Mr. Frey charged the employers of this city with taking advantage of the American right to voluntary association, but said they used their association to make it "impossible for their employees to unite," and now they are attempting to use their power to compel the disciples of the Carpenter of Nazareth to keep their mouths closed upon the "greatest question of the day."

"In this city there is a tablet," he said, "marking the end of the underground railroad which enabled unfortunate slaves to get to Canada. The underground railroad was organized by clergymen of Michigan and Ohio. In those days they were heroic in the face of opposition. Their mouths could not be closed against the injustice of human slavery. That is something that the Protestant churches should be much more proud of than the illustration which has come to us within the last week."

When Mr. Frey concluded men in all parts of the hall jumped to their feet clamoring to be heard. They represented the aspersions cast on the patriotism of trade union delegates, criticized some of the business men of Detroit as "slackers, dollar-a-year patriots and profiteers," and recalled that 652,000 members of organized labor had taken part in the World War.

Plot to Cut Wages Charged

The automobile manufacturers of Detroit, it was charged by the speakers, "drunk with swollen profits made by the sacrifice of the men in that industry," were seeking to prepare for the coming industrial readjustment by

### N. Y. BOX MAKERS ON STRIKE

3,000 Workers Answer  
Call of Union — Ask  
for Shorter Hours

ABOUT three thousand workers employed in the paper box industry in New York have answered a strike call of their union. The strike was called when the employers refused to grant the demands presented by the union. The major points of the union's demands are as follows:

1—The 44-hour week. 2—An increase in wages. 3—The establishment of a minimum wage scale. 4—Time and one-half for overtime work. 5—That no worker be discharged without just cause. 6—Five legal holidays with pay.

The decision to strike was approved by the membership at a meeting which was held several weeks ago. When all efforts of the union to reach a satisfactory agreement with the employers failed, the workers were called to a meeting at Cooper Union on Monday afternoon, where the workers authorized the calling of the strike for the following morning.

None of the workers went to their shops the following morning. They came to the various halls assigned to them instead, from which they proceeded in large groups to picket the various shops. In the first day of the strike a number of workers on the picket lines were arrested. This, however, did not discourage the workers from continuing their picketing activities. Fred Calola, manager of the union, expressed great satisfaction in the fact that the workers have made as fine a showing in the first few days of the strike. He is fully confident that before long the employers will realize that they must grant THESE MODEST demands of the paper box workers.

### 1,575 Killed in Mines In 8 Months, U. S. Says

Washington.—From January to August of this year, 1,575 men have been killed by accidents at the coal mines throughout the U. S., according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Records of the bureau show 11 major disasters, with a loss of 255 lives.

### ANTI-INJUNCTION MEETING CALLED

N. Y. Cloak Strikers  
Summon All Unions  
to Aid Fight

A CALL to the entire trade union movement of Greater New York and vicinity has been issued by the General Strike Committee of 40,000 striking cloakmakers to help combat the injunction issued against the garment workers and bring united pressure to bear to stop the wholesale arrests which have marked the 14 weeks of strike.

A meeting to devise ways and means to make the protest effective has been called for Friday night at seven o'clock at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street. It is expected that not only the Central Trades and Labor Council, but also the local unions of the city will be represented at the gathering.

"A denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment," was the characterization made by the Strike Committee, of Supreme Court Justice Ingraham's decision to continue the injunction against striking cloakmakers picketing Industrial Council shops.

The union charged that the claims of violence against the union were founded on "unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves." These charges of violence were the basis for the injunction order. An immediate appeal from Ingraham's decision will be made.

Morris Sigman, president, and Jacob Halpern, a vice-president, of the International Union, together with 30 strike pickets have been freed of disorderly conduct charges by Magistrate Harry Gordon in Jefferson Market Court. They had been charged with congregating and obstructing traffic in front of the Garment Centre Building.

Sigman took the stand in his own defense. He said that the police, rather than the strikers, were guilty of forming a parade and obstructing traffic, by the character of their arrests. They would stand up a half dozen men against a building wall and, while waiting for a police wagon, continue to arrest passing pickets and line them up, thus attracting large crowds.



maintaining the open shop so they might cut wages whenever necessary. Major George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, former Vice Commander of the American Legion, declared that one of those chiefly responsible "for this un-American action" was the chief outstanding slacker of the nation, Edsel Ford, whose firm was one of the chief contributors to the Y. M. C. A. building program, donating \$1,500,000.

He also singled out Mr. Van Dusen, saying that according to Senator Couzens the S. S. Kresge Company, of which he was an officer, paid a maximum of \$7.50 a week to girls employed in some of its stores. He concluded by saying that the characterization of "American plan" by the Detroit manufacturers to the policy of the open shop was a "great reflection upon the world America by this gang of cutthroats, these profiteers and slackers."

"My God, men, what shall it profit Detroit to gain a Y. M. C. A. building and lose the respect of the American people," exclaimed T. A. McCullough, representing the Omaha Typographical Union.

#### How Churches Were Warned.

The open letter, which aroused the ire of the delegates, printed on Sept. 27 in The Detroit Free Press, the publication of the Board of Commerce, after listing the speakers, including many prominent labor leaders, said:

"The citizens of Detroit are keen in their appreciation of the freedom of speech, but they realize what this fundamental principle of our Republic implies through discussion of both sides of any question. If the ministers of Detroit open their pulpits to men who are admittedly attacking our government and our American plan of employment, it is certain that they will submit to our request to furnish speakers on the following Sunday—Detroit speakers who will be happy to show that our city has outstripped all of her rivals simply because she has been unfettered by labor organizations."

"The industrial leaders of Detroit did not initiate this movement to bring their labor fight into Detroit's churches. We join with them in doubting the wisdom of making our churches debating grounds for such a subject. However, we are eager to answer labor's assertions, no matter where they are made."

"We ask you, as the supporters of these churches, to weigh the matter carefully and fairly, and advise your minister as to whether or not you wish to have your church deviate from the program for which it is maintained."

The list of speakers follows:

George L. Berry, president International Pressmen's Union; Otto S. Beyer, mechanical engineer; John Brophy, director Workers' Educational Bureau; Dr. Worth M. Tippy, New York City; Albert F. Coyle, Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Hugh Frayne, General Organizer American Federation of Labor; Dr. James Meyers, New York; John P. Frey, president Ohio Federation of Labor; The Rev. Arthur F. Pelt, Chicago Theological Seminary; Gilbert E. Hyatt, Washington, D. C.; Collis Lovely, president Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Max Hayes, editor Cleveland Citizen; the Rev. John S. Lowe, Boston; the Rev. James M. Mullen, Philadelphia; Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, president Illinois Federation of Labor; the Rev. John McDowell, New York City; James Wilson, president Pattern Makers' League; Andrew Woll, president International Photo Engravers; the Rev. H. C. Heering, Boston; A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor College; the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, New York City; Walter M. Short, editor Union Advocate; the Rev. Alvin W. Taylor, Indianapolis; W. H. Howard, Typographical Union; Ellis Searles, editor Mine Workers' Journal; Spencer Miller, Jr., director Workers' Education Bureau; Oscar Ameringer, editor Illinois Journal.

Unanimous endorsement of the bitter strike of 40,000 cloakmakers in New York city was the high spot of the second day of the convention. Backed by the earnest words of Chairman Matthew Woll of the resolution committee and by President William Green the resolution, which urges all affiliated bodies to give speedy and gener-

## Stalin "Denial" Dodges New Leader's Query

THE New Leader has received from Mr. C. E. Ruthenberg of the Workers' (Communist) Party what purports to be a cable from Moscow by Stalin in which the latter "repudiates" the speech against Zinoviev attributed to Stalin by The New Leader. Couched in characteristic Communistic verbiage, Ruthenberg quotes Stalin in this alleged cable as declaring our story "a most complete and ignorant forgery."

Stalin is further reported in this "cable" as saying that "a month after printing these falsified remarks The New Leader sent me a telegram in which it asked me to affirm 'all July severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American papers report proceedings central committee Russian Communist party.'"

Before commenting on this alleged "cable" from Stalin, we call the attention of our readers to our cable to Stalin which appeared on page 2 of our issue of Sept. 18: "Stalin, Moscow: Please affirm or deny authenticity of severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American press reports of the proceedings of the Russian Communist Party Central Committee."

#### Possible Alternatives

By comparing what Ruthenberg sends out as Stalin's cable to him and what we actually cabled to Stalin one of two conclusions is evident. Either Stalin did not cable Ruthenberg and the latter manufactured the cable, or Stalin did cable and deliberately falsified what we cabled him. The "millions" can take their choice of either conclusion.

We did not ask Stalin to "affirm all July criticism of Zinoviev." We asked him to affirm or deny the particular criticism said to have been made in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia. The alleged Stalin "cable" does not answer our inquiry at all. Did Stalin really send Ruthenberg such a cable? We do not know. Did Ruthenberg manufacture the cable? We do not know. But whether Stalin sent it or Ruthenberg manufactured it, it misquotes the cable of The New Leader to Stalin and pre-

sents us as asking for something that we did not ask for.

Now then, do Communists lie as a matter of principle? They do. They frankly declare their adherence to lying. A few years ago they printed a translation of a pamphlet by Lenin entitled "Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions?" This pamphlet contains instructions on how they are to participate. We quote from page 13:

Communists must "be ready for any and every sacrifice, and even, if necessary, to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods, to sometimes overlook or conceal the truth—all for the sake of penetrating into the trade unions, to stay there and by every and all means carry on the work of Communism."

Did Stalin or Ruthenberg or both "overlook or conceal the truth" in their alleged answer to The New Leader? We think so, but we cannot prove it. We have reason to think so because they are pledged to lying and deception in their relations with other people and other movements. We at least know that the Stalin "cable" to Ruthenberg falsely quotes The New Leader.

Moreover, this assumption of virtue and indignation on the part of these worthies is positively humorous. Mr. Ruthenberg and his colleagues publish the Daily Worker in Chicago, a journal that has reached lower depths in this matter of truthful reporting than any other publication in American history. Benjamin Stolberg wrote in the Century Magazine for July, 1925, that it "is an incredibly inaccurate, misinterpretative, and scurrilous sheet. Its references to American labor leaders, to the Socialists and to every one else not in complete accord with it, are not merely malignant, but sometimes elaborately lascivious."

We may conclude by observing that in the very act of trying to answer The New Leader either Ruthenberg or Stalin or both are placed in the pillory. There we leave these exponents of "truth" and "virtue" to weep over the sin of Socialists and trade unionists who refuse to accept their company.

ous financial aid, went through with a rush.

Woll pointed out that the fourteen weeks' strike is a struggle to decide if the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to maintain decent conditions in the New York cloak industry or to be compelled to see the workers slide back into sweatshop horrors.

Most of the session was devoted to listening to labor officials from Europe. Those introduced included Robert Dismann of the German metal trades unions, Henry Labe of the French, Conrad Ilg of the Swiss and J. T. Brownlie of the British metal trades unions. Brownlie, who spoke for the delegation, repeated his plea that American metal trades unions affiliated with the almost 3,000,000 organized workers in the International Metal Trades Federation. His principal point was that American unions would gain from the joint efforts to curb the non-union menace to themselves arising from the immigration of European metal workers.

"Practically all these immigrants held union cards in Europe," Brownlie said, "and, with proper co-operation, we could see to it that they took out the card of their craft when they come over here. The efforts of our mission to promote American affiliation have been quite promising." He urged American labor not to follow parochial traditions in abstaining from international affiliations.

A delegation of German union boot and shoe workers came next. The mission, which has been studying American shoe factories, consisted of Joseph Siemann, Margarete Schenck and Matthias Lex. Speaking for them, Siemann said in German:

"We seek closer relations with the American Federation of Labor and the unions in the boot and shoe industry."

In this country. We want this because of the penetration of American capital into Germany. This capital is needed for reconstruction, but it also brings serious dangers to our workers. The many missions of European labor men that have visited your country in the past few years show how keenly we are interested in the policy of your movement and how much we need your co-operation."

Secretary Frank Morrison of the federation then read a telegram conveying the fraternal greetings of the Mexican Federation of Labor, which stated that the Mexican delegates, Ricardo Trevino, Jose Gutierrez and Salustio Hernandez, would express in person the good wishes of Mexican labor for the American movement.

#### The First Day

Ringling challenge by President Wm. Green to the entrenched open shoppers of Detroit marked the opening of the convention.

"Capital without labor is nothing," Green warned the anti-union barons of the automobile industry whose mouthpieces in the Detroit press had gone to extreme lengths in making the journalistic greeting of the convention as disgraceful an exhibition of manners as has been encountered by the A. F. of L. in a convention city for some time.

"Let them come to our sessions and see that we are not savages," Green said. "If there is the peace and happiness they claim among the workers of Detroit, why did the people vote a trade unionist into office as mayor? There are many in this country who reap where they did not sow, but the trade union movement will set its face to the task of making America an ideal place to live in."

The company union, a favorite Detroit anti-union device, is bound to fail, Green said, because it is tied to the boss, is not national and standard, and does not cherish the interests of labor, but the genuine trade union cannot be destroyed.

Six hundred and fourteen delegates and seven fraternal delegates were seated by the Credentials Committee at the opening session.

## SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL OPEN

(Continued from page 1)

tures for "College" classes in history: Epstein in Music; Feigenbaum and Chugarmann in Sociology. A. I. Ship-lacoff has joined the lecturers, and courses will also be given these grades in "The Waste of Capitalism," "Theory of Government," etc., by experts in these fields. These "College" classes are also an innovation at the school and are expected to meet with enthusiastic response.

In its past the Sunday School at the Labor Lyceum has weathered varied fortunes, registration varying from fifty to eight hundred students. Reported experiments have therefore met many skeptics in Brownsville labor circles. But Shulman persists with the indomitable enthusiasm that carried the school successfully through the 1925 term. He requests that further registrations take place not later than next Sunday, so that students may all receive a full year's instruction and the progress of classes need not be unduly retarded by late comers. For the information of those desiring to attend or to register their children the school is conducted at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, every Sunday morning at 10:15 o'clock.

## And the Little Sap Thought It Was Hi



## N. Y. Socialists to Hold Scores of Campaign Rallies

### Hall Meetings

**2D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
Friday Evening, Oct. 8.—Columbia Hall, Stone street and Blake avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Jos. Stein and Frank Rosenfarb.

**20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**  
Sunday, Oct. 10, 3 P. M.—Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th street, New York city. Speakers: Frank Crosswath, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, I. Geo. Dobseavage, H. Marcal. Chairman, Isidore Silverman.

**14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**  
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 12.—Hennington Hall, 216 East Second street, New York city. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Abraham Beckerman, Molly Weingart.

**4TH A. D., BROOKLYN**  
Friday Evening, Oct. 15.—Public School No. 19, South Second and Keap streets, Brooklyn. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, August Claessens, Harry Laidler, Jacob Axelrod, Hyman Nemser, Harry Schachner.

**23D A. D., BROOKLYN**  
Friday Evening, Oct. 15.—Public School No. 34, Glenmore and Watkins. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Morris Hillquit, Chas. Solomon, August Claessens, Morris Paris.

**22D A. D., BROOKLYN**  
Friday Evening, Oct. 22.—Public School No. 149, Wyona street and Sutter avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, August Claessens, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Wm. Karlin. Chairman, Samuel Kantor.

### Open-Air Meetings

**14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MANHATTAN**

**Monday, Oct. 11**  
6th A. D.—7th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Fine and Thomas.  
6th A. D.—5th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Weinberg, Beardsley.  
8th A. D.—7th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Weingart, E. Brown.

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—8th A. D., 7th street and Avenue B, 3d street and Avenue C; 8th A. D., 7th street and Second avenue, Second street and Avenue A. Speakers: Thomas, Fine, Weinberg, Beardsley, Weingart.**

**Thursday, Oct. 14.—8th A. D., 5th street and Avenue B; 8th A. D., Houston street and Second avenue. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, Mrs. Weingart.**

**Friday, Oct. 15.—6th A. D., 7th street and Avenue C, Columbia and Houston street; 8th A. D., 10th street and Second avenue, 5th street and Second avenue. Speakers: Fine, Beardsley, Weinberg, Weingart.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—6th A. D., 7th street and Avenue B; 8th A. D., 2d street and Avenue A. Speakers: Beardsley, Weingart, Jacob Bernstein.**

**20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**  
Saturday, Oct. 9.—106th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, I. Geo. Dobseavage, Tim Murphy, L. Silverman, E. Brown.

**Monday, Oct. 11.—Corner 116th street and Lexington avenue, corner 109th street and Lexington avenue, corner 103rd street and Third avenue. Speakers: I. Geo. Dobseavage, Wm. Karlin, Otto West, Hyman Marcal.**

**Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Corner 105th street and Third avenue, corner 106th street and Madison avenue, corner 112th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: I. Geo. Dobseavage, Hyman Marcal.**

**Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Corner 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Dr. Leon R. Land, Jacob Bernstein, Eli Cohen.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Corner 109th street and Lexington avenue, corner 114th street and Lexington avenue, corner 104th street and Lexington avenue, corner 111th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: I. Geo. Dobseavage, Hyman Marcal, Otto West.**

**Thursday, Oct. 14.—Corner 108th street and Madison avenue, corner 102d street and Madison avenue, corner 115th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: I. Geo. Dobseavage, B. Schub, I. Silverman.**

**Friday, Oct. 15.—Corner 102d street and Second avenue. Speakers: I. Geo. Dobseavage, B. Schub, I. Silverman.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—Corner 102d street and Madison avenue, corner 106th street and Madison avenue, corner 114th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: Esther Friedman, I. Geo. Dobseavage, B. Schub, H. Marcal.**

**19TH A. D., MANHATTAN**  
Saturday, Oct. 9.—Corner 125th street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Dr. Leon R. Land, Andrew Regal.

**BRONX**  
Friday, Oct. 8.—Corner Aldus street and Southern Boulevard. Speakers: David Kasson, Ethelred Brown.

**Friday, Oct. 8.—Corner Bathgate and Tremont avenues. Speakers: Samuel De Witt, Patrick J. Murphy, Ethelred Brown, Dr. Leon R. Land.**

**Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Corner 163d and Simpson streets, corner 163d street and Prospect avenue. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Isidore Polstein, Geo. Friedman, David Kasson.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Corner 180th street and Daly avenue. Speakers: Esther Friedman, Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Samuel DeWitt, Geo. Friedman.**

**Friday, Oct. 15.—Corner McKinley Square and Bathgate and Tremont avenues. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, Isidore Phillips, Isidore Polstein, David Kasson.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—Corner Longwood and Prospect avenues. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, August Claessens, Dr. Leon R. Land, Isidore Polstein, Samuel Orr, Samuel De Witt.**

**22D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
Friday, Oct. 15.—Corner Sheffield and Sutter avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Esther Friedman, Samuel Kantor.

**2D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
Friday, Oct. 8.—Columbia Hall, corner Stone and Blake streets. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Jos. Stein and Frank Rosenfarb.

**Saturday, Oct. 9.—Corner Dumont and Thatford, corner Sutter and Hinsdale, corner Powell and Newport. Speakers: Wm. Feigenbaum, Frank Rosenfarb.**

**Monday, Oct. 11.—Corner Sutter and Hinsdale. Speakers: Frank Rosenfarb, Mrs. Platoff, Joseph Tuvin.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Corner Dumont and Thatford. Speakers: Wm. Morris Feigenbaum, Mrs. Platoff, Joseph Tuvin.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—Corner Hinsdale and Sutter, corner Dumont and Thatford, corner New Lots and Williams, corner Powell and Newport. Speakers: Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Ethelred Brown, Jacob Axelrod, Frank Rosenfarb, Joseph Tuvin.**

**ner Stone and Blake streets. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Jos. Stein and Frank Rosenfarb.**

**Saturday, Oct. 9.—Corner Dumont and Thatford, corner Sutter and Hinsdale, corner Powell and Newport. Speakers: Wm. Feigenbaum, Frank Rosenfarb.**

**Monday, Oct. 11.—Corner Sutter and Hinsdale. Speakers: Frank Rosenfarb, Mrs. Platoff, Joseph Tuvin.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Corner Dumont and Thatford. Speakers: Wm. Morris Feigenbaum, Mrs. Platoff, Joseph Tuvin.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—Corner Hinsdale and Sutter, corner Dumont and Thatford, corner New Lots and Williams, corner Powell and Newport. Speakers: Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Ethelred Brown, Jacob Axelrod, Frank Rosenfarb, Joseph Tuvin.**

**4TH AND 14TH A. D.**  
Friday, Oct. 8.—Corner Havemeyer and South Fourth. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, Hyman Nemser, Harry Schachner, Joseph Tuvin, Emil Bromberg.

**Saturday, Oct. 9.—Corner Grand and Roeling. Speakers: August Claessens, Hyman Nemser, Harry Schachner, Emil Bromberg.**

**23D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
Friday, Oct. 8.—Corner Bristol and Pitkin. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, Frank Brodsky, I. M. Chateauf.

**Saturday, Oct. 9.—Corner Douglas and Pitkin. Speakers: Morris Paris and others.**

**Monday, Oct. 11.—Corner Thatford and Pitkin. Speakers: Morris Paris, Joseph Tuvin, I. M. Chateauf.**

**Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Corner Herkimer and Ralph. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Morris Paris and others.**

**Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Corner Osborn and Pitkin. Speakers: A. I. Ship-lacoff, Morris Paris and others.**

**Thursday, Oct. 14.—Corner Stone and Pitkin. Speakers: Esther Friedman, Morris Paris and others.**

**Friday, Oct. 15.—Corner Glenmore and Watkins. In Public School No. 84. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Morris Hillquit, Chas. Solomon, August Claessens and Morris Paris.**

**Saturday, Oct. 16.—Corner Hopkinson and Pitkin. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, Morris Paris and others.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Corner Herzl and Pitkin. Speakers: Henry Fruchter, Morris Paris and others.**

**Alexander Koshetz and his Ukrainian National Chorus will make its only appearance in New York Sunday evening, October 17th, at Carnegie Hall.**

## LEWIS ATTACKS WALSH AS TRIMMER

### Socialist Candidate for Senator in Massachusetts Denies Democrat Is Progressive

By a New Leader Correspondent  
BOSTON.—The Socialist candidate for United States Senator, Alfred Baker Lewis, in a Socialist rally in Boston referred to David I. Walsh, his Democratic rival, as a trimmer, and challenged him to answer questions on his alleged progressive record.

Mr. Lewis read the following open letter which he had written to Senator Walsh:

"Dear Mr. Walsh, Esq.:  
"Dear Sir—I gather from your speeches in the campaign so far that you feel both you yourself and the Democratic party, to which you belong, are more progressive than Senator Butler and the Republican party, and therefore deserve support."

"When you spoke last spring at the banquet in your honor given by the Progressive Club of Boston you said that Congress was made up of a good many Reactionaries, a few real Progressives and a good many weak-kneed progressives who were really trimmers on most issues."

"You favored submitting the Federal Anti-Child Labor Amendment to the States for ratification, and while it was thought that the amendment would be a popular one, you were in favor of its ratification. Most of us thought that you would speak in favor of its ratification in 1924. But when it developed that the amendment was not as popular as it had been thought at first that it would be, when the amendment was attacked by influential reactionaries throughout the State, you were strangely silent. Just when the tolling and exploited children of this country needed an influential friend you failed them. Was that the action, Mr. Walsh, of a true progressive, or a trimmer?"

"In 1924 you were glad to accept the endorsement of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, then running for President, but you yourself did not endorse LaFollette. You favored endorsing John W. Davis. Yet Mr. Davis was an attorney for the plutocrats of America, lawyer for some of the largest corporations in the United States. He was a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the United States Rubber Company and the Santa Fe Railroad, and a lawyer for J. P. Morgan & Co., the Standard Oil Company, the Guarantee Trust Company and the Coffee Trust. Senator LaFollette, on the other hand, was the recognized leader of the progressives of the entire country. I challenge you to state, Mr. Walsh, whether your endorsement of Davis, while accepting the endorsement of LaFollette, was the action of a true progressive or a trimmer?"

"The Democratic party, to which you belong, was not a party of progress while in office. In fact, it proved to be the spare tire of the plutocrats of America. It did nothing to stop the alarming concentration of wealth in this country. Testimony before the Industrial Relation Commission in 1913 showed that in the previous year 2 percent of the people owned 60 percent of the wealth. A recent report of the Federal Trade Commission, based on 1922 figures, showed that 1 percent of the people now own 59 percent of the wealth. Yet during eight of those ten intervening years the country had a Democratic President, and you were in the Senate for most of that time. Were you sleeping while the plutocrats got added power?"

"Today the Democrats have a stronghold on the Government only in the Southern States. It is in those very States that the laws for the protection of labor, anti-child labor laws, the workmen's compensation laws, etc., are the worst. Furthermore, in all those Southern States the Democratic party is very greatly influenced or actually dominated by the Klu Klux Klan. You as a Democrat are associating yourself with reactionaries and Klansmen from the South, the only part of the country where Democrats are strong enough to show their true colors without fear of opposition. I challenge you, Mr. Walsh, to show how many true progressives can be a member of such a party as the Democratic party."

Alexander Koshetz and his Ukrainian National Chorus will make its only appearance in New York Sunday evening, October 17th, at Carnegie Hall.

## UNION OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

### THE NEW MANHATTAN CASINO

155th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York

### IS A 100 PER CENT. UNION HALL!

This large, beautiful hall is now available for meetings, balls and all indoor functions. Moderate rates, perfect service

#### SPECIAL FEATURES

Capacity, 5,000. Dance Floor, 6,000 Sq. Ft. Spacious Stage Medium-Sized Lodge Rooms 51 Balcony Boxes

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL EDGEComb 2653 OFFICE ALWAYS OPEN

## THE PROLETARIAN STUDY GROUP

Announces a Course of Lectures

ON THE

### "Illusions of Civilization"

A Critique of Class Ideology

BY

LEON SAMSON

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

AT 8:30 P. M.

AT

THE CARLTON

6 West 111th Street (Near 5th Ave.)

#### SCHEDULE OF LECTURES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| OCT. 13.—Political Illusions<br>Their Origin and Meaning               | DEC. 1.—Aesthetic Illusions<br>Bourgeois Theories of Beauty Discussed and Criticized |
| OCT. 20.—Economic Illusions<br>Tested by Marxian Theory                | DEC. 8.—Psychological Illusions<br>And the Doctrines of Fourier                      |
| OCT. 27.—Social Illusions<br>A Diagnosis of Current Sociology          | DEC. 15.—Religious Illusions<br>In the Light of Proletarian Atheism                  |
| NOV. 3.—Historical Illusions<br>In the Light of Historical Materialism | DEC. 22.—Philosophical Illusions<br>A Critical Survey of Metaphysics                 |
| NOV. 10.—Anthropological Illusions<br>The Bankruptcy of Boas & Co.     | DEC. 29.—The Illusion of Democracy   |
| NOV. 17.—Legal Illusions<br>"Times of Reasoned Wrong"                  | JAN. 5.—The Illusion of Prosperity   |
| NOV. 24.—Ethical Illusions<br>An Analysis of Slave Morality            | JAN. 12.—The Illusion of Peace   |

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

ADMISSION: 25 CENTS



## Thomas Holds Smith Shares Guilt for Use Of Strike Injunctions

THAT Norman Thomas enters his campaign for State Senator in the 14th District, New York City, with as much vigor as he fought his campaigns for Governor and Mayor was indicated in his fighting speech at Cooper Union last Saturday night, when he arraigned both old parties for their stand on labor injunctions, housing and water power.

"We are in this campaign," Thomas said, "as always, because we believe it is possible for the workers to build a better world for themselves and their children. The Republicans do not even want a better world. This is a good enough world for the landlords and profit makers, who own the Democratic party, too. But the Democratic party makes rather more successful pretensions of loyalty to the people's interests. One year ago Mayor Walker assured many audiences that he and I stood for about the same things, only he could get them and I couldn't. Two years ago Governor Smith's friends in labor circles made the same claims for him. Let's see what happened by looking at certain specific matters:

"1 The Injunction Evil—Once more the Democratic party offers the partial remedy of a preliminary hearing before the granting of a temporary injunction. But the Democratic party believes its sincerity by its part in the sweeping Guy Injunction against the striking cloakmakers. Any one who knows the first thing about New York politics knows that that injunction would not have been granted or continued if it had been displeasing to Tammany Hall. Judge Ingraham, in continuing the injunction, spoke of 'the apparent bad faith evidenced by the defendants' renunciation of a sanctioned plan accepted and acted upon.'

"The judge, like the rest of us, is entitled to his own opinion as to the wisdom of the union's rejection of the proposals of the Governor's Commission on the ground that they were not enough. But the union had never promised to accept this advisory report. Does Al Smith want the workers to believe that they reject his advice at the risk of an injunction? In view of the plain facts, the Democratic party is equally guilty with the Republican in maintaining the tyranny of government by judges under our present injunction by statute in labor cases. There is law enough to deal with illegal acts without this power in the hands of judges.

"2 Housing—At last we have a housing law. It is a law which simply tries to limit profits in housing. Under that law nothing has happened. Governor Smith may, for political purposes, blame the Republicans, who killed the housing bank feature, but he had the appointment of the permanent commission and he appointed none of the men most active in the work of the old Housing Commission. Anyway, nothing is happening, and the people of New York still must live in slums which an English expert pronounced the worst he had seen around the world. The one remedy is to give the city the right to provide housing at cost for the people. And this the Socialists advocate now as they have advocated it in the past.

"3 Water Power—The proposed Republican steel has already been exposed, not primarily by the Democrats, but by the Committee on Coal and Power, of which I am a member. Even although Tammany may talk about State development of water power, that will not solve the problem. State development without State distribution will mean a Christmas present to the big distributing companies rather than to the consumers. "I have taken other issues, as, for instance, unemployment insurance to

### N. Y. SOCIALISTS HAVE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

Saturday, October 9, is the last day of registration in New York city. Polls are open from 7:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. It is absolutely essential that every Socialist and sympathizer should register, and, moreover, every member of the family and every acquaintance who is inclined to vote the Socialist ticket should be urged to register. The Democratic and Republican parties usually defeat us during Registration Week. Socialists and sympathizers are responsible for the vote that our ticket receives on Election Day either by registering or not registering. All of our street and hall meetings after October 9 depend upon their effectiveness as to how well the Socialists have registered. In other words, the most important week of our campaign is the week of October 4, the week of registration. Every effort must be made to induce every Socialist and sympathizer to register. If we fail in this task our campaign energies and funds are largely wasted.

show how empty are Democratic as well as Republican promises and performance. I might take, one by one, all Mayor Walker's promises in the last campaign and show how totally they have been disregarded. With regard to subway, sewage disposal, housing, parks, we are exactly where we were. Oh, yes, I know that we have a big city planning committee on which labor is virtually unrepresented. I know that Mayor Walker has a secret plan for the subways. If he can make that work he can solve the problem of perpetual motion in his spare moments between dining and having his picture taken. I cite this because it is part of the Tammany record. Do we want to continue Tammany in power?

"Some one will say, 'But the alternative is the Republicans.' It is not. The immediate alternative is to run up such a big Socialist vote that whichever party is elected it will be afraid contemptuously to ignore the interest of the workers. Meyer London's great East Side campaign, the local successes of the Socialists in legislative battles and the continued agitation of our party—these things were the sole causes for such liberality as either of the old parties displayed. It is fear of popular wrath, not love for a docile electorate, that moves old party politicians. Let us give the old party politicians new reason for that fear. "And never forget we are building for the future. We are seeking to create a labor party which will be an effective instrument in abolishing parasitism, bitter poverty and war. We have practical immediate issues. But we also have vision of a world where peace and happiness will come by the abolition of all special privilege and the co-operative effort of intelligent workers."

## DEATH CLAIMS PETTIGREW

Well-Known Western Insurgent Dies in Sioux Falls at 78

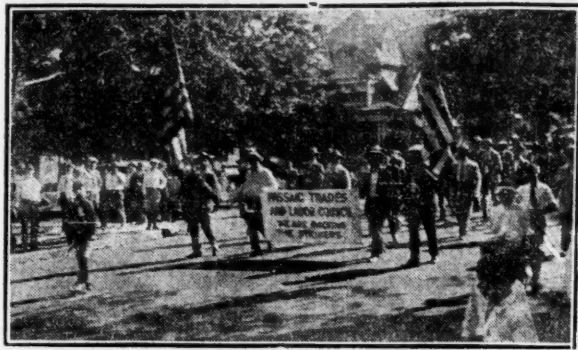
By a New Leader Correspondent  
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—R. F. Pettigrew, former U. S. Senator, died here on Tuesday at the age of 78. Coming to Sioux Falls in 1889 when early settlers lived in tents and log cabins, Pettigrew quickly sprang into political leadership. Always a non-conformist in politics and religion, he became for a day a figure of national note when he walked out of the Republican National Convention in 1896 upon its adoption of a platform ignoring his belief in free coinage of silver.

He supported Bryan in that election and always thereafter was without a real political home, joining often in the support of independent party movements. In recent years Pettigrew took much interest in the various movements to organize a Labor or Farmer-Labor Party. Years ago he had reached the conclusion that the two leading parties were kept by the ruling classes of the United States and that any attempt to use them by farmers and workers would prove illusory.

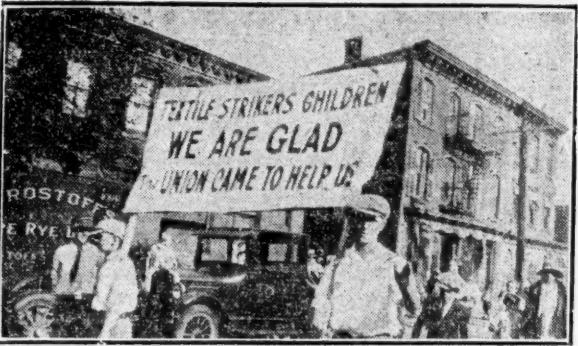
His later views were embodied in two books, one entitled "Imperial Washington" and the other "The Course of Empire." The latter was an expansion of the first book and in both works he drew upon his recollections of the United States Senate and further studies to emphasize his conviction that the Democratic and Republican parties are tools of the classes who own the wealth of the country.

Auto Body Makers Strike  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Nearly 500 workers at the Hays-Hunt Corporation have struck, according to announcements by officers of Local 13, Upholsterers, Trimmers and Body Makers' Union. The strike came because of alleged discrimination against union workers by the company.

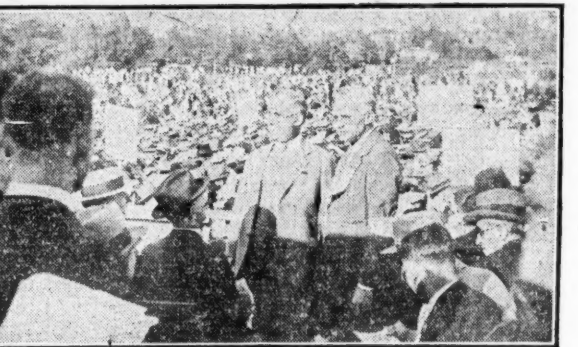
## When The American Federation of Labor Came to Passaic



"We are backing the strikers" was the slogan on the banner carried in the parade by the Passaic Trades and Labor Council.



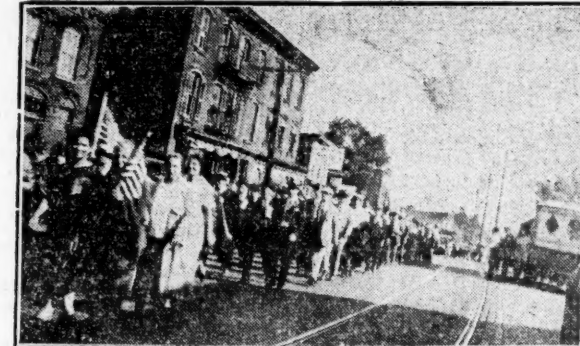
Even the little children joined in the demonstration of welcome to organized labor who had come to battle their cause.



Before the mass meeting. President MacMahon (right) surveying the huge crowd of strikers and sympathizers.



"Here We Come. 10,000 Strong," was the inscription flaunted by the new local of the United Textile Workers, No. 1,603.



Aged women mill workers, who had bravely faced the brutal Cossack-like police, were also in line.



The local leader in action. Gustav Deak, president of the new local, addressing the mammoth mass meeting.

## Porter Risks Pension, Raps Company Union

By ROBERT W. DUNN

SI TAYLOR, born a slave in Virginia, near where Lee surrendered to Grant, a porter for the Pullman Company for nearly 40 years, has just been retired from service. He is one of the oldest and most militant members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He joined after he failed to secure justice for Pullman porters within the company's plan of "employee representation."

Since the plan began in 1920, Si has served on the local committee of Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal District in New York City. He has also served three years on the higher or Zone General Committee. He knows Pullman company unionism inside out, for he has served on company union committees longer than any other porter.

White-haired but vigorous, Si Taylor tells of his experiences with the Pullman plan as interpreted and administered by Superintendent Jimmie Mitchell, whom the porters call the "Mussolini of the Pullman Co. in the Penn Terminal District." Mitchell, according to a Brotherhood pamphlet, has long been known to "bulldoze, intimidate and punish unfeeling and defenseless porters and maids." He once remarked that his ambition in life was "to keep the porters under his thumb."

"The company union committee meetings were controlled by Mitchell and associates," says Taylor. "If he didn't like the conduct of a porter he would hammer on the table with his fist and tell the cringing committee-men the man couldn't work for him any longer. Alone among the committee-men Si Taylor would speak up. Many times he saved the porters their jobs. Many times he skated on the thin edge of discharge for his action. But being a veteran porter and popular with the men the company hesitated to fire him. On one occasion the \$12,000 a year head of the company's Bureau of Industrial Relations called him into his office and remarked threateningly:

"Some of our old men have turned damn fool and joined the union. It won't do them any good, I'll warn them." Once when Taylor circulated a petition signed by some 200 porters asking for an increase, Mitchell told him: "You should have been retired long ago, instead of coming around asking for more wages." Mitchell failed to send the petition to the Pullman office in Chicago, but Taylor took it there himself on his next run. "Were the bullets ever tampered with in company union elections?" I asked Taylor. "Well, we never got convincing legal proof, but we know that in one election where Roy Lancaster (then company union committee secretary, now Brotherhood secretary-treasurer) was running, fifty ballots bearing his name were erased and the name of his opponent—a company man—written in and counted. We also know that after ballots are cast in Penn. Terminal District, the ballot box is supposed to be put away in the locker of the assistant superintendent,

while the key to the box resides in his desk. The company bosses could change as many ballots as they cared to."

As an active member of the Zone General Committee, Taylor fought hard for the porters, but in the minutes of this company union committee his remarks in their behalf were always deleted. Company union committees never thought of holding a session unless the local company boss was present to open with prayer and steer decisions for the company. Taylor quickly learned that "superintendents don't like plain talk, especially from colored porters," and hence the company union was a farce.

Taylor fought hard against the discharge of Roy Lancaster when he was dropped from service on a frame-up charge after 17 years without a blot on his card. "I told the company then it was cutting off its nose to spite its face" in firing such an influential and respected porter. The company didn't listen. Lancaster was fired and a few weeks later the Pullman Porters' Brotherhood got under way.

When Si Taylor was retired this month before his full 40 years' service were in, he told the company officials he expected it. "I've been here 39 years, 8 months and 2 weeks—24 years without a mark on my service card." He was informed that "the company has something against you," and told that company executives could withhold his pension of about \$20 a month. In addition to this veiled threat he was asked what he had to say about the charge that he had played close to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood. His reply was: "Don't say Randolph. Say all the officers of the Brotherhood. I'm a member of the union and proud of it." Whether his pension comes or not, Si Taylor declares he will stand by the new union till death.

## COLLEGIANS TO DISCUSS SOVIET RUSSIA FRIDAY; EDDY WILL REPORT

"Soviet Russia Today" will be discussed at a large mass meeting of the students of all the New York colleges in the McMillin Theatre, Columbia University, on Friday evening October 8, at 8 p. m. Sherwood Eddy, Jerome Davis, and two members of the Student Delegation to Russia, all of whom have watched the Soviet experiment during the past summer, will be the speakers.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, publicist and speaker, recently returned from conducting his sixth annual Seminar of representative American writers and speakers who have endeavored to make an impartial study of conditions in Europe. The twenty-four members of this American party visited Russia as an impartial fact-finding commission. The bulk of the party was composed of editors, educators, and social workers who spent the month of August in Russia reviewing the situation there.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

and yet insist that nothing that happens to them is ground for American intervention in that country. The best missionaries recognize that fact and do not want any other protection than their own good sense and their feeling of friendliness for the people. They have gone at their own risk for the sake of their own spiritual reward. They do not need the backing of gunboats. Indeed such backing is a denial of the religion they profess. Bad as things look in China there is some hope in the growing power of the Canton government in Central China. The Canton government is the government of the Kuo Min Tang founded by Sun Yat Sen. This is a national party with a somewhat radical but by no means truly communist program. It is the only party with ideals. It has made a pretty good job of the government at Canton and it has successfully defied British imperialism. Even now its chief enemies in all China are not so much native Chinese as British and Japanese interests which subsidize the various generals who keep China in turmoil.

Certain unions have requested the A. F. of L. to protest against the building of two American gunboats in Chinese ports. They ought to protest against the building of those gunboats anywhere. Few Americans realize that these gunboats are intended to patrol Chinese waters. They go hundreds of miles up the Yangtze River. It was on this duty that the gunboat Pigeon was caught in cross-fire between rival armies. It had as much and as little right there on such duty as a Chinese gunboat would have had on the Mississippi during our Civil War. The State Department justifies this patrol of Chinese waters by the acquiescence of the Chinese who have been too weak to protest effectively and by a palpably absurd interpretation of certain treaties never intended to confer on us or on any nation the right to patrol the Yangtze. The A. F. of L. ought to make a vigorous protest against this sort of thing for the sake of the honor of America, as well as for the sake of the Chinese peasants and workers who with increasing vehemence hate this foreign meddling with their affairs. So far we Americans have not against our record any such black disgrace as the recent British bombardment of Wan Hsien where from one to two thousand Chinese lives were lost in one of the most inexcusable atrocities of recent years. Nevertheless, if we ape British practices we may find that some hot headed commander will get us into a similar scrape, to our lasting shame. The way to avoid the danger is to keep ourselves from temptation by staying out of Chinese war zones.

It is evident that the Republicans are making this year a far more intelligent and vigorous campaign than they have made for the last two years. All that is good for us Socialists. The more the Democrats and Republicans

can prove against each other, the better for us. Nevertheless, for all the noise of the campaign, neither Republicans nor Democrats will dare propose the proper remedies for the injunction evil or the proper solution for the problems of water power and housing. These are the things we must bring home to the workers. We can do it partly through meetings. The Cooper Union meeting was rather more encouraging than similar meetings in past years. But we can't leave

## MAURER TO FIGHT PA. ELECTION

Bower Also Running for Legislature, on Socialist Party Ticket

By a New Leader Correspondent.  
READING, PA.—Socialists and trade unionists of this city believe they can send James H. Maurer and Andrew P. Bower to the Pennsylvania Legislature this November to fight efforts to vitiate such labor legislation as now exists in this State which may be looked for from the Mellon-Grundy machine, which is, apparently, in absolute control of the machinery of government in this so-called Commonwealth.

James Maurer, veteran Socialist and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor since 1912, has served three terms in the Legislature in this State. Andrew Bower, prominent in the Socialist movement for over thirty years, head of the Cigarmakers' union in Pennsylvania, organizer of co-operatives, has been a vice-president of the Federation of Labor in this State ever since there was such an organization.

In recent municipal elections in Reading the Socialist vote has been growing. Veteran campaigners here believe that Maurer and Bower can be elected this year, as no coalition of the old-line parties against them seemed possible at the moment.

Considerable support for the campaign in Reading is coming from trade unions all over Pennsylvania. Organized labor has good reason to fear that the slush fund slingers in this State intend to make the workers pay for the millions that were spent in the primaries here last spring. Rumor has it that the Manufacturers' Association wants the Workmen's Compensation Act, already one of the worst in the country, amended in its favor. Maurer's standing in this State may enable him to prevent the threatened assault on this type of legislation if he gets the backing of the voters.

## John Lawson, Playwright, At Bronx Free Fellowship

John Howard Lawson, author of "Processional" and "Nirvanah," will speak at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston road, Wednesday evening, October 13, at 8:30 o'clock on "The Modern Drama." This is the second lecture in the course on Literature and Drama. These lectures are stimulating enthusiasm and interest in the Bronx and elsewhere.

all the work to Jacob Panken and the other eloquent campaigners. If we all try, we can make this a good year for the party.

## 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

## Superior to Pastes and Powders!

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

## AMEGIN

PROMOUCHE IT AMMA-JIN  
PYORRHEA LIQUID  
It Heals as It Cleanses!

Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

## Offices to Let

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

## Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

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

Established 1872. Membership 44,000. Main office for New York and vicinity at 227 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559. Office Hours: 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays. Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays from 9:30 to 5:30 p.m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station

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

**MAX WOLFF**  
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN  
235 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and 9th, Nicholas Ave.

**Dr. Theodora Kutyn**  
Surgeon Dentist  
Telephone: TRAFALGAR 2838  
247 West 72d Street  
MODERATE PRICES  
Over 15 years of Practice

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

**Dr. L. SADOFF,**  
DENTIST  
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 203, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU BUY THAT  
**McCann, 210 Bowery**  
HAS THE GOODS



# Leaders and Led

By S. A. de Witt

WE have been returned victorious and unopposed in the recent primary elections as the Socialist candidate for Assembly, Seventh A. D., Bronx County, New York. It may interest Illinois and Michigan Republicans, that we did not spend one Confederate dollar in securing our overwhelming victory. Strange to confess, however, is our complete lack of soul-stirring elation over the accomplishment. And this state of utter normalcy in which we find ourselves gives the opportunity to dilate on moot questions concerning the party we have the honor to represent this year at the Bronx polls.

Almost daily we nudge into the passing shape of an old comrade, who immediately arrests his own progress toward a new life insurance prospect or a real estate client, and banter a few sagacious fissures with us on the historic decline and fall of the American Socialist movement. There is such a perfect unanimity of reason why and wherefore, that by this time we listen only as a matter of social politeness, repeating quite unconsciously to ourself the entire harangue of our old comrade and sometimes in our anxiety to get away we run a whole paragraph in advance, only to halt and hear him repeat our over-run of verbiage and allow him to catch up.

It is the now moss-covered bucket full of "prosperity running away with the workers," "general apathy on the part of the liberal and rebel elements in political life," and "the loss of the virtue left wing into a separate Communist movement."

It would be boreome to admit and enlarge upon these now enshrined axioms. It might be a trifle more amusing to speculate on matters nearer to our own intimate selves as the remaining rear guard of a vanished army. A great deal has happened to us emotionally and in spirit that might also account for our intellectual isolation, for our becoming a party of leaders, with ever so few to follow.

Confession is a spiritual shower bath. And many of us are direly in need of its invigorating virtue. We must admit for our own part a slight retrogression of the rebel in us. Something has occurred somewhere, within or without, that is slowly stealing from us the old exalting faculty of resentment and protest. And strange as this self-admission may appear, stranger still it is that we find that same faculty almost gone in our old torch-enflamed captains.

Men and women who in the past framed our policies, directed our tactics, and led us through soul-wracking struggles, are today a group of timid parliamentarians, suave diplomats and gentle raconteurs of old heroics. We have long lost pace with whatever youth tried to accompany us on our way. Whatever there is left of American youth still seeking an organized medium for idealistic adventure, waits depressedly at the forked road, unwilling to dare the treacherous paths that lead to unreasoned revolt, and Communism, and hardly attracted by the flatland vistas that are entered by the present day colorless lane of American Socialism.

The fault is within ourselves, brethren. We are become too soft for battle and too wise for work. We are even growing afraid of our own faith. There is a glorious bivouac on past laurels, all along the line. It may be that we are all slowly wilting under the sun of bourgeois contentment and save for our past, are hardly at one with American working class sentiment. Some of us have grown a bit weary and cynical—and so more than useless to a militant movement that can only march on the vicinals of hope and optimism. A few of us, gloried and successful ones, have grown a trifle too self-centered and hopelessly vain, just because we have reached high places and were not strong enough in soul to acquire that Debsian humbleness that is in itself the resplendent badge of greatness.

We have all been too humanly weak for a movement whose ultimate and certain advent will give immortality to its ultimate leaders.

Age certainly did not cool the fire of rebellion inside of Gene as he entered and came out of Atlanta. And yet so many of us clutch the crutch of that excuse to hobble out into dull retirement.

Where, oh, where, is the tumultuous eloquence of the inspired Panken that whipped the East Side into an all-conquering army of labor? Where has vanished the dynamic Demosthenes of a Hillquit, who stirred the abyss into coherent power with his language, and into a vital and intelligent army with his unassailable logic? Or Abe Cahan, whose intellect once threatened to lead us all into the New Day?

To rebuke, or analyze, or offer plausible reasons for their apparent pacification as rebels as individuals would be nastily unfair. Few, if any, of our idealists are sufficiently endowed with resistance against corrosive circumstance. Even in Soviet Russia, that land of splendidly advertised ideals, men and women are softening under the affluence of their positions, and are quite unconsciously using their power for self-aggrandizement and material comfort. Every now and then a sad and disillusioned honest sympathizer emerges from the jungle of

## "Now Is the Time for All Good Men"

rumor and bureaucratic manifestos and reveals in heartbroken accents how Russia has become commissar-ridden and how Tammany Hall might learn a few tricks of how to hold its power through favor and job to a favored few. And many of their old-time leaders are already commencing to lean upon past wreaths and memories, and are becoming a source of serious hindrance to Russia's reconstruction problems.

Something must be done by the few that are left in our own Socialist movement to start the old engine of hue and cry and inspiration a-going. Something must be done to get our old leaders back into honest harness as good and willing steeds ahead of our wagon of accomplishment. The old spirit of self-sacrifice must be their only badge of service. They can certainly afford to give a great deal more today in all things necessary for the propagation of our belief in this land than they gave in their impoverished youth. Whatever we all are today, whatever we all have gained in honor and position, we owe to the labor movement. None of us have a right to act as leaders unless we are right in the lead, trudging and working with the yeoman and Higgsines, who would be only too happy to renew their old-time labors if an active leadership were on the quiver. In our movement no one has a right to ornamental pedestals. None of us has a right to bask in the decadent glow of past deeds when the day and tomorrow cries for renewed energies and endeavors. No one has a right to be anything more than a com-

mon legionnaire in the legion of common humanity. Just as soon as we become respectable, because respectability gives us a measure of rest and security for material comfort, we cannot and we ought not to belong to the Socialist Party. Just as soon as we have lost our power to become outraged and wrathfully articulate over the ever-increasing injustice under this system, we are so much dead wood in the path of Socialism. Just as soon as we become soft-spoken parliamentarians, when we ought to be trumpeting Jeremiahs, our place is with the other side of the industrial conflict.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party. This sentence is always used as a test of typewriter efficiency. It should be used as well to lift what is being unduly belittled as a dead entity into vibrant and useful life. This is a long-belated call to all our old leaders to take their hands off a useless helm and get to work cleaning and rigging up our own ship of state. We need new sails of energy. There are always trade winds of opportunity and inspiration. We need a new cargo of faith and hope. The wharves are loaded with such merchandise. There are still plenty of good helpers and sailors and stokers who will buckle down to their hard work tasks if only the captains and mates stop their posing in old uniforms in the fo'castle. Or if the job of spirit rejuvenation be too difficult, old-timers, none of us willing and able to carry on, will hold it against you if you retire on a pension of old glories. The issue is up to you for quick and decisive action.

## Married Women Who Work Discussion Topic At Labor Convention

The place of the married woman in industry will be debated at the Fourth Annual Autumn Conference of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, to be held at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, on Saturday and Sunday, October 9 and 10.

Mrs. Maud Swartz, vice-president of the League and a member of the Printers' Union, will lead the discussion on "The Married Woman in Industry." Mr. A. J. Muste, director of the Brookwood Labor College, will discuss the "Development of the Industrial Welfare Movement and Its Effect on Trade Unionism" on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, will preside. Credentials for the Conference are being accepted at the offices of the League, 247 Lexington avenue.

## Ohio Labor Party Formed By Labor and Radicals

By a New Leader Correspondent  
Columbus, Ohio.—Labor and radical leaders of Ohio have met here and formed what is intended to be the beginning of the Ohio Labor Party. Nicholas Klein, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, was chosen as acting state secretary. No ticket will be placed in the field for this election.

Mieczyslaw Munz's piano recital will be given Friday evening, October 22, at Carnegie Hall.

## Fattened Profiteers of Britain Ask New Sacrifices of Miners

By Paul McKenna

MINERS, as well as the public, often forget that Britain is the oldest coal-producing country in the world. As a matter of fact, many writers assert that coal was won and used as fuel by the Romans in England. Yet the Domesday Book of 1085, the most reliable record of anything of economic value, makes no mention of it. They apparently preferred building castles and fortresses.

The first authentic reference to coal mining is preserved in the records of Holyrood and New-Battle Abbeys, about the year 1200, as having taken place on the south shore of the Firth of Forth at a place called Corriden and also at Linlithgow, Scotland. The coal trade proper, that is to say, coal, was won, raised and sold as an article of commerce since about A.D. 1215.

The date of signing of the Magna Charta by King John and by the granting of the Forest Charter by Henry the third, was two years later (1217). The 12th chapter of this Charter granted to subjects greater security of tenure of their lands, i.e., the liberty to erect a mill, warren, pond or pit on his own land.

In the 13th century monks of Tynemouth were probably the first who mined coal in the north of England. Early exports were made in the year 1269. We have evidence of the shipment of coal by them from that port. Smoke Retarded Use of Coal in 13th Century

Consumption of coal for domestic purposes was retarded by objections to smoke. It would be appropriate to say they could not see the value of the coal for the smoke. This coal was sea coal, and in 1257, Queen Eleanor left Nottingham Castle, where she was staying, on account of the objectionable smoke from the burning of coal—a rather convenient way of dispensing with unwelcome guests. Indeed, public feeling became so strong that it became the subject of a royal proclamation. In 1306, Edward the First, decreed, "all but smiths to eschew the obnoxious material and return to the fuel they burned of old."

In the 14th century coal was more generally used for domestic purposes. It was used in monasteries and castles in which movable iron chimneys were employed to convey smoke from the centre of the room to the open air.

Export Trade Built Up  
In the 15th century a small tax was imposed upon coal. In 1483, the Bishop of Durham appointed a man to the office of Banksmanship.

In the 16th century we began to build up our export trade with France. So fast was it growing that between 1549 and 1552 its restriction was being considered by Parliament. First export revenues; at this time a chaldron of coal (53 Cwts.) purchased at 52 cents, was sold in France at \$21.50.

In the latter half of the 16th century is noted a big development in the Tyne coal trade, due to the grand lease formerly held by the Earl of Leicester and later by Queen Elizabeth, falling into the hands of a group of merchants in Newcastle. These were known as the Society of Free Hosts. This combination procured the monopoly of Tyne coal trade. It soon began to regulate and fix prices of coal to its own benefit. Indeed, in the middle of the century, the price of coal rose from \$1.00 to \$2.25 per chaldron. It is interesting to note that the wage rates were 6 to 8 cents per day. Picks were so dear that they were rented, due to the cost of iron at this period.

Since that date developments have

While in the United States as a member of the delegation representing the British Miners' Federation, Paul McKenna broadcast an address on the history of British mining over WCFL, the station owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The address is a remarkable presentation of historical facts and is an example of how thoroughly informed leading men in the British labor movement are on the problems that concern the working class.

taken place on a large scale in the steel industry and the people who own and control it are iron and steel magnates, shipbuilders and ship owners, great engineering firms, railways, gas and electric companies. And, purposefully, they keep the selling price of coal low at the pit bank. This is the price from which the miner gets his wages. It also allows coal to be transferred cheaply to those very heavy industries which these magnates also own and control in conjunction with the collieries. The domestic consumer is fleeced into paying high prices for his coal through the activities of the coal operators selling to their own agents who in turn secure high prices from the domestic consumers. Not one cent of the difference in prices created here goes back to increase the miners' wages.

The Royal Coal Commission laid stress upon the need for changes in methods of utilization of coal and declared that amalgamation of many of the present small units of production are both desirable and practicable. It states that selling organizations and methods of transport are too costly and do not secure the best financial results for the collieries and therefore for the miners employed in them.

"Four-fifths of the coal consumed in Great Britain (says the report) is burned in a raw state. Oil and valuable by-products are wasted and the atmosphere is polluted."

The commission points out that experts estimate that three million tons of soot, every year, are discharged into the atmosphere. It adds, "And affect the work of over a million men, for three days in the year is devoted to providing the soot which pollutes our atmosphere. Valuable oil fuels are lost by present methods of using coal."

Value of Coal Portrayed  
"Every million tons of coal carbonized by suitable methods," says the report, "will produce fifteen million gallons, or possibly more, of liquid fuels. If it were possible to subject to this process the bulk of the one hundred and forty-seven million tons of coal now consumed in the raw state, the greater part at least of our present requirements of oil could be supplied from home sources instead of being imported from abroad. Sulphite of ammonia, muriate of ammonia, pitch, creosote oil, green oil, crude carbolic acid, naphthalene, refined tar, benzol, paints, bleaching powder, soda crystals, bath salts and tablets and perfumes such as Eau de Cologne, Wallflower, Rose, Verbena and Violet, can all be extracted from coal."

Low Wage of Miners  
Fabulous fortunes are made on this side of the industry and not a cent of the wealth created here goes back to boost the wage of the miner who risks his life and limb to produce the raw material.

The miners' wage on the thirtieth

of April was \$2.25 per day. His average weekly wage was \$11 per week. The cost of living is 70 per cent higher than it was in 1914, which makes the purchasing power of five dollars less than three dollars.

The miners, their wives and families are housed worse than horses and dogs. Out of every thousand births in the mining districts, 160 babies never live to see the anniversary of their first year, due, primarily, to the bad housing conditions. This slaughter of innocents is preventable, for at Bourne-mouth and Port Sunlight, where happy, healthy homes are erected for the workers, the infant mortality is reduced to 30 deaths in every thousand births.

The bishops of England are so forcibly stricken with the sterling honesty of the miner's case that they are no longer preaching to the workers, "Obey your masters," but instead, are openly and definitely preaching, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and "Feed my lambs."

The miners are in favor of the coal industry being reorganized from the base to the summit, but they declare that during that period no reduction in wages or no increase in hours should take place. They have also put forward a scheme of electrification and carbonization, which has been rejected by the owners.

Supreme Sacrifices Made  
The press of Britain is asking the miners to make more sacrifices. Good God, nobody has made more sacrifices for their country than the miners have done. Two hundred thousand young men sprang to the colors, voluntarily, at the outbreak of the war. Many of them never returned. Hundreds are sleeping beneath the waters of the North Sea. There are others, whose bones are mouldering on the plains of Flanders and other fronts, and the coal operators are attempting to foist lower wages and longer hours upon the fathers and mothers of these brave men. Not only so, but upon those gallant men who fought in the great war.

The price the miners pay for coal annually is accounted for in the following statistics:  
1,318 killed annually.  
197,111 seriously injured annually.

Do you realize what these figures mean? Every working day more than five miners are killed. Every five hours a life is lost. Every working day 850 men are injured. Every ten minutes five are maimed.

During this lockout the miners are driven to such extremities that they are parting with their children. Other workers, employed in Great Britain, are adopting them until the strike is over. Milk for feeding babies is stopped at the clinics. Evictions are pending, and we are appealing to you on behalf of two million children, who are starving in this great struggle.

## WORKERS' SPORTS

Sunday, Oct. 10, we hike to New-foundland, Beaufort Mountains, Terrace Pond and Hewitt, in northern New Jersey. This is one of the most beautiful sections in the state, being wild and romantic. Saturday night we sleep in the Beaufort Mt. Tower, and in the morning we hike to Terrace Pond, the second highest lake in this state, situated on a plateau. Here we shall remain the greater part of the day, leaving late in the afternoon. Bring a warm blanket, pocket flashlight, poncho, and wear high shoes. Meeting place, Erie Railroad Ferry, Chambers Street and Hudson River; time, 4 P. M., Saturday afternoon; fare, \$2.50; walking time, six hours; leader, Hugo Koch.

# Issues in China

By M. Philips Price

IT is not an easy matter to disentangle the developments in China or to interpret the events which have been moving rapidly in recent weeks in an intelligent manner. The man in the street is naturally bewildered when Chang beats Chung, and Chung beats Ching, and Ching beats Chang in endless succession of battles which are decided by half one side deserting to the other.

Back in the distant ages opposing generals of this ancient race used to dress up their soldiers in terrifying garb in order to frighten their enemies off the battlefield. Today Chinese armies are much nearer to the standard of European civilization (?) than they have ever been before, but I have not yet heard of them using poison gas; a certain quaintness still pervades their warfare.

I have always reckoned myself as fortunate in having spent the greater part of a year in China outside the Great Wall, namely, in Eastern Turkestan, during the very last days of the old Manchu dynasty. I saw China, in fact, as one never saw it even in those days on the Pacific Coast, where the influence of the European capitalism was beginning to percolate. I saw China as the last great relic of ancient society. I saw, as everyone who observes carefully must see, the economy of a country determining its society and its political institutions; in this case primitive spade and hoe cultivation in river bed oases, small hand-workers and craftsmen, a merchant class and restless nomad shepherd tribes in the steppes bordering the Gobi desert.

This primitive society in the vast territory west of the Great Wall was all paying tribute in taxes and in kind to a theocratic Emperor with his official bureaucracy. So long as Chinese society was of this simple type, its unification under the regime of the "Son of Heaven" was no difficult matter. In the past the nomads had been the chief trouble, but for some decades past they had been "contained" in the outer marches and nothing seemed to threaten the stability of this territory with a population of 400,000,000.

The New Order Comes  
But what I did not see on that journey was the germ of a new social order pervading the old society from the Pacific coast westwards.

It was not Western ideas nor Christian influences nor Chinese students educated at Oxford and Cambridge that were sowing the seeds. It was the Europeans themselves and the Japanese, building railways, setting up factories, running river steamers, constructing harbors, who began to break down this ancient social order.

European and Japanese capitalism began its industrial revolution of China by carving out treaty port areas for the planting of factories and works and by connecting them up by railways. These new economic areas have become independent of the rest of China and the Treaty Powers have seized the customs, thereby taking away from the Central Chinese government the chief means of revenue. Under these circumstances the break-up of China into smaller political areas must inevitably follow the change in

## What Is Behind the Bitter Wars in the Orient

the method of production. The old productive forces were simple enough to be unified under the old Imperial system. The new industrial processes are only developed locally, and so are breaking up China into areas controlled by military chiefs. Some of the chiefs are partly dependent on financial support from Europe and Japan, and partly on the accumulations of native capital which is following hard in the wake of the foreigners. Others seem to be relying on the awakening consciousness of the millions of Chinese peasants and handicraftsmen who are losing their occupation through the spread of the new economic system.

The Rival Generals  
Into these two types the warring Chinese generals are roughly divided. There is Wu Pei Fu, who has, till recently, controlled the reaches of the middle Yangtze round the new industrial center of Hankow. He is a British agent, and is the strong arm of the European bondholders in the great Pekin-Hankow trunk railway. Then there is Sun Chuan Fang, who is centered on the British treaty port of Shanghai and controls the provinces surrounding it. It is not yet quite clear which of the groups of European capital he is supporting. He is probably working for a compromise between the foreign interests of Shanghai and the native Chinese merchants and capitalists of Nanking. Then there is Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian warlord, who controls all China north of the Great Wall. He represents the interests of the Japanese concessionaires, railway and mining interests in North China, the interests of the wealthy Chinese merchants of Mukden and Harbin, and of the prosperous Manchurian farming community which extends right up to the Siberian frontier.

Chang Tso Lin is probably the most powerful and best entrenched of all the Chinese war lords, for he is controlling a territory which is least affected by the intrusion of foreign capital. Manchuria is the richest and most undeveloped of the colonial areas of China. It contains fertile soil with temperate climate and moderate rainfall. But it was early on in Chinese history flooded by nomad tribes who did not settle down to cultivation till more recent times. Hence there has not grown up that dense population of small hand cultivators and craftsmen which is such a feature of Southern China.

In "Red" Canton  
The area of Manchuria is 500,000 square miles, and the population is 23,000,000. It is estimated that it could support a population of 80,000,000, and every year colonists from the rest of China are pouring in to start farming, as was the case in Siberia before the war. The original Chinese and Tartar stock of Manchuria are therefore conservative, like the Siberian and East Russian peasantry.

The combination between this sturdy and independent farming stock with

Japanese concessionaires in the person of Chang Tso Lin is likely to be strong, and the Soviet Union is already experiencing difficulties in holding its concessions on the Chinese Eastern Railway and on the Sungari River. And so it comes about that Red Siberia is separated from Red Canton by large strips of territory where a conservative large-scale farming class with a considerable area of uncultivated land around it is in control. This also probably explains the collapse of Feng Liu Siang, the fourth of our war lords, the Russophili Christian general, who has been operating northwest of the Great Wall in conservative agrarian surroundings.

Quite different are conditions in the South. The "redness" of Canton is probably caused not only by the rapid proletarianization of sections of the Chinese peasantry and by the bad conditions under which they have to work, but quite as much, if not more, by the fact that the foreign and even Chinese textile factories have thrown thousands of former handspinners and weavers out of work. These are now roaming the countryside and either joining the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, or taking to the mountains and becoming bandits. It seems that the Kuomintang is the only body which stands between South China and the anarchy created by the rapid breakdown of the ancient order of society by the onrush of capitalism. It is just like it was in England during the first half of the nineteenth century, when there was no organized labor movement to concentrate the energies of those existences ruined by the industrial revolution. Kuomintang attempts to create a national policy for China, one which will secure the fruits of industry for the native producer and laborer, and to curb the unbridled activities of foreign and native capital. Its existence is the best guarantee against Ludditeism on the one hand and "Jameson raids" of foreign capitalists on the other.

The Kuomintang  
This, then, appears to be the force behind the Canton government which is the fifth military force in the Chinese drama today. There is Wu on the Yangtze, Sun in Shanghai and Chang in Manchuria; all to a greater or less extent in the service of foreign capital. There is Feng in Mongolia, an uncertain quantity and wavering between Canton and North Chinese nationalism. And, lastly, there is the Canton regime, based on the ruined elements of ancient society in South China. Can the Cantonese reform these elements and create a common program for their followers?

The task cannot be easy, because the bulk of these followers are not a class-conscious proletariat. One's mind goes back naturally to Russia during the Revolution, but there was at least a very class-conscious, wage-earning element with a couple of generations' traditions behind it in the Moscow, Petrograd and Upper Volga area.

It does not seem that there is much of this human material in South China today, but without it a popular movement is not easy to lead. Reliable information on this subject is, however, so scarce that it is very difficult to form an opinion. As there are such vast areas of undeveloped land in Turkestan, and also, as I had occasion to see when I was there, in Eastern Manchuria, it is possible that a large reshuffling of the population will ease the situation created by the rapid development of capitalism in South China and the Pacific coast.

I saw areas west of the Gobi where there has been no cultivation since the advance of the desert sands hundreds of years ago, but which with irrigation could support a great population.

It may be that Western capitalism will start to develop these areas or those bordering on French Indo-China, and so form an outlet for the increasing surplus population of the densely inhabited areas of the Yangtze and Hoangho.

Of one thing, however, we can be clear, namely, that the Kuomintang is the only party that represents the real interests of the Chinese coolie, peasants and native craftsmen, and as such is worthy of our fullest sympathy and active support against all attempts of foreign powers to suppress it.

**ENGLISH**  
**Blanche Watson**  
**TENTH SEASON**  
Private Lessons  
Manuscripts Edited  
38 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST  
Tel. GRAMERCY 2310

**LIGHT, TRUTH, JUSTICE**  
If you are lost in, or disgusted with, the wilderness of conflicting and confusing trends based on the letter that kills, send 25 cents for the only way out.  
**W. L. LEAGUE**  
WALKERTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

**Wanted, Writer**  
Writer-Student-Researcher wanted to assist in preparing manuscript dealing with social, political and economic problems of breadth. Desire person's entire time. May be permanent position. Write fully, sending sample of work, if available. P. O. BOX 519, City Hall Station, New York.

## The Show Is On Again



Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tasted—for 10 cents.

**WHITE LILAC TEA**

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

**A Radical Difference**  
will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punctal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.

All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.  
111 East 23rd Street, Near 4th Avenue.  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 4th Street.  
213 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 121st & 123rd Sts.  
262 East Fordham Road, Bronx N. Y.  
885 Prospect Avenue, Near 183rd St.  
1700 Fulton Avenue, Brookville Station.  
**D. BARNETT L. BECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

Books Reviewed in The New Leader and All Other Books for Sale at  
**RAND BOOK STORE**  
7 East 15th Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
Careful Attention to Mail Orders  
Write for Complete Catalog



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## About Feet And Other Things

SEVERAL weeks ago we promised to have a review of Wells' novel, "The World of William Clissold," and here we are with the book not half read. As a matter of fact, things 'political and otherwise (A voice: "What do you mean, 'otherwise'?" have kept us severely away from our literary pursuits, and, while we know that Eddie Levinson will be mighty sore at us, there just is no review of "The World of William Clissold" in our system at the present moment.

Our bedroom is in the basement, with a window opening immediately on to the street, so that sometimes we feel as though we were sojourning in the 42d street shuttle of the subway, with great hordes of people marching across our prostrate form. We are like the prisoners in Plato's cave, who could observe the passers-by but not be observed by them. It makes for philosophic speculation, this basement life. We wake up thinking about feet and how they interpret the characters of their possessors. Some come by on cat-like tread; others are blunt and determined as they put down one foot after another. Still others, withdrawing from a local hostility, employ the "stagger" system of locomotion; and often, just before dawn, there are the steps of running men, apparently exemplifying the saying that "the wicked fleeeth where no man pursueth." Last of all, there are the unmistakable steps of the milkman. Milkmen use a thunderous approach. It may be from envy of those who can sleep while they themselves are engaged in lugging highly watered fluids around town. It may be because they are lonely and the sounds made by the slappings of their feet give them a sense of reassurance. Anyhow, milkmen constitute quite the noisiest class who come down our block, always excepting those, of course, in whom there is a strong anti-prohibition trend, and who insist on making lengthy farewells, at all purposes standing at the head of our bedstead.

Such guests as have spent the night in the spare room of our basement, often express wonder that we can sleep at all in the midst of such tramping and confusion. They are mostly from out of town and they pull the hackneyed line that they "would not live in New York for all the money in the world." But for our part, give us the din of a large city to the terrible silence that hangs over the small towns of the country after nine o'clock in the evening. We once spent six months in a little Illinois town, ten miles away from Herrin, where men are miners and women are crack revolver shots. We would awake screaming in the still watches of the night, yearning for some sound of human activity other than the distant noise of the scheduled shooting in the European Hotel at Herrin. To us there is something terrifically depressing about night in a small town when all the Methodists have ceased from howling and the last Fundamentalists have gone dejectedly to their own beds. Give us, any time, the Big Parade of Manhattan in preference to the Sinister Silences of Mudville.

According to our yearly custom, we journeyed up to see one of the games of the World's Series last Sunday. Just why we do this every year is frankly beyond our powers of explanation. The fact that two groups of professionals are meeting in what the fancy sports writers call their annual "clash" should prompt us to take long and arduous trips to the outlying precincts of the city is evidence of the ease with which we succumb to the hard instinct. When we arrived at the Stadium at the grisly hour of eleven on Sunday morning, the place was so packed that no vacant seat was left, save for a section behind the home plate, supposedly reserved for the press. We informed the custodian of that reserved section that we were the sporting editor of the Needlecraft Magazine, but he was sceptical. A little later we came back, disguised behind a hot dog to assure him that we represented the New York Commercial and that if he doubted it he could find our name mentioned in Freddy Marvin's column. And this was the truth, strangely enough, for Freddy has us down on his list as overthrowers of the Republic, who every Tuesday get their barrel of gold from Moscow. We didn't have enough rubles, however, at the time, to make an impression on the custodian, and, while we stood on aching feet behind three of the largest and fattest fans in America, we were horrified to observe the type of journalists who were finally admitted, after some covert passing of currency. Judging from the general appearance of these young men, the entire gopher gang has now gone in for newspaper reporting. Fortunately, no literary qualifications are required for admission to the press seats at the Yankee Stadium.

Every now and then, from behind bulging shoulders, we could catch a glimpse of the left-fleider epit-ting in his glove. To pay for this thrilling sight made it necessary for us to assure the iceman that we would have a check for him a little later than usual. We are here to say that there are a great many more exciting things in the world than standing up with thousands of fellow-Americans to watch hired men do their stuff. But we are also certain that next year, when the autumn leaves begin to fall, we will again be on our way to witness another World Series. Otherwise, what would we be able to tell our grandchildren, when they scrambled onto our knees and asked: "Where was you, grandpop, at the 1927 World Series?"

Mr. Glenn Frank, the able young president of the University of Wisconsin, has come to the conclusion, after a year in office, that a great part of modern college life comes under the heading of hokum. He has now decided to separate some 250 of his more literate students from the general mass and see if it is possible to drill some education into them. He wants to set up a university within a university, and there conduct courses that will have some cultural value. If the alumni of the University of Wisconsin are anything like the graduates of other schools, we may expect some howling over this plan. What happens to football teams, Greek letter fraternities, sororities and junior proms, if any such body of students sits down to devote themselves to the serious pursuit of knowledge? But Frank is young and optimistic and it may well be that he can devise some method of seducing students into studying. If only one university in the land were able once to turn out as many as 250 souls who could with any possibility be called educated, the age of miracles is not over. They would instantly assume the position of American Samurais. None of them, to be sure, could possibly be elected to any public office, become newspaper editors, or successful business men, but what a relief it would be to meet up with some of them and find that four years of college life had not completely deprived them of all intellectual interests.

McAlister Coleman.

## SYNDICALISM THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

Ferdinand Pelloutier

PELLOUTIER (1867-1901), a member of a well-to-do family, received his early education in the Catholic schools. At an early age he entered political life, and soon became an advanced republican, later joining the Parti Ouvrier.

He defended the general strike before the congress of the Guesdist party in 1892, and later broke with the party over this question. In 1893 he went to Paris, came there under the influence of the anarchist-communists, and accepted their point of view. His selection as secretary of the federation assured its political neutrality, as his dream it was "to oppose a strong, powerful economic action to political action."

To the federation Pelloutier devoted his every thought. He regarded the bourgeois as the nuclei of the society of the future and syndical life as the means of stimulating the power and initiative of the workers and developing their administrative abilities. He would have the workers free themselves from every institution which had not for its essential purpose the development of production.

From 1894 to 1902 the Federation des Bourses du Travail was the most important trade union organization in France. Until 1902, when an amalgamation took place, it had frequent clashes with the General Confederation of Labor, since both organizations were appealing to local syndicates for membership. The Federation des Bourses du Travail finally joined the C. G. T. in 1902, and was soon lost in the other organization.

**Confederation and the General Strike**  
In the years following its organization at the Congress of Limoges in 1895, the General Confederation of Labor gradually assumed an ever more revolutionary position. It repeatedly endorsed the general strike, regarding it as synonymous with the revolution. In the Paris Congress of 1900, five years after its organization, the sentiment prevailed that a general strike might take place at any moment, and that its success depended not on money, nor on the conscious effort of a majority of workers, but on a daring, revolutionary minority, conscious of its aims. The delegates did not at this time exclude the idea of political action, although they displayed a den-

nite mistrust of politicians as betrayers and intriguers. The delegates had also apparently come to the belief that the general strike would probably take on a violent character.

When the delegates met in 1901 at the Congress of Lyons the miners were threatening a strike and the report of the committee maintained that "the moment had come to try the general strike with strong chances of success."

The aim of such a strike, the motion adopted read, "can be only the complete emancipation of the proletariat through the violent expropriation of the capitalist class."

### Sabotage and Boycotts

The confederation likewise went on record during these years in favor of sabotage, boycotts and other forms of "direct action." It urged that the revolutionary spirit be instilled in the army. It maintained that the idea of "fatherland" had been utilized to protect the strong against the weak and that the workers should develop the spirit of internationalism.

### Labor Legislation and the Confederation

The delegates at the congresses also hotly discussed the attitude workers should assume towards the labor laws that were then being enacted. The Waldeck-Rousseau government was in power during the years from 1899 to 1902. This was the period of the Dreyfus affair, when all the liberal elements united to secure the vindication of the Jewish army officer, falsely accused of treason. Republicans, radicals, socialists and anarchists were fighting hand in hand against monarchists, nationalists, anti-Semites and clericals. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry constituted itself a "Cabinet of Republican Defense." It sought by every possible means to obtain the support of all the republican elements. It invited the socialist Millerand to enter the cabinet as a Minister of Commerce and Industry. It proposed a series of protective labor laws "as the best means of bringing back the working masses to the government." It passed a ten-hour law as "a measure of moralization, of solidarity and of social pacification." It gave to the workers a representation of 22 out of 66 on the Superior Council of Labor, a consultative body in matters of labor legislation, and to the Confederation

of Labor, 15 of the 22. The Prime Minister urged the workers to join the syndicates, helped to secure for them additional rights and introduced into the Chamber a bill for the regulation of strikes and for arbitration.

The Congress of Lyons was asked to define its attitude toward these measures. The delegates, by a small majority, approved the principle of the Superior Council of Labor. They rejected the proposal of regulation of strikes by almost unanimous vote. In debating the labor laws, the speakers denounced the Prime Minister as a "clever defender of the interests of the bourgeoisie," who desired merely to stop the offensive movement of the workingman. The acceptance of these laws, they declared, would but "reinforce a power they wanted to destroy."

The revolutionary element did not, however, deny the possibility or desirability of reforms, but desired only those reforms that would "undermine the foundations" of existing society, would strengthen the forces and organization of the workers and which could be obtained independently of parliamentarism. The syndicates, they felt, should carry the struggle not only against the employers by strikes, sabotage and boycotts, but against the state, and not only the state appearing as the enemy of labor, but the state which posed as its protector and benefactor.

### The Confederation and the Socialists

The Congress of Lyons also took a stand against Socialist political action. The Socialists had had their first big success in 1893, when they obtained some 600,000 votes and elected over 50 deputies to Parliament. In the Chamber they constituted a Parliamentary group, the Union Socialiste, for common action. This union of necessity assisted in the general tendency toward unity among the various Socialist parties. There was much talk of unity during these days, and, naturally, as the differences between the parties were becoming less and less. Following the year 1892, when the Guesdists obtained a number of seats in municipal councils, they turned their attention in considerable part to immediate municipal reforms, and had less energy left to preach the ultimate revolution. In their Congress at Nantes in 1894 they elaborated a detailed program of reforms that

would appeal particularly to the agricultural population and increasingly emphasized the necessity of securing changes through universal suffrage and other legal means. This approach did not differ much from that of the Broussists and the Independent Socialists. On numerous occasions the Guesdists revealed their growing moderation. In 1896, at a banquet of all parties to commemorate the victory of Socialists during the municipal elections, all factions applauded the remarks of Millerand, when he maintained that they now all relied for social advance on universal suffrage. The Dreyfus affair brought the Socialist groups into still closer relations. A committee of harmony was formed, in which all Socialist parties participated. The cry for unity was beginning to be heard throughout the Socialist press, and Jean Jaures outlined a plan whereby all of the rival groups were to be absorbed in one unified party. The hope of unity was general.

### Millerand Accepts Office

The acceptance by Millerand of a post in the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry was a shock to many. The Guesdists, Blanquists and others denounced this act as a betrayal of the working class. On the other hand, the Independents and Broussists insisted that Socialists must take part in the general life of the country and assume increasing responsibility. The problem was thrashed out in two general congresses, but no compromise could be reached and a definite rupture in relations followed. The Guesdists, Blanquists and several regional groups formed the Parti Socialiste Francais, and the Independents, Broussists and Allemanists, the Parti Socialiste Francais, the latter supporting the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. The old organization, however, remained intact within each group.

In view of this political turmoil, the syndicates were more anxious than ever to keep politics out of the union. The result was the passage of resolutions that syndicates remain independent of politics and permit the individual to go his own way.

### Workers Turn from Political Action

While criticizing chiefly Millerand for his decision, many of the Guesdists began to lose faith in their own party. (Continued on page 6)

## GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Continued from last week  
A Minturn keeps vigil. A strong man keeps vigil, walking back and forth in an empty room. The noises of the street fly up to him, but have no meaning for him. The stars glow and dim. The dawn comes. The dawn comes futilely. The day arrives with clatter and swelling cries of business. The day arrives grayly for him. Futilely and grayly the man tries to remember. Back into the corridors of his mind, he reaches for an anchor, for the man that he was, for a thought, a steady thought of his mother, for some modifying idea to steer by—back, he reaches vainly. He pauses to stare wonderingly at the wonder of the dawn.

The man throws off his clothes, and plunges beneath the shower. He returns to his littered room, refreshed and unsatisfied.

When Senator Minturn appeared in his seat in the Senate Chamber next morning, no one suspected that he had not been in bed. He came in smiling, nonchalant, clean-shaven, a red carnation in his button hole.

Thongs had preceded him. Galleries were packed, and by a special dispensation of the sergeant-at-arms visitors were admitted to the Senate floor. There was no doubt as to the magnitude of the approaching events. The usual formalities. The prayer—the drone of the clerk's voice—prelimi-

nary skirmishes—the restless, expectant rustling of the crowd—then suddenly the thing was out in the open, with the breathless, impelling hush that precedes a horse race or a cavalry charge.

Goodnite was on his feet heavily denouncing Senate File 11,987. The big man was tremendously effective when aroused. There was a slumbering fire in his huge hulk somewhere—a capacity for indignation—which when awakened clothed his prejudices in eloquence. He had, moreover, a caustic rugged wit, which stood him in good stead, and now he was jabbing and stabbing at that invisible bogey, which he early raised in his speech—dangerous radicalism. He soon had the galleries laughing at his rough jokes. But as he passed from point to point, and the slow-witted crowd sensed the drift of his remarks, one detected an impatient rustle of hostility. Finally, the applause which started at first in recognition of a joke mysteriously continued. It swelled into pandemonium—in direct defiance of Senator Goodnite's unraised hand.

There Goodnite stood, like an inanimate traffic policeman warning heedless motorists.

They were beating him down. The crowd had taken things in their own hands—spontaneously, lawlessly—and were denying him the floor. Goodnite saw what had happened. The blood rushed to his face, then away again,

leaving him ashen and haggard. The speaker hammered vainly for order. . . . Not until Goodnite sank heavily into his seat did the hubbub cease, dwindling into a silence armed and threatening.

"Should such discourtesy be shown another speaker, I shall have to ask the sergeant-at-arms to clear the galleries," the Speaker declared. "Now, the Senator from Hennipin."

Without rising from his seat, Goodnite said defensively, "I concluded, Mr. Speaker."

Derisive laughter followed this remark, but there was no further disorder.

Now the friends of the Power and Drainage Act had the floor. A young man—Senator McMurray—new to the Legislature had evidently been selected to lead the attack. He was boyish, fair, with a frank, appealing manner, and a militant but conciliatory tone. As he proceeded it was evident that he had that greatest of all political gifts, the power to catch the imagination of the crowd. He was saying over for them what each was saying in his heart. He was transfixing in words the pictures of comfort and ease that were floating uncrystallized before their eyes.

Dan watched him coldly, narrowly, at first, then he felt himself, too, being swept under the power of his artless simplicity and sincerity. Pangs of regret, bitterness and envy shook Dan. He was aware of maturation within himself of an intense and justifiable opposition to the bill. For the first time, he knew how he was going to vote, and for some reason he was filled with a sense of righteousness because of his decision.

"I confess to very little patience," McMurray declared, leaning forward, his hand clenched and animate, "with that class whose whole scheme of life is concerned solely with an aim to get, to get. Suffering, the colossal and withering catastrophes, the birth throes that descend on whole peoples and nations, are as far removed from them as earthquakes and tidal waves. They sit in their warm, luxurious houses blind to the sufferings of the poor, and to the tragedies in the house just round the corner."

When McMurray had finished, his boyish face flushed with the exhilaration of his task, there was deafening applause. When it had subsided, Goodnite was on his feet, trembling. He was like a man beside himself; his lower lip had fallen from his sharp teeth, and his great head was lowered as if he were going to make a physical attack upon a visible opponent. The vehemence of the man startled the crowd into silence.

"Mr. Speaker, I move you that Senate file 11,987 be laid on the table," Goodnite demanded huskily. There was a second.

The roll was taken. Dan watched

for Hurst. Hurst was absent. Himman, Howell, Immark, McMurray, Minturn. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain my vote," Senator Minturn said, seizing the center of attention. "I am a proponent of public ownership. I campaigned last fall, and gave pledges to my constituency in behalf of public ownership of natural resources. In casting my vote today, I should have you understand—here he lifted his eyes frankly to the galleries—"that I am voting as a friend of public ownership. But I would not discharge my duty as a friend of this great principle or to the people of this state if I did not vote as I am resolved to do."

"It has been said here this afternoon that this is a class issue. I take issue with that statement. This is not a class question. It is a question of serving the whole people. And I am thinking of the people of the whole state. As this bill is drawn, Mr. Speaker, it will place the state in a situation where public ownership can but fail. I am convinced that this bill is a device of the enemies of public ownership to discredit it. Therefore I vote 'no.'"

As he finished, Dan felt something snap in the audience, and he braced himself for a deluge of abuse such as had fallen upon Goodnite. But he received nothing—save silence. There was a kind of deadly, despairing, tempestuous stillness in the hall. A few persons began filing out, like dissatisfied spectators at a theatre. Dan sat down. The hall was emptying. The Great Power and Drainage Act was killed.

Someone was standing before him. He glanced up. It was McMurray. He was pale and disheveled. He could not speak cooly.

"I just want to say, Minturn, that that was the meanest, lowest trick I ever saw in all my political experience."

"How's that?"  
Minturn was on his feet, blind and groping. His long arm shot out and caught the younger man flush on the jaw. He went down in a heap. Others attracted by the commotion, rushed between them and lifted McMurray to his feet and led him away. . . . Minturn sat down again. No one spoke to him. He was alone. His eyes were fixed on an empty niche in the wall. . . . That night Dan opened the evening journal with misgiving. There it was!

### Senator Minturn Foully Attacked on Senate Floor

### Beats Off Assailant After Decisive Defeat of Power and Drainage Act

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## Think Day

FELLOW inmates of this great democracy, I make a motion that we institute a national Think day. Do I hear a second? Thanks. No chairman being present I declare the motion carried, so ordered and so forth, and having done so I shall now explain the reason for my motion.

As you all know this intelligent country is already celebrating a number of days in commemoration of certain events, personalities and causes. For instance, we celebrate Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, Independence day, Mother's day, Father's day, Armistice day and Labor day.

As at present constituted these days belong in the category of physical and emotional acrobatics. What I mean by this is that they offer an opportunity for the exercise of lungs, legs and feelings but completely shut out that part of human attributes lumped under the term of thinking.

What we need, therefore, is a national Think day, a day, my fellow inmates, on which all other activities experience a total eclipse; a day on which every place of business, labor, amusement, recreation, education, elevation and edification take a day off. In short I propose that nothing be done on Think day but thinking, except perhaps the solemn and impressive pressing of an appropriate button at the White House signaling the opening of Think day.

As soon as the signal has been flashed, it shall become the solemn duty of each and every citizen to exchange night cap for thinking cap and place himself in the attitude of profound meditation, in which he shall remain until taps is sounded at nine p. m. Thereupon each citizen shall record the result of his thinking on a card provided for this purpose and mail it to the intelligence department of the U. S. census bureau, Washington, D. C.

Arrived there, these cards shall be properly classified by a method of Keyes punctures and such other mechanical devices now in vogue for the measuring and weighing of unsubstantial substances, so as to arrive at a scientific gauging of the American mind.

In making this proposal I shall not lay down any hard and fast rules as to the nature of the subjects to be thought about on Think day. Let each one wrestle with the subject nearest to his mind, if any. But as the voluntary choice of a subject to think about would undoubtedly inflict undue hardship on numerous worthy people, I take the liberty to suggest at least a few subjects, as for instance: Why am I a Republican? Why am I a Democrat? Why do I belong to the church I belong to? What makes me think Coolidge is a great man? Why is it a crime to kill a personal enemy and a virtue to kill a lot of people we never saw? How come that an overproduction of good things causes misery and poverty? There are of course many other subjects worthy of thought. But I believe that an honest attempt to think out any one of the subjects suggested will convince any person capable of thinking at all that their views, convictions and the notions pertaining to them have been inherited from parents whose affliction can be attributed to the lack of national Think day, such as I propose.

Now I submit that such a momentous discovery as the realization that an infant brain is but a sponge which, as it grows, absorbs all the follies, imbecilities, notions, prejudices, likes and dislikes of our environment, and that the thing we call thinking is but a feeble-minded attempt to convince ourselves that whatever we are (through no fault of ours) is the best ever, would result in a mental revolution which would make the Russian upheaval look like a quitting party in an old ladies' home.

Jake Schnitzelbank, who has been a rip-snorting Republican ever since he was knee-high, had put in ten solid hours of hard thinking on Think day. About three p. m. something exploded in his brain-tank. A great light illuminated every twist and crook of the assorted convolutions in his brainery. "Eureka," he cried, "I am a Republican because so was my old man. And the old man was a Republican because he used to hang out in George Cox's saloon, and George was the Republican wheel-horse of the ward. And the reason why Dad hung around George Cox's saloon was because there was always a pile of hand-dances on the free-lunch counter of Cox's place, and if there was anything that Dad loved more than hand-dances it was more hand-dances. And so because Dad was nuts on hand-dances I've been whooping it up for the grand old Republican party all the days of my life, and that's how it comes that the protective tariff which raised the price of hand-dances made Columbia the gem of the ocean and Cal the master mind of the universe."

Yes folks, Jake Schnitzelbank is only a sample of the myriads of simples who are this, that or the other because their Dads or Granddads, who were just as simple-minded, were infected with the same bugs. What we call undying principles or convictions are mostly inherited junk, rubbish and blah. They got into our noddies when the brain was still mushy, and became more and more petrified the nearer we approached the hardening of the arteries status.

What makes the real thinker is the ability to discard the teachings of the fathers and examine every new phenomenon in the light of his own time and day. "Seek and you shall find." Seek truth and truth will be revealed to you. But truth is not easy to find. Truth is not on the surface of things and least of all is it an inherited characteristic. Truth, as a wise man said, is at the bottom of a deep well, and looking for truth in that well the majority only see the reflections of their own faces on the surface of the water and call it truth.

So I say, let's have that national Think day, a day when each of us goes up in his garret to junk the rubbish inherited from his ancestors, and thereby to make room for new ideas. Thus Think day would become a real Independence day, for no man is free whose mind is a slave to the past.

Adam Coalidigger.

### Oak Leaves

Oak leaves and purple asters—these you bring—  
And do you bring me love as well, my sweet?  
You know how great my love has grown since Spring  
Scattered the first green oak leaves at your feet.

Now do you bring me of their withered brown  
To be a symbol of a love that dies?  
Slain by cold winds, as these were battered down,  
Not so, beloved, do I read your eyes.

David P. Benenbarg.

## EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On  
This Label



When You  
Buy Bread

Never before have the Bakery Workers been more in danger of going back to slavery conditions. The employers are now making terrific onslaughts on their hard won gains after many years of struggle.

Now, as never before, the Bakery Workers need your moral support.

The best and only way that you can help is to insist on the above Union Label.

EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE and know that you are not doing so at the expense of Slavery to the BAKERY WORKERS.



## Pittsburgh Victory Cheers Journeyman Tailors' Union; Need for Organizers Urgent

### The Field of Labor

THE Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, badly battered by the threat of machinery, which has made ready-made men's clothing in many respects equal to the custom-made variety, and by the anti-union attitude of the National Merchant Tailors' Association, has sustained an encouraging victory. Local No. 131 of Pittsburgh has, with the financial aid of her sister locals, just weathered a six months' strike against the local establishments, and except for eight men still out, the union has obtained wage gains ranging from five to ten per cent on piece work and a flat increase for bushelemen, who are employed on a weekly basis. An important provision of the agreement is the discharge of all scabs and the reinstatement of the old help. The closed shop will prevail.

Significant in this struggle has been the assistance rendered by the Merchant Tailors of New York City, who jacked up the waning hopes of the Pittsburgh merchants not only by giving them moral support, but also by sending them strikebreakers and undertaking to fill orders of the tied-up shops. The journeymen tailors of New York were helpless, because their absence of organization placed them under the thumb of the association. The accomplishment of Pittsburgh is being held out to them as a bright example. Yet the national union is hampered by a lack of organizers to carry on effective work. The workers in the trade are scattered throughout the United States, only a few in any one city. We do not have massing of numbers in any one place as in the other trade unions. Consequently, the few organizers can only concentrate anywhere at the expense of letting obvious opportunities slip by or permitting urgent calls for help to go unheeded. On the other hand the "bosses" are knitted into a close organization. Reliance upon the voluntary assistance of busy local officials has proved untrustworthy. What the Journeyman Tailors of America needs more than anything else at present is an immediate increase in the number of responsible organizers in the field. The added financial burden would soon repay itself in concrete results. Recently progress has been made among the cleaners, pressers, dyers and bushelemen. The increase in membership last month was greater than during any similar period since the palmy days of 1919-20. It is hoped that these advances will continue. L. S.

### THE BOBBERS AND BARBERS ARE ONE

Those great artists, the hair bobbors and beauty parlor specialists, have decided that they are barbers after all—at least economically. The dignity of their profession—or is it craft?—has risen, but their wages have fallen. The keen competition among the beauty establishments has called forth a maximum of skill and a minimum of monetary returns. Now, in Chicago, two thousand hair-dressing and beauty-parlor operators organized themselves into prosaic Local No. 548 of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union. They threatened to strike, but the employers warded off that calamity by granting satisfactory terms. Minimum wages were fixed, hours of work were made definite, satisfactory working conditions were specified. The president of the Hairdressers' Association issued a statement praising the Journeyman Barbers, but voicing the opinion that the diversity of interests between the beauty specialists and barbers argued against amalgamation. He offered to help the former in organizing a union of their own craft. This smacked too much of company unionism, and his appeal fell flat. L. S.

**M.J. Roth**  
INC.  
Third Ave. at 84th St.  
44th Annual Sale of  
SCHOOL GOODS DURING SEPT.  
The Old Reliable Place to Buy Your  
Toys, Dolls, Games,  
Stationery, Books  
Complete Assortment All Year  
VISIT OUR STORE

Buy Direct From Manufacturer  
**O.W. WUERTZ**  
PIANOS  
Standard of Quality Since 1895  
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS-RECORDS  
ON EASY TERMS  
TWO 3RD AVE. COR. 85TH ST  
STORES 3RD AVE. COR. 152ND ST

**PARK PALACE**  
3-5 West 110th Street  
Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings.  
ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props.  
Telephone: Monument 4384  
Cathedral 8071

**Santal Midy**  
Quickly Alleviates  
**PAINFUL URINATION**  
Avoid Imitations  
Look for the word "MIDY"  
Sold by all druggists

### HAIL! THE CARPENTERS' HISTORY

It is good news that comes from Indianapolis, Ind., the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Whisper has had it for years that General Secretary Frank Duffy was too busy a person to see through his history of the Brotherhood with the very near future. An official historian, with a long cherished hope of writing the story of his union, he has worked persistently at his task. Now after ten years of labor it is announced that he is finished. He has recorded all the statistics available. He has plodded through the office files. The work is now ready for the printers. A sub-committee of the General Executive Board to pass on the history has been appointed by General President William L. Hutcheson, consisting of First Vice-President John T. Cogswore and Board Member J. W. Williams. To what extent Duffy's account will escape the faults of most official histories, elimination or perversion of unpleasant incidents, particularly for administrations in the author's favor, and the arrangement of material in the manner of cut-and-dry annals is yet to be seen. At any rate, the publication of this story of one of the oldest international unions in the A. F. of L. will be looked forward to in all labor circles. L. S.

### MISSOURI'S CHILD LABOR LAW IS KILLED

Missouri certainly takes the prize! As reported last week, it is practically the only industrial State in the Union that has no workmen's compensation law. Although corrective legislation has been enacted several times, it has been thwarted by submission of the measures to popular referendum under the auspices of the well-organized propaganda of the damage-suit lawyers. This fall the voters will have another chance to retrieve themselves. As if to forestall putting Missouri into the columns of States with progressive labor legislation, Attorney General Gentry has just rendered an opinion declaring the two State child labor laws unconstitutional. These had been put on the books in 1921 after three decades of agitation. One prohibited children less than sixteen years of age from working in dangerous occupations; the other required employment certificates for children less than fourteen. Nothing revolutionary, you see! The attorney general seized the opportunity to crush these acts when he was asked by State Labor Commissioner Hinkle to express an opinion with regard to the efficacy of the laws in certain cases. Gentry decided they were not applicable anywhere on the ground that discretionary power was vested in individuals—which has been done before—that are vested only in the legislature. Now Missouri must wait until next year to remedy this technical flaw, while the children remain unprotected. L. S.

### The Enormous Growth Of a Savings Bank

The "Manhattan Savings Institution," one of the oldest savings banks in the city, is now among the leaders in this line. The commanding place taken by this institution is due to the great increase in both the amount of deposits as well as the increase in the number of depositors. Ever since its organization—more than 75 years ago—it took special care to administer its funds by investing them (according to law) in securities that not only yield substantial revenues but are quickly redeemable.

Since its organization the bank conducted its business from 644 Broadway, corner Bleeker, and for the last two years it has added its own magnificent building at 154 East 86th street. It reports more than \$24,000,000 in deposits and more than 35,000 depositors, paying a yearly interest of 4 per cent. The deposits are now credited monthly, available every three months. If the deposits are left with the bank to the end of the quarter. This applies to sums from \$5 to \$7,500.

Messrs. Arthur and Harold Stiles, who are in charge of this institution, are experts in the financial world and by careful and scrupulous investment of its funds have made it the success that it is.

The up-town office of the bank, 154 East 86th street, is open on Mondays to 9 p. m., and the one at 644 Broadway to 6:30 p. m. Organizations and societies receive special consideration and the bank has also special departments for women where every possible facility is available.

**Trusses**  
When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stockings, go there and see what you can buy for your money.  
Then go to **P. WOLF & Co., Inc.**  
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES  
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A  
Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.  
New York City New York City  
Open Even. 8 p. m. Open Even. 9 p. m.  
SUNDAYS CLOSED  
Special Ladies' Attendant

**YALE ROSE**  
PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR  
36 Halko Street, New Haven, Conn.

## PANKEN DENIES RUM IS ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

power for good, all of it is the property of the people. It belongs to them, but it is being bartered away to private capital, which often permits it to remain dormant to prevent competition.

### The Democratic Stand

"The Republican Party in its platform boldly stands for private exploitation of this publicly-owned wealth. The Democrats take a position more favorable to capital even than that of the Republicans. The Republicans want private capital to develop the water power, and private capital to have the profit. The Democrats want the State to develop the possibility of our water power, but the distribution of it, the control of it, they propose to turn over to private capital. In other words, the people of the State should be taxed to build generating plants, the public funds should be used to develop the water power of the State, and then it should be turned over to private individuals to enable them to profiteer upon the people of the State. That is in line with the Democratic position with reference to other problems. Under a Democratic city administration new buildings were exempted for a period of ten years from taxation, presumably in the interest of the people. The people were fooled; they believed it. In fact, however, it was a gift to the realty speculators of the City of New York of at least a hundred millions of dollars. The Governor in his message to the Legislature recommended the issue of one hundred million dollars of bonds to create fund to be used for the purpose of building homes in the City of New York for its people. Fine! But there is a fly in the ointment. Money, to the builders of the City of New York, costs at least six percent.

### Smith's Sympathy Won

Poor real estate men! The Governor took pity upon them, and he wanted a hundred million dollar fund to be drawn upon by the real estate men at five percent interest. It was my privilege to go before the Housing Commission. I proposed to that Commission that a one hundred million dollar bond issue be authorized, with provision for the money to be used by the City for the purpose of building homes for the people, to be rented to them at cost, the City to be empowered to condemn property, to take it by eminent domain.

There are thousands of buildings in the City of New York which are no longer fit for human occupancy. If they ever were, which should be condemned, torn down, and new buildings erected to replace them, at for human habitation, I told the Commission, "If that is unacceptable to you, if you do not want the City to embark upon a building plan, if you cannot bring yourselves to put the City in a position of competing with the unconscionable, rapacious landlord, let that fund of a hundred million be used in this wise: Let a propaganda be made that the people shall organize co-operatives, that they live in apartment houses cooperatively owned, and that the money raised on the hundred million dollar issue be loaned to bona fide cooperatives, bona fide home dwellers, at five percent, so that the people of this City be given an opportunity to establish homes in which they might rear families decently.

That did not suit the Commission. That did not suit the Governor. It would have meant an interference with the source of profit of the rapacious landlords, and the cessation of it; and the Democratic party, true to its colors, instead of helping the people's expressed pious wishes, it gave the people lip service, but put its hands in the people's pockets and recommended a hundred million dollar fund to be used by the real estate operators of the State to be put at the service of profiteering on the people. The credit of the State to be put at the service of the most conscienceless group in our body politic.

The Republican Party in its platform has nothing to say on the housing problem. The Democrats pass over it again with a pious wish. The position I took before the Housing Commission is the position of the Socialist Party. Let homes be built for use, and not for profit. Let housing facilities be supplied to the people as they need them, and not as the means whereby a few may pry upon the people.

(This is the first of two articles in which Judge Panken discusses issues before the voters of New York State. In the second article, which will appear in The New Leader next week, Mr. Panken will touch on the problems of schools, public distribution of coal, strikes and injunctions.)

**ENGEL FRED'K W. F.**  
315 East 63rd Street  
TELEPHONE LENOX 4091

**Funeral Home**  
Undertaker for  
Cremation Society, Branch 1, 2 and 37  
Member of the Workmen's Sick Benefit Society.  
Undertaker for all Progressive Organizations  
FUNERAL INCLUDING CREMATION,  
\$15.00 UP

**WORKERS!**  
Eat Only in Restaurants  
that Employ Union Workers!  
Always Look  
For This  
LABEL  
Waitresses' Union  
LOCAL 1  
162 E. 23rd St.  
Tel. Gramercy 0843  
LOUIS KATZ, President  
WM. LEHMAN, Secy-Treasurer

## UPHOLSTERERS' UNION STORY POSTPONED AGAIN

Due to the absence from the city of many leaders whose information concerning the history of the Upholsterers' Union is important, The New Leader regrets being forced to again postpone its announced "Story of the Upholsterers' Union."

## FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH SOCIALIST VERBAND CELEBRATED

The Fifth Anniversary of the Jewish Socialist Verband will be celebrated at Carnegie Hall this Sunday evening. The following artists will take part in the concert program: Nadiedja Plevitzkaja, Russian singer of folk songs; Cantor M. Herschman, Maurice Schwartz, the combined Workmen's Circle Choruses, and a Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Jascha Fishberg.

Among the speakers will be the comrades Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; Judge Jacob Panken. J. Weinberg will be chairman.

This concert is to take place to celebrate the five years of intensive activity of the Jewish Socialist Verband since it was organized in September, 1921, when the split took place in the Jewish Federation. Since that time the Jewish Socialist Verband membership has grown in leaps and bounds, until now its voice is heard in all matters relating to the worker's cause, Socialism. It has a live and representative organization in very many important cities of the United States.

## Associates on Forward Aid Rogoff's Campaign For Seat in Congress

The candidacy of Harry Rogoff, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 12th district, was enthusiastically endorsed Tuesday noon at a luncheon given him by his fellow members of the staff of the Jewish Daily Forward at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. Over 75 of the writers, printers and members of the business office of the Forward were in attendance, and after the speeches they backed up their enthusiasm for Rogoff's campaign by contributions to the campaign fund of close to \$250.

Max Pine was chairman, and there were three speakers, B. C. Vladeck, Abraham Cahan and Rogoff himself. Cahan pledged his own full support for the campaign, as well as that of the Forward, while Pine declared that the Socialist party was going to show such strength this year that it will surprise everyone, especially those who have been pronouncing the party dead. Rogoff was emphatic in asserting that it was his belief that the tide of capitalist "prosperity" had about spent itself and that within a short time the workers will begin to realize that even in times of pseudo-prosperity there is no economic security. He expressed an earnest desire to see a good city-wide and state campaign as well as a local fight. Morris Novik, campaign manager, was present and discussed campaign plans with many of the comrades present, and scores of them privately pledged themselves to do everything in their power for the party this year. Abraham Zucker announced a special 12th Congressional district issue of the Forward, with a special English page.

## Fourteen Yipsels Receive Rand School Scholarships

This year more than ever before the Y. P. S. L. has embarked upon extensive educational campaign. Besides the debates, lectures and contests that the various circles have been holding and are now enlarging, another educational feature has been added to their program.

The Rand School of Social Science has offered the City League ten scholarships. These scholarships entitle the Yipsel three evenings a week of class work and as much more as they desire. The fee being practically nothing. The demand for these scholarships were so great that fourteen have already been accepted and many applications are now on the lists of the school. Those Yipsels who have received them are: Harry Diamond, Philip Pasik, Abe Wisotsky, Sidney Hertzberg, Ida Watkins, Abe Krammerman, Ida Yavner, Jack Altman, Samuel Dosik, Henry Sapkowitz, Frank Sasso, George Berkowitz, Ben Kantor and William Wolokofsky.

Besides this work the Rand School has arranged special classes for Yipsels. These classes are held every Saturday at 4 p. m. Those Yipsels who have not heard about this as yet are invited. No admission fee will be charged. The city office of the Y. P. S. L. takes this opportunity through the columns of The New Leader to thank the Rand School for its very kind assistance.

## A. F. OF L. REPORT GIVES PHILOSOPHY OF NEW UNIONISM

familiar labor names were read off as delegates from international, national, state, departmental and local unions. The parliament of labor looked like a faithful picture of the organized strata of America's workers as it was called to order in the roomy Graystone ballroom at 10:30 after President Green and his official colleagues had marched up the aisle to the red canopied platform to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

## NEW PHILOSOPHY OF A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1)

something essential to the finished whole. If the entire work-process is done most efficiently and most economically, the whole group operates like a perfectly synchronized machine. This comes through the will to co-operate working in accord with a predetermined plan."

The statement makes no mention of the capitalist—the owner, to put it bluntly—whose interest it always is to improve production. If there is to be any real partnership at all, it must be with capital, and that, of course, is impossible. Yet a hypothesis that this may happen can reduce trade unions to trucking allies of capitalism.

### Other Features of Report

Otherwise the report requires little more comment than it has already elicited. The Federation, after all, has no executive power. It suggests, it moulds opinion, but it cannot give orders. The annual convention, in spite of frequent assertions to that effect, is not a Parliament of Labor, for it does not legislate. It is, rather, a forum for the expression of opinion. Jurisdictional disputes still consume most of the energy of the union officials, who, are, nevertheless, more committed than ever to craft unionism. Company unions are criticized, in addition to what has already been mentioned, for organizing workers, "regardless of trade or occupational consideration," when everybody knows that this industrial rather than craft basis for the company unions is their strongest point. Research work is being carried on more extensively and intensively than ever. The wage policy based on productivity is reiterated. The less skilled are to be organized, though how many will be able to be fitted into existing craft unions is not explained. A warning is given to discriminate among labor banks and not to divert trade unionists from their more primary need of trade union organization. Labor insurance, however, especially the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, is praised. The citizens' military training camps are given a clean bill of health. And, of course, the non-partisan political policy is reaffirmed.

## 6-8 A. D. WILL HOLD GET-TOGETHER TONIGHT

A splendid program has been arranged for the pre-election get-together at the 6th-8th A. D. for this Saturday evening, October 9th, at the branch headquarters, 137 Avenue B, near 9th Street. The musical program will be headed by Sol Deutsch, violinist, who is very well known to radio audiences. His program will include compositions of Tchaikovsky, Bach and Sarasate.

The speakers will include all of our candidates in the district, Norman

## Mexican Labor Invites Workers' Representatives To Join in 'Get-together'

### Labor Doings Abroad

THE Mexican Confederation of Labor has sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council a cordial invitation to attend a meeting of the most prominent representatives of labor of Europe and America.

The invitation requests President Green and his colleagues to send a full delegation representing the American labor movement to greet the representatives of the National Federations of Labor from Holland, England, Belgium, Sweden, France, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Germany, Italy and Spain, who are going to meet in Mexico City the latter part of October. The Mexican Confederation of Labor is very anxious to have the American delegation in said gathering, which is not an official labor convention or congress. It is a visit that has been planned for three years and is designed for the purpose of giving European labor the opportunity to get first-hand information about Mexico and her people, and especially about the activities of the Mexican labor movement in connection with the American Federation of Labor. It is, in short, a "get-acquainted gathering" with none of the formalities or set problems of labor conventions or conferences.

Because of the very cordial relations that through long years of determined effort have been established between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Confederation of Labor, it is expected that this contemplated visit of the European labor representatives will not be complete without the presence of representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

## GUATEMALA WORKERS ASK AID OF GREEN

The Guatemala Confederation of Labor has sent a cablegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting his mediation with the Government of the United States in the matter affecting Nicaragua; requesting him to intervene with the State Department, in the

Thomas, Samuel Beardsley, Nathan Fine, Morris Novik, and our candidate for lieutenant governor, August Claessens. Refreshments will be served and the admission is free. All members of the branch are urged to turn out for this reunion, as a very pleasant evening is in store for all. The committee requests that everybody please come not later than 8:30 P. M.

desire to reach the best solution to guarantee freedom of citizenship for labor and the restoration of the constitutional order. President Green, in answering the petition, states that the American Federation of Labor has already taken proper steps to help the workers and the people in general of Nicaragua to make a wise representation before the State Department at the proper time, especially against the actual dictatorship, and in favor of the constitutional government and guarantees of freedom for the people. Of course the Government of the United States did not recognize the de facto government of General Chamorro, and with the actual peace negotiations that are now in progress with the end in view of establishing the constitutional government of Nicaragua, it is expected and hoped that it will become an accomplished program of the democratic liberty-loving citizens of Nicaragua.

## SYNDICALISM

(Continued from page 5)

M. Briand, in the party congress of 1899, thus upbraided the party officials for their moderate tactics:

"You became interested in these electoral struggles which gave immediate results, and little by little our militant comrades also became interested in them, took a liking for them to such a degree that they soon came to believe that in order to triumph definitely over the capitalist society nothing was necessary but to storm the ballot boxes."

Millerand's action, he maintained, was but a natural result of such teachings. Briand himself was soon to follow the same course.

Feeling that there was little chance of revolutionary action through political parties, many Socialists joined with the communist-anarchists in an effort to permeate the unions with revolutionary ideals. The trade unions thus became the center of revolutionary agitation and by many were regarded as the chief instrument for the transformation of society.

The action of the delegates at the Congress of Lyons placed the Confederation squarely on the side of revolutionary action.

### Allow Peaceful Picketing

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The City Court discharged three ladies' garment union pickets arrested for advising non-unionists to join the organization. The pickets' release follows the recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors that "peaceful picketing" during strikes must be tolerated.

## Every Radical Must Read THE MODERN QUARTERLY

The Only Magazine of Revolutionary Criticism  
in America

SEE THE FALL ISSUE—JUST OUT  
THE AMERICAN LITERARY RADICALS

By V. F. CALVERTON

(author of "The Newer Spirit")

An analysis of the literary radicals of America and their listlessness.

WILL THE FAMILY PASS?

By ERNEST BOYD

(author of "Imaginary Portraits," etc.)

A provocative topic dealt with by a provocative thinker. Done uniquely.

THE NEW UNIONISM

By BENJAMIN STOLBERG

An attack on the Liberal in the Labor Movement.

DECADENCE AND THE POETRY OF  
ROBINSON JEFFERS

By FLOYD DELL

A study of the effect of the shell-shock of the war upon poetry.

FRENCH DRAMA OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By G. V. PLECHANOV

An examination from the point of view of materialism.

THE ADOLESCENCE OF THE AMERICAN STAGE

By WALTER LONG

(author of "A Sociological History of American Drama")

Other Articles by Arthur Calhoun, Hubert Harrison, J. M. Robertson, Samuel Schmalhausen, Bertram Wolfe  
Poems by Genevieve Taggard and E. Merrill Root

THE MODERN QUARTERLY, 318-320 N. Exeter St., Baltimore, Md.

I enclose for one year's subscription to The Modern Quarterly.....\$1.50

With The New Leader (alone \$2.00)..... 2.50

With The Nation ..... 5.25

With The Newer Spirit (alone \$2.50) or Sex Expression in Literature 3.00

Single copy ..... .50

NAME .....

ADDRESS.....



organized in 1919 for the purpose of spreading the principles and the ethics of labor unionism and helping all recognized labor unions in all their industrial and educational activities among the Italian-speaking workers of New York City and vicinity.

For Translations, Printing and Speakers, Call Lexington 5852

Office at 231 East 14th St., N. Y.

ETURO GIOVANNITTI, General Secretary      LEONARDO FRISINA, Organizer



# Amusements

## DRAMA

MARGALO GILLMORE



Is one of the principal players in new Theatre Guild production, "Juarez and Maximilian," opening Monday night at the Guild Theatre.

### Internationalism On the Stage

"The Woman Disputed" Tears the Emotions of the War Again

THE power of the drama to stir the heart, to influence the passions, and more subtly but more permanently to alter and determine a point of view, is largely admitted, and frequently used. One of the strongest art values of the theatre is the double strange-hold it takes upon our minds and our wills; convincing us of the validity of its theme, a play also moves us strongly to desire its goal. Thus even today, in "The Woman Disputed" at the Forrest Theatre, there is a scattering of applause when the "Yanks" surprise and bomb the "Heinies" in the ruined cathedral.

Because of this grip the drama has on us, it is the more unfortunate that it should so frequently, for cash consideration, pander to and play upon the weaknesses and prejudices of mankind. Prostitution of the spirit (as Marie Anjo might conceivably have taught her creator!) is worse than prostitution of the body, into which latter our social system finds so many ways of laying traps. Ignorance, trusting innocence itself, may be the cause of the body's inclination from the straight way of conventional virtue; it is a baser lure that snares the soul.

Yet this play, with such talented actors as Lowell Sherman and Ann Harding (though the high, strained, almost hysterical work of the second may indicate her dislike of the piece) this play parades, emphasizes, the qualities that were stirred up by all sorts of artificial propaganda during the war, to make us hate the Germans. The drama starts with an interesting problem: there is a young girl, forced to poverty on the farm, desiring better things, coming to the city—and soon a victim, then a street walker. Attracted to her is a son of a general, a pampered youth who had yielded to all the temptations of his easy life, and finally put a period to his debauches by joining the army—the French Foreign Legion. Two victims of society, from opposite ends. And what becomes of them?

A German villain is introduced, cleverly; for notice, after all the atrocities of the war he repents before he dies, leaving us with a generous gesture for which we can applaud Lowell Sherman while we still hate the "Heinies" for the evil that they have done. And "Yank" becomes the hero, captain of the victorious army, ready to redeem by marriage the girl who has, of course already redeemed herself by sacrifice.

De Maupassant has an interesting psychological study you may remember. A group of travelers in a coach looks askance at a loose woman who is among them. Nonetheless they accept of her lunch, when they are hungry. The party is waylaid by a brigand, who is somehow drawn to the notorious female, and agrees to spare the other passengers if she will accord him her favors. The woman grows spirited, and refuses. Her fellow passengers grow pleasant, they plead with her, they flatter her, they finally persuade her. Slight hints from the author show us that beneath the outraged virtue of some of the respectable dames is a resentment that the brigand should have preferred this common creature to them, and their more eminently unattractive attractions. Nonetheless, very graciously they lead her to making the sacrifice. When the trip continues, after the private consummation of the bargain, the coach continues on its way, with the passengers again shrinking from the scarlet woman, even more indignant that such a creature should be permitted to ride in the same coach as respectable persons. . . . This story is taken bodily into the second act of "The Woman Disputed." The program says the situation was suggested by de Maupassant; it was suggested, developed, completed, and handled much more subtly and competently by him than by Denison Clift, who is responsible for the play—although this section of the drama is the most effective, except for the large number of shots and bomb explosions, which always make the women of an audience shiver, and

### St. John Ervine Reviews Thomas Hardy's Masterpiece

(Thomas Hardy's novel, "The Mayor of Casterbridge," dramatized by the noted playwright, John Drinkwater, the author of "Abraham Lincoln," was recently produced at the Barnes Theatre, London, and caused quite a sensation. The following, taken from the London "Observer," is a brief review by the author of "John Ferguson").

IT is difficult to dramatize any novel, but it is so difficult to dramatize a great novel, such as "The Mayor of Casterbridge," that the task seems to most people impossible. It can never be a complete success, because the dramatist is obliged, by the nature of his medium, to dispense with certain elements in the novel which may be the most potent in it; he cannot hope to deal with subjective things as effectively as the novelist can, nor can he use Nature as impressively or dramatically as it was used by Conrad, or as Mr. Hardy uses it in all his work. The two forms of expression, despite superficial resemblances, are profoundly dissimilar, and the dramatist who attempts to use the material of one as material for the other must not attempt to make the play too closely resemble the novel. He must, in fact, forget the form of the novel, and remember only the story, and tell it almost as if there were no novel. I do not write that dogmatically; I suggest it merely as a general principle; but I firmly believe that all attempts to put a novel on the stage are doomed to disaster. As well might a man try to sculpt stone after the fashion of a man who paints pictures.

Drinkwater has laudably endeavored to give the playgoer as much of "The Mayor of Casterbridge" as the novel reader gets, but in spite of the fact that many of the incidents of the story are displayed on the stage, the story itself, the essential theme, is not. How can anyone hope to put all the details of a novel of more than four hundred closely printed pages into a play which is expected to perform for three hours? No one can read "The Mayor of Casterbridge" to himself in that time, and reading to oneself is the swiftest of all the ways of reading. Certainly no one can read it aloud in that time. A dramatization of a novel is a sort of loud reading, and the dramatist, therefore, knowing that reading aloud is a slower process than reading to oneself, must reject details,

however attractive they may be, and concentrate on essentials, giving them what decoration or addition he can within the limits of his medium. The play is a much barer form than the novel, a tighter, tauter form, in which a sentence must sometimes do the work done in a novel by a whole chapter. Mr. Drinkwater seems to have begun this play by using an incident from almost every chapter of the book, with the result that he overloads the play with preliminary information and leaves himself little room in which to put the more poignant passages. He has been faithful to Mr. Hardy's text—he seems to have made no additions of his own to the story except the part of Pauline—Lucetta's servant—but he has been less faithful to the theme.

We do not get any of the immensity of the novel in the play, and in order that we may get many unimportant details, especially in the first six of the fifteen scenes, passages of dramatic importance are omitted.

The architecture of Mr. Hardy's story is beautiful. The chapters grow into each other without signs of cleavage; but the scenes in Mr. Drinkwater's play do not grow into each other; they are dragged together. I did not feel, during the performance, that sense of fated fortuity which is so powerfully felt by the reader of the novel. Critics continually assert that chance is an element on which the author must not depend. This is a very arbitrary assertion and one that seems out of all reason and experience. Chance plays a common part in our lives, although there is no disputing the logic of the person who boldly avers that what seems to be chance is really design. That may be so, but it does not alter the fact that what we call chance commonly occurs in life. We are resentful when the letter written by Tess and pushed under the door is accidentally slipped under the floor carpet. We late to think that the life of a human being can go awry through a mischance so silly as that. But the mischances occur, whether they are designed or undesignated, and an author is entitled to take notice of them and to use them in telling his story. It was a chance, as we call it, which brought Donald Farfrae to the King's Arms on the night of the Mayor's dinner, but it was a chance that profoundly affected the lives of all the persons in the story; some significance should have been given to it in the play.

### "Juarez and Maximilian" At Guild Theatre Monday

Next Monday evening the Theatre Guild will offer the first production of its eighth subscription season, "Juarez and Maximilian," by Franz Werfel. The play has been translated from the German by Ruth Langner; the production directed by Philip Moeller; settings and costumes all by Leo Simonson. In his play the Theatre Guild Acting Company will make its initial appearance as a group and the play itself, following the subscription run will later go into repertoire to be acted at the Guild Theatre during the season.

The principals in the cast include Alfred Lunt, Clare Eames, Margalo Gillmore, Dudley Digges, Arnold Daly, Edward G. Robinson, Albert Bruns, Earle Larimore, Edward Van Sloan, Maurice McRae, Philip Leigh, Erskine Sanford and Philip Loeb.

### Vaudeville Theatres

#### MOSS' BROADWAY

The musical-revue feature beginning Monday at B. S. Moss' Broadway will be Patti Moore and her Revue, assisted by a company of ten, with Arthur Bard and Bud and Buddy. Other acts include George Ford and Flo Cunningham, Pat Daly and Co., Du Callion, Willie Spencer, Victor Hopkins and George Chapman.

Harry Langdon, in his latest screen comedy, "The Strong Man," will be the photoplay feature.

#### JEFFERSON

Monday to Wednesday—Amateur Nite in London; Teck Murdock; Dixie Hamilton; other acts. Mae Busch and Pat O'Malley in "Perch of the Devil."

Thursday to Sunday—Around the World Revue; Jimmy Lyons; Stuart and Lash; others. R. and J. Schildkraut in "Young April."

#### REGENT

Monday to Wednesday—Comedy bill: Alexandria and Olsen; Murray and Charlotte; others. "Perch of the Devil," with Mae Busch.

Thursday to Sunday—Steppe and Knowles; Pat and Terry Kendall; Dixie Hamilton; others. Rudolph and Joseph Schildkraut in "Young April."

clutch their escort's manly, protective hand. Perhaps that is one reason why shooting plays are popular. There seems no other special reason for this one.

J. T. S.

### WINIFRED LENIHAN



Returns to the stage next Friday night in "White Wings," a new play by Philip Barry, opening at the Booth Theatre.

### "An American Tragedy" Opens at Longacre

Horace Liveright's production of Theodore Dreiser's novel, "An American Tragedy," dramatized by Patrick Kearney and staged by Edward Goodman, with settings by Carolyn Hancock. The cast includes: Morgan Farley, Katherine Wilson, Miriam Hopkins, Walter Walker, Albert Phillips, Caroline Newcomb, Grace Griswold, Arthur Hughes, Philip Wood, Bert Wilcox and Willard Dashiell.

### "White Wings," by Philip Barry, Opens Next Friday at Booth

Winthrop Ames will present at the Booth Theatre next Friday evening, as his first production of the new season, "White Wings," a new play by Philip Barry, author of "You and I" and "In a Garden." The cast will include Winifred Lenihan, Tom Powers, William Morris, J. M. Kerrigan, Donald McDonald, Albert Tavernier, Jessie Graham, Arthur Allen, Donald McKee, Earl McDonald, Ben Lackland, Phil M. Sheridan and George All. The settings have been designed by Woodman Thompson, who is also responsible for the settings in "Iolanthe." Mr. Ames has directed the production.

MOON CARROLL



In "Loose Ankles," Sam Janney's amusing comedy, now in its third month at the Biltmore Theatre.

### Mme. Sorel to Include New Play by Vantel

MME. CECILE SOREL, in private life the Countess de Segur, has decided on the plays that she will give in New York next season. Among them will be "Maitresse due Roi" (The King's Mistress), a play, or rather a series of pictures of court life, based on Mme. du Barry.

An entirely new play that she intends to produce here is "La Belle et l'Homme" (Beauty and the Man), by Clement Vautel. The author, a Belgian by birth, is one of the most successful men in the French literary world. The other plays that Cecile Sorel will offer are Moliere's "Misanthrope," Victor Hugo's "Marion de Lorme," and "The Lady With the Camellias," by Alexandre Dumas the younger.

Mme. Sorel's young husband, the Count de Segur, who plays under the stage name of Monsieur de Sax, will accompany her, and no doubt will appear in her productions, as he has been doing when she plays in the provinces in France.

The company will leave in November and will probably visit Canada before returning.

### Broadway Briefs

"Potash and Perlmutter, Detectives," is in its final week at the Ritz Theatre. Next Monday Florence Moore in "She Couldn't Say No" will move from the Booth to the Ritz.

The Charles Hopkins Theatre will open this Saturday night with Maurice Clark's play, "Tragic 16," but the regular season will start later with Tom Cushing's comedy, "The Devil in the Cheese."

Lynn Fontanne returned to the cast of "At Mrs. Beam's" and will continue to be the leading woman of this comedy after it moves to the Garrick next Monday. Reginald Mason and Gavin Muir join the cast to take over the roles formerly played by Earle Larimore and Leslie Barrie.

Rehearsals of "The Man Who Forgot," the new play by Owen Davis and S. N. Behrman, began yesterday under the direction of Hugh Ford.

Anne Nichols' production of "Howdy, King" will open in Washington on Monday evening.

"The Jeweled Tree," a dramatic fantasy of Garrett Chatfield Pier, opened at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Thursday night. Sandor Hkarmati composed the incidental music. Willy Pogany designed the setting.

The City Bank Club has taken over the entire Plymouth Theatre for the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" next Monday evening.

The costumes and settings for "The Lion Tamer," by Alfred Savoir, which opened the repertoire season at the Neighborhood Playhouse Thursday, have been designed by Alaine Bernstein. Mrs. Bernstein designed the interesting settings and costumes of last season's great success, "The Dybbuk."

### "The Winged Messenger" at Bronx Opera House Monday

"The Winged Messenger," a new play will be presented at the Bronx Opera House Monday evening, by William B. Friedlander. It is a romantic drama of fourteenth century France by John Hunter Booth, author of "The Masquerader."

A large cast has been engaged by Mr. Friedlander to interpret the various roles. Among the stellar lights are Pedro de Cordoba, Bertha Mann, Arthur Hohl, C. H. Croker-King, Harriet MacGibbon, Harold Minjir, Arthur Vinton, Eric Erskine, Malcolm Neville, Josephine Quest, William Podmore, James Jelley and Ben Taggett. Mr. Friedlander directed the play. One of the features of the production is the employment of a choir of 70 mixed voices.

Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," with Katharine Cornell, will be the following attraction.

WINTER GARDEN

Eves. 8:30. Matinee 2:30. Tues. &amp; Sat.

### The GREAT TEMPTATIONS

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
By HAROLD ATTERIDGE  
Holiday Matinee  
Columbus Day, Oct. 12

WINTER GARDEN

Sunday Night Concert

ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN! STARS AND NUMBERS FROM BROADWAY'S CURRENT REVUE AND MUSICAL COMEDY HITS. SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. BUY SEATS EARLY AND AVOID BEING ONE OF THE STANDEES

44th ST. Theatre

West of Broadway  
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Tues. & Sat.  
2nd Edition

### A NIGHT IN PARIS

"Better than the first."  
Herald Tribune.  
New Numbers, New Scenery  
Hol. Mat., Col. Day, Oct. 12

### "THE LION TAMER"

—a satirical comedy by ALFRED SAVOIR —the first play of the season at THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE; 466 Grand St. Every Eve. (Ex. Mon.) at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Telephone Drydock 7516

—RICHARD HERNDON Presents—

### "Treat 'Em Rough"

by Frederic and Fanny Hatton with GENEVIEVE TOBIN ALLAN DINEHART and a Distinguished Cast

"A broad slice out of New York life, and like life has comedy, drama, and a clutch of the heart strings."  
—American

KLAW THEATRE  
4th Street, W. of B'way  
8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Ernest Cossart replaced George W. Barler Monday evening in "Loose Ankles" at the Biltmore.

COSMOPOLITAN Theat., Col. Chr. Ex.

Direction MESSRS. SHUBERT

The Most Magnetic Personality in Musical Comedy

### MITZI

Is Eclipse All Her Former Triumphs, in

NAUGHTY RIQUETTE

with STANLEY LUPINO  
HOLIDAY MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

Booth Theatre

45th Street, West of Broadway

Commencing

Fri. Eve., Oct. 15

WINTHROP AMES

will present

### WHITE WINGS

A Play by

PHILIP BARRY

Matinee Wednesday & Saturday  
SEATS NOW ON SALE

THE INTERNATIONAL DRAMATIC SENSATION!

Has aroused more discussion than any play in a generation!

THE ORIGINAL LONDON CAST IN

### RED BLINDS

By LORD LATHOM

with IRIS HOEY

A DARING TREATISE OF SOCIAL LIFE EVERYWHERE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre, 39th St. East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.

Matinee Tuesday and Saturday.

HOLIDAY MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, TUES. OCT. 12

SHUBERT Theat., 44th W. of B'way

Eves. 8:30. Mat. Tues. &amp; Sat.

GREATEST OF ALL OPERETTAS

### COUNTESS MARITZA

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

SURPASSING THE MARVELOUS RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY

"THE STUDENT PRINCE"

Grand Opera Ensemble of 80 Voices

HOLIDAY MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

49th ST. Theat., West of Broadway

Mats. Tues. and Sat. Best Seats \$2

America's Inimitable Star in

the Greatest Laugh Triumph of His Career

WM.

### HODGE

The Judge's Husband

"The Judge's Husband" ranks

easily as the best of all the Hodge

plays. . . . Mr. Hodge is doubly

welcome this season."

—Stephen Rathbun, Sun.

HOLIDAY MAT. COL'S DAY, Tues. Oct. 12

A. H. WOODS presents

"Tense, satisfying . . . will have a wide popular appeal."—Herald Tribune.

### LOWELL SHERMAN in

### The WOMAN DISPUTED

By DENISON CLIFT

with ANN HARDING LOUIS CALHORN CRANE WILBUR

THEAT. W. 49th Street

Mats. Tues. and Sat.

In association with Arch Selwyn

by arrangement with Julian Frank

A-MILE-A-MINUTE HIT!

### The GHOST TRAIN

by ARNOLD RIDLEY

ELTINGE THEAT. 42d St. W. of B'way

Mats. Tues. and Sat.

HOLIDAY MATS. COLUMBUS DAY, TUESDAY, AT ALL THEATRES

### Bronx Amusements

#### BRONX OPERA HOUSE

149th ST., E. of THIRD AVE.

POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. &amp; SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

WILLIAM B. FRIEDLANDER presents

A Colorful, Dramatic Spectacle

### "The Winged Messenger"

A Romantic Drama of the 14th Century

By John Hunter Booth.

Author of "The Masquerader"

with

PEDRO DE CORDOBA

BERTHA MANN — ARTHUR HOHL

And a Cast of 100

Week of Oct. 18th:

"THE GREEN HAT"

With KATHARINE CORNELL

### Music and Concerts

#### PHILHARMONIC

MENGELBERG, Conductor

Opening of 83th Season

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 14, at 8:30

BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY No. 8. How-

ard Hanson: "Pan and the Priest" (first

time in N. Y.). Berlioz: 3 Excerpts from

"Damnation of Faust." J. C. Bach: Sin-

fonia. Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Oct. 12

FIRST CONCERT . . . . . MISCHA

### ELMAN

STRING QUARTET

Tickets \$1.10 to \$2.75 at Box Office

NOTE: Mr. Elman will give no recitals this

season.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 16, at 3

Piano Recital . . . . . BENNO

### MOISEWITSCH

Tickets 75c to \$2.20. (Mason &amp; Hamlin)

CARNegie HALL, Sun. Eve., Oct. 17

Only New York Concert—ALEXANDER

### KOSHETZ

AND HIS

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHORUS

(Hardman)

Tickets \$1.10 to \$2.75

CARNegie HALL, WED. EVE., OCT. 13

At 8:30

### HUTCHESON

PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano)

LOUDON CHARLTON, Mgr.

### Music Notes

Bonar Cramer, at his piano recital Wednesday evening, October 13th, in Aeolian Hall, will play an Andantino and Variations by Schubert-Tausig, the Beethoven Waldstein Sonata, and a Chopin group.

The program of the Russian Symphonic Choir Sunday afternoon, October 17th, at Aeolian Hall, will consist

of a sacred song group and a folk-song group, including English, Russian, Bohemian and Slavic songs.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink began her Golden Jubilee tour Monday in honor of her fiftieth year on the concert stage. Her trip will take the contralto from Wisconsin to Florida. In December she appears here with the New York Symphony.

With the return of Walter Damrosch from Europe, the New York Symphony Orchestra will go into rehearsal next week preparatory to the opening of the season on October 29th. The orchestra returned yesterday from Worcester, where it has been playing in the annual music festival for the fifth consecutive year.

### ELMAN STRING QUARTET



Who give their first concert of the season next Tuesday night at Aeolian Hall.



# A Disguised Slavery

By James Oneal

OF THE dark phases of American history the system of bond service has been handled very delicately by our historians. The earliest phases of capitalism were accompanied with the development of the slave trade on an enormous scale. With the settlement of new colonies in various parts of the world it was necessary for the godly business men to the workers to their tasks in one form or another. With vast acres of land for them to flee to if they worked for wages in the colonies there was no alternative for ruling classes but to resort to coercion enforced by law to keep the human pack horse producing for idlers.

It is this fact that has led the Single Taxer to assume that by making land accessible to all the labor problem will be solved. He even quotes Marx occasionally to support this position. Marx recalled the venture of Mr. Peel, who took 33,000 workers to Australia only to have them desert him by going on the land for themselves. But the Single Taxer forgets that Marx added, "Unhappy Mr. Peel who provided for everything except the export of English modes of production to Swan River." That is, the export of the capitalist system of production. The worker in the colonies may acquire a few simple tools for farming free acres and thus enjoy a rude and rustic independence but with the export of capitalist production he could not acquire the great capitalistic tools, the complex and costly machinery and plants which determine supremacy, not free acres.

## Early Pennsylvania

Our Colonial "fathers" faced this problem in the American colonies. Practically all of the leaders in settlement enterprises were business men interested in profits on their ventures. While they did not export capitalist production in the earliest period of settlement—that mode of production having not yet appeared on the scene—they resorted to enforced labor. Negroes provided one big source of supply but the first type of enforced labor consisted of white indentured labor. About a dozen small monographs have been written on this phase of American economic history, but the most complete survey of the system has just appeared in the work of a Pennsylvanian (WHITE SERVITUDE IN PENNSYLVANIA by Cheesman A. Herrick, Philadelphia, published by John Joseph McVey, \$4.50.) This work embodies the labor of twenty-five years and is largely a history of the workers of Pennsylvania down to the nineteenth century. If we add to it the prize essay by Professor Turner on THE NEGRO IN PENNSYLVANIA the two volumes make a complete history of the working class of that colony and state for the period mentioned.

The slave was better adapted to the southern colonies, although indentured whites were also found there, especially in the period before the Negro supply became general. The indentured servants were temporarily chattels and the system that held them in bondage was admirably adapted to Colonial society. In the first place they were bound to service for definite periods, the term of service often being increased as a punishment for various offenses. When the term was worked out and they were released the landed aristocracy had a constant source of supply in immigrants. So far as the employer was concerned indentured service had all the advantages of permanent servitude for him. The release of a white laborer after his term expired brought no inconvenience to the employer so long as the market for this type of labor continued to be stocked and those engaged in the traffic of transporting these whites brought plenty to America.

## Disguised Slavery

That the system was a disguised form of slavery is evident from the practice which grew up of kidnapping workers in Europe and selling them to Colonial aristocrats. The transportation of these unfortunates also repeated every phase of the inhuman brutality of the black slave trade, with death from exposure, disease, mistreatment, robbery and starvation.

# A Record of the Indentured Whites in Pennsylvania

England also shipped many of her convicts, criminals and political prisoners, which increased the supply of servile white labor in the colonies. There were some free laborers in Pennsylvania, enough to make a comparison between them and the indentured whites. Mr. Herrick's study of the evidence convinces him that "indentured servants brought less than one-half as much per year as could be commanded by free laborers." This conclusion is based upon a study of the wages received by the unbound laborers and the prices paid for those who were bound.

With respect to the types of enforced labor in the colonies, the legislation suggests something like a prison regime. Passes or identification cards were required of workers when they went from one community to another. This was necessary to catch runaways. "Persons wandering about who could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves were not infrequently seized on suspicion and lodged in jail. Notices with descriptions of these were then inserted in the colonial newspapers, and if a master came to claim them, the court would lengthen the term of service to make return for rewards, costs, etc.; but if no owner appeared, in due time the persons confined would be advertised for sale to pay prison charges." If no master appeared, the burden of proof rested with the laborer; but to gain his freedom he must pay the charges that accumulated against him. If he had no funds, he could be sold into servitude. The principle that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty was reversed in the case of these laborers.

There were quite a number of cases of Negro owners of Negro slaves down to the Civil War, and also a few cases of Negro owners of indentured whites. "Sheffield told of two Irish youths who found as a master a Negro fruit vendor," writes the author, "black Sam, who employed them in hawking fruit about the streets and in other occupations. Sheffield added, 'Irishmen just emancipated in Europe, go to America to become slaves to a Negro.'"

It is impossible to present a satisfactory view of the comprehensive study which Mr. Herrick has made of this system, and its effects upon the institutions and social relations of colonial society. Indentured servitude and slave labor were the basis of the social order, and it must be remembered that in the New England States, where "free" labor was more extensive, wages were fixed by law. As late as 1818 the State of Pennsylvania was enacting legislation regulating the importation of these white laborers. With the accumulation of capital and the development of capitalism itself wage labor came to be preferred by the employing class as better adapted to the new mode of production. Of the influences that brought about the decline and disappearance of the system the author says:

"The redemption system declined early in the nineteenth century. There were changed conditions in Europe. At the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars large numbers of men were discharged and sought new homes. The introduction of the factory system found those who were unable, or unwilling, to adjust themselves to the new methods of production, and many of these emigrated to America. These emigrants gave freemen in larger numbers for the supply of the labor demand of Pennsylvania. It was found by the employers of labor that it was cheaper to hire when laborers were needed than it was to keep servants the year around. Increased population within the state also aided, but the principal reason for the disappearance of the redemption labor system was that a better class of laborers was introduced from Europe. The same law held here as had earlier held between white servants and slaves: the most efficient labor was the cheapest."

The value of the book is enhanced by the numerous illustrations from old records of various phases of the life of these whites and the system that held them in bondage. It is certain that this scholarly work will be ignored by those who are presenting a Pollyanna version of our history.

## Books Received

### The Social Sciences

The American Revolution as Seen in the English Press. By F. J. Hinkhouse. N. Y. Columbia University. \$3.50.  
Issues of European Statesmanship. By B. G. De Montigny. N. Y. Henry Holt. \$3.50.

### Literature

Iowa Interiors. By Ruth Suckow. N. Y. Alfred Knopf. \$2.50.  
Mrs. Socrates. By Fritz Mauthner. N. Y. International. \$2.  
None But the Brave. By Arthur Schmittler. N. Y. Simon & Schuster. \$1.25.  
Here We Are Again. By Robert E. Sherwood. Indianapolis. Bobbs, Merril. \$2.50.  
The War God Walks Again. By F. Britton Austin. Garden City. Doubleday. \$2.  
Rip Van Winkle Goes to the Play. By Brander Mathews. N. Y. Scribners. \$2.  
Sweepings. By Lester Cohen. N. Y. Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.  
Tin Wedding. By Margaret Leech. Boni & Liveright. \$2.  
Creve Train. By Rose Macaulay. Boni & Liveright. \$2.  
Chevrons. By Leonard Nason. N. Y. Doran. \$2.  
Poems of Francois Villon. Translated with an introduction by John Heron Leppar. N. Y. Boni & Liveright. \$3.

## Critical Cruisings

(Continued from page 10)

staleness is sometimes forgotten. In his criticism of Marx and historical materialism, his animadversions upon the concept of classes and the class struggle he is unforgettably puerile. His reaction toward Russia is tender-minded and sentimental. In his reaction he becomes an advocate of the "social revolution"—not of the social revolution. His disdain for traffic with the proletariat and his faith in the liberal-minded intelligentsia disclose a pathetic ignorance of the direction of social phenomena.

Yet the very conception of "The World directorate," however utopian in outline, is but an index to our social status. It is a reflection of our social need. That it will never be realized as Mr. Wells has pictured it, and certainly never in the way that he anticipates, is, after all, not so significant at this time as the fact that it is but another declaration of the inadequacy of our present order.

# The New Criminology

By Louis Waldman

A CHAMPION of modern criminology is Jesse O. Stutsman, general superintendent of Rock View Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, and for eighteen years associated with correctional work. His recent book (Curing the Criminal; N. Y.; Macmillan) is a courageous and much-needed work to silence the childish vengeful public officials and sensational newspapers who feed on the popular desire for lurid tales of criminal adventures and human exploits. While in some chapters the author goes in too great detail into the administrative side of penal and correctional institutions, which would be of interest only to professional workers in the field of penology and correction, he devotes the better part of

# Supplanting Histories With The Facts of Science

the book to a general study of the science of penology. The book truly justifies the title, "Curing the Criminal."

His chapter on "Penology and the Dawning Science," "The Problem of Crime," "Criminal Personality" and "Socializing the Court," are excellent summaries of the high lights of the problem of "What to do with the criminal." They make their appeal not only to the technical worker but to the general reader desiring to get a glimpse into the vast and fascinating

field of social pathology. Nor is the author unmindful of the other side of the problem, namely, the prevention of crime. He frankly states it to be a problem of sociology. He says at pages 8 and 9:

"... Many millions are expended annually in the United States for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the criminal, but we are not yet alert to the tremendous necessity of making adequate sacrifices for crime prevention. Corrective agencies are largely palliative. We have been applying salve to the sore. We have only placed screens upon the windows and doors to keep the disease-bearing fly out of our homes. It is necessary to go down into the plague spots—the breeding places—where the scourge germinates, if we would purge our land of the malignancy of crime. It would be infinitely better if the millions spent annually for the punishment of crime could be diverted to scientific measures to stop the poisonous fountain."

Having stated the problem thus, the author proceeds, without much delay to the main object of his theme of curing the criminal.

The book is valuable because of its fair criticism of existing institutions and its conservative and reasonable claims for the modern theory of criminology. The author frankly realizes the limitations of our present state of knowledge of psychology and psychiatry in handling the problem. He realizes the defects and the intricacies involved but contends with a stoutness of heart borne out of eighteen years of participation and work with not less, as he himself claims, in the preface, "than fifty thousand convicts of all classes, young and old, male and female, felons and misdemeanants of many races, mental conditions and degrees of criminality." In his chapter on the police as a deterrent of crime, he takes up the problem of political corruption and the encouragement of the criminal elements of the large cities get from their support and the friendship they receive from political organizations with which many of them are affiliated. Who, in the City of New York, familiar with politics, does not know that many men active at the polls on election day on behalf of one or the other of the dominant political parties, are the very men who, when election day is over, engage in the commission of crime, hoping to receive the protection of the political organizations whose success enlisted their efforts; and sometimes their hopes are not misplaced.

"Curing the Criminal" is a book conceived in the scientific conception of modern criminology. It seeks to lay down certain theoretic principles and practical experiences of the author for the scientific treatment of offenders. The enlightened branch of the public interested in the problem of criminology, public officials and legislators, would do well to peruse this work.

tion will be taken against all educational directors not present or not represented.

## Circle 6

Circle 6, Jr., is holding a joint meeting with Circle 6, Sr., this Friday evening, at 62 East 106th street. Comrade Goldstein will address the meeting. All visitors welcome.

## Circle 4

Circle 1, Int., meeting at 1336 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, has again changed its time of meeting. Hereafter, it will meet Sunday evening at 7 p. m. This Circle is trying a new type of meeting—the educational program is to precede the business meeting.

## Circle 2, Juniors

The meeting of October 2 was a very lively one. The "Faderewski" of the Circle, Sam Goldstein, suggested the organization of a Glee club for all Junior Yipsels. The suggestion was taken up very enthusiastically and all the comrades joined the Glee Club that was made on the spur of the moment, proving to be successful.

During business two applicants were accepted. The educational program was begun with the reading of some very fine poems by our director and by some other comrades. Then a discussion on the modern American authors and their books was begun.

## Brown Lecture Dates

Ethelred Brown, lecturer and speaker for the Socialist Party and a Unitarian minister, offers his services to Socialist Branches and kindred organizations during the coming lecture season. Lecture topics are (1) Debs, the Apostle of Socialism; (2) Capitalism in the Light of Ethics.

Send applications early to August Claessens, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

## Philosophy for Social Workers

By Henry Miller

CONFLICT between the individual and society is part of the cost of civilization. This conflict is the basic problem of ethics, one of the great themes of the Bible and has been pondered over by Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes and Rousseau. Once conflict with society, i. e., crime was ascribed to the fall of Adam and Eve from grace; later by Hobbes to the innate wickedness of man; still later by Rousseau to the poison of civilization. But the authority of religion and the dignity of philosophy are now invested in Science, which presents its own solution with a simplicity which is quite disarming. A man becomes a criminal because his glands are weak; he has had a too affectionate mother, or because he sleeps in a room where the air is bad. A capsule, a psychoanalytic interview, an open window, and all is well.

Under the title "The Riddle of Society" (N. Y., Dutton, \$2), Dr. Charles Platt, president of the National Probation Association, discusses the problem of social adjustment or maladjustment from the point of view of modern psychiatry. The book is addressed specifically to the large body of social workers dealing with various types of delinquents. Much of the sociological

## Bronx

A general Party meeting is called for Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Plans for the last week of the campaign and the annual ball will be discussed and acted upon.

Branch 7 will run its first dance of the season—a Halloween Frolic—on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, at the club rooms, 4215 Third avenue. An unusually fine evening of fun is promised.

The next regular business meeting is Tuesday evening, Oct. 12.

The Bronx campaign is now in full swing, with Isidore Polstein as chairman. New street meeting platforms, banners and signs are in evidence and a general hustle is on to raise funds to cover campaign expenses. Every Bronx Socialist is being called upon to do his or her best during this campaign.

Various committees are now organized and at work for the annual Bronx ball and concert at Hunt's Point Palace on Sunday, Jan. 30. Every indication is that the affair will surpass the successful event of last year. As first prize a real, honest-to-goodness automobile (not a Ford) will be given to the lucky ticket holder. Other prizes are to follow. A fine concert will be arranged with a number of well-known artists. Our budget shows that this year's ball will mean an expense of \$2,000, which means that every Bronx Socialist will have to do his or her darndest to make our affair a financial success. Notice is hereby given to all Bronx Socialists to remember the date of the annual Bronx ball, Sunday, Jan. 30, and kindly refrain from arranging any affair on that day.

## Yipseldom

### Junior Yipsels

The Junior Central Committee is meeting Saturday, October 9, at 8 p. m., at the Rand School. Copies of the Constitution will be on hand, ready to be given out. However, only those delegates who can present the list of members (names and addresses) will receive copies. Central Committee delegates please take note, and be sure to get the list from your circle secretary.

The Junior Educational Committee is meeting Saturday, October 9, at 6:15 p. m., at the Rand School. Ac-

## Queens

At a meeting of the official county committee of the Socialist Party in Queens county, held at 456 14th avenue, Long Island City, last Monday evening, Louise Burke, of Glendale, was nominated for Alderwoman in the 60th District. The vacancy existing in the district was caused by the death of Alderman Frank J. Schmitz a few weeks ago.

## VOLKS-STIMME

German Socialist Weekly

For the Eastern States

Published Every Week

Subscription Rate, \$2.00 Per Year  
Write Today for a Sample Copy

**Volks-Stimme**  
107 No. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

## New York State

The summarized report of Organizer Emil Herman for September shows receipts as follows: Debs' Bonds pledged unpaid, \$5; payments on Debs' Bonds, \$234; contributions to organizing fund, \$35; collections, \$25.46; dues collected, \$107.50; literature sold, \$17.35; New Leader subscriptions, \$5; American Appeal subscriptions, \$22.50; total, \$452.51. Herman's total expenses for the month, including wages, transportation, postage and telegraph, were \$295.92, which leaves a balance of receipts over expenses of \$156.59. Comment is superfluous, and all State secretaries should take notice, particu-

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## National

### Tony Sender Meetings

The speaking dates for Miss Tony Sender for the immediate future are as follows:

Chicago, Oct. 10, Douglas Park Auditorium, 2.30 p. m.; admission free; Chicago, Oct. 11, place of meeting not yet given. Milwaukee, Oct. 14; Dayton, Oct. 17; Toledo, Oct. 18; Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 and 21; Ridgefield Park, N. J., Oct. 27; Rochester, Oct. 29.

## Utah

The Socialist Party is putting up a good campaign. District Secretary Kennedy tells us that they will surprise us with a big vote in the November election. The party's candidate for United States Senator is the old war horse, Chas. Stoney, of Salt Lake City. Stoney spoke in Ogden on Sept. 24 to a large audience on the City Hall Square. At this meeting W. C. Sumner of Ogden, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, presided and made a short address. Stoney is starting on a tour of the State extending as far south as Cedar City and east into the coal camps of Carbon county.

In the First Congressional District the Socialists have filed the nomination papers of John O. Waters, of Duchesne, who will oppose the incumbent, Don B. Colton. Waters is a real dirt farmer, formerly a school teacher. He will shortly hitch up his trusty flivver and make a schoolhouse speaking tour of his district.

## Oregon

National Organizer Mrs. Doris Morris reports good meetings and excellent results in her work in Oregon. Socialists in the various places where she speaks frequently write headquarters praising her ability.

From Umatilla, Jr., Minnie McFarland, secretary of the local, writes: "Comrade Morris has been to our town and at Hermiston, and left much inspiration and some new members in her wake. We want to heartily commend the National Office for sending out such competent, well-educated lecturers as Comrade Morris. That is the kind of speakers we need, as they bring the message of Socialism to the people in such a way that there is no chance for dispute." The readers of the American Appeal will, of course, be interested to know that our good speaker is getting results in the great Northwest.

## California

Central Branch, Los Angeles, cordially invites all readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader in Los Angeles to visit its weekly Tuesday evening meetings at 418 Bryson Building, Second and Springs streets. Following a half-hour business meeting, called to order at 8 p. m., there is a social and educational program, consisting of singing, current events and a brief lecture, reading or discussion on some

## Ohio

The Socialist Party is getting its campaign well under way. State Secretary Willert sleeps very little during campaign times, and when he does sleep it is like a horse—standing up. He is pushing his literature throughout the State, and Joseph Sharts, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, is making a good campaign and will give every hour he can spare to field work.

## Texas

The Socialists of Texas keep reminding us that the Party is getting its fighting harness on and will not only cast a big vote in the November election, but will build a Party Organization and prepare for the big work in 1928.

## Illinois

Voters must not forget to register on Oct. 12. This is the last chance if they wish to vote in the November election. We are urging our readers to remind their friends. Remember, Oct. 12 is the last day to register. The Illinois Socialist state ticket has been filed and the campaign throughout the State will start immediately in full blast.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Socialists have recently organized a Hiking Club which has conducted several highly successful and interesting outings in the vicinity of the city. This Sunday a hike will be made to Arden, Del. The hiking party will meet at 9 a. m., on the Subway surface platform at 13th and Market streets. Rudolf Freund will lead the hike. Arden is a most delightful location and all readers of The New Leader are cordially invited to join in the visit.

## New England

Esther Freedman has been having remarkably successful meetings, not merely in the western part of the State but around Boston as well. Collections have been by far the highest we have experienced since the LaFollette campaign.

Copies of Victor Berger's speech on Socialism are still available. The district office can let branches have them free if necessary, though they cost us

## AMERICAN APPEAL

National Organ Socialist Party, \$1.00 per year, 50c six months, 2c each in bundles.

Editor-in-Chief  
**EUGENE V. DEBS**

Managing Editor  
**MURRAY E. KING**

Published at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## THE CAROLINA INDEPENDENT

Protagonist of Progress  
Champion of Labor  
Enemy of Reaction  
A New Voice from the Most Progressive State of the New South—North Carolina

Weekly—Printed in a Union Shop  
\$3 a Year—\$1.25 for 6 Months

The Carolina Independent  
**RALEIGH, N. C.**

## WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ORGANIZED 1881

MAIN OFFICE: 9 SEVENTH STREET, N. Y. C.  
Number of Members December 31, 1925  
**57,115**

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  
Sick Benefit..... 8,461,033.81

## WORKING MEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!

in case of sickness, accident or death!  
Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$350 to \$900 for 80 Weeks.  
For Further Information Write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of Your District



# THE NEW LEADER

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

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

## Contributing Editors:

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

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

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States  
One Year ..... \$2.50  
Six Months ..... 1.50  
Three Months ..... .75  
To Foreign Countries  
One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... 3.00  
Three Months ..... 1.50

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, OCTOBER 9, 1926

## THE FATE OF UNIONISM

THE report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shows a decline in membership of over 63,000 since the last convention. The unions showing substantial gains are the barbers, iron workers, lathers, letter carriers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, postoffice clerks, stage employees, teamsters and printers. The significant thing about this record is that no gains are reported in the great basic industries. Excepting the printers, and possibly the iron workers, the gains are in trades either of a clerical character or representing a survival of the handicrafts.

On the other hand, employment has been fairly brisk throughout the year and it is only the employed workers that can be organized. The man out of work cannot be approached. The year was favorable and undoubtedly efforts were made to organize the unorganized, but without success. Another item of importance is the recognition by the Federation officials of the menace of "company unions," and it is proposed to carry on an educational program against them. So far so good.

Now it is in the greater industries that "company unionism" is growing, and it is these industries that show no increase in union membership. It is our conviction that American trade unions are beginning to pay the penalty of forty years of neglect of their responsibility in political action. The variety of corporation "welfare plans" in the way of insurance, pensions, care for old age and so on which now attract many workers are so many barriers to trade union organization. Workers often contribute to the maintenance of these plans and together with insurance and pensions they are tied to the corporations like the serfs were to the feudal lords.

The Federation, unfortunately, has for several decades followed an anti-State policy. That is, the variety of "welfare plans" now harbored by great corporate enterprises properly are social functions that belong within the zone of government action. The workers in every nation abroad have so recognized these functions and through their own political parties have forced the governments to take over these functions. Here the unions went so far in opposing this policy of State action as to object to reduction of the hours of labor by State legislation. This anti-State policy in recent years has been worked out as a social philosophy. It expresses distrust of State interference in industrial relations and relies upon the economic power of the unions alone.

We are now reaping the results. The corporations are assuming the social functions that properly belong to the State, and by providing them to workers these corporate schemes serve as a barrier to trade union organization. In the field of insurance the workers are now trying to recover lost ground. We wish to see progress along this line, but we are unable to do so. It is seriously open to question whether the unions can attract the members of corporate unions or even compete with the private insurance companies. Had we years ago abandoned anti-State prejudices and forced the governing powers to assume the social functions that belong to them the private corporations would not now have them as a weapon to fight the trade unions.

We would not discourage the organized workers of the country, but it is necessary to raise a voice of warning when menacing tendencies appear. In our judgment, the future of unionism in this country is grave, and it will require open minds and serious thinking to avoid further losses. Some old views will have to be scrapped and a new outlook must inspire the membership and the leaders if progress is to be made.

## REVIVAL

ONE of the most encouraging signs of revival in Socialist and Labor circles in years is the surprisingly large enrollment of students in the Rand School of Social Science. It has exceeded all expectations. This would not occur without some favorable conditions, especially in the trade unions. One thing it points to is the dying down of the prostrating struggle between "left" and "right" factions in the unions. When the members give their time to such struggles there is little interest in special training and education. All energies are thrown into the internal struggle.

It is to be hoped that this is a permanent tendency. The trade unions of this country do not occupy a very favorable position and they can ill afford to give their time to inter-

nal wars. Certain underlying economic causes are at work undermining the unions, and if to these are added fratricidal strife there may be nothing left to fight for within the next ten years.

There is one fundamental factor in these internal wars that members of the unions have to keep in mind. A union cannot strike for Democrats or Socialists or Republicans or Communists or Catholics or for Protestants alone. If this could be done and it were wise to do it the logical thing would be to organize unions of Democrats and unions of Socialists and so on. But it cannot be done. The logic of economic organization of the working class compels admission of all workers and fighting battles for all members.

This does not imply that the unions may not support a definite political policy. In fact, all of them do, most of them supporting the "non-partisan" policy and others independent political action. But whatever the political policy, solidarity of all members is essential in the economic struggle. Those who forget this have much to learn.

## INDIANA IN SPOTLIGHT

OF ALL the northern states that have been afflicted with the Ku Klux disease Indiana appears to have been the worst. We are now promised a complete story of what happened in that state when the knights of the night shirt were supreme. At a recent gathering of Indiana editors and State Senators of both parties a Vincennes publisher presented a mass of documentary material regarding the Klan which, it is said, "will rock the State and the nation." It is understood that D. C. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon, now serving a life sentence for the murder of a girl, will make a complete confession of the secrets of the Klan. A special session of the Legislature may be called to take action on the revelations.

If this program goes through we may be sure that a number of prominent night shirt heroes will scoot for obscurity. That this thing could obtain the support of a few million Americans shows that their literacy does not rise above that of a child. The Ku Klux is a special product of American capitalism. It has not been confined to the backwoods sections. While the rural areas have provided a large section of Ku Klux troops, the urban centers have also provided large numbers of professional men, business men and working people. That crooks should capitalize the ignorance of these gudeons and pocket fortunes out of the mania was to be expected, and if the Indiana disclosures fulfill expectations the Ku Klux will collapse in all other states.

Comment on this phase of current history, however, is not complete without calling attention to another phase. For many years before the rise of the modern Ku Klux the Knights of Columbus routed a number of lecturers who marketed the K. of C. as the genuine 100 per cent. American guardians of the republic. With reckless vituperation this organization's speakers assailed all criticism of American economic and political life, especially the educational work of Socialists. Much of what we later heard from the Ku Klux we heard from these speakers.

One of the most amusing episodes of our history is the fact that the Ku Klux rose and claimed to be the guardians of the republic, whereupon these K. of C. speakers retired for a few years. Both organizations in this propaganda are largely political and serve political purposes. More than ten years ago two special trains were used by the Federal Government to transport political crooks convicted of violence and graft in elections in western Indiana. A large number of these gentlemen who spent a few years at Leavenworth were members of the K. of C. We may have a repetition of this in the case of the Indiana Ku Klux.

It is time for working people to understand that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by following the political lead of such organizations. They market prejudices and ignorance and cash these into lucrative jobs and salaries for themselves while the workers are divided into antagonistic groups and are left powerless to shape legislation for their own welfare. The injection of religion into political action has always had this result and nothing else can come out of it.

## DETROIT PIETY SPEAKS

THERE need be no surprise that Detroit churches have barred speakers of the A. F. of L. next Sunday. It is probable that if the convention was held in Pittsburgh the same action would be taken. Detroit and Pittsburgh are the two most conspicuous cities of industrial feudalism and the church cannot and never has escaped the influence and power exercised by ruling classes. Moreover, the Y. M. C. A. has a drive on for \$5,000,000 and it expects to get the money from the ruling classes, the bankers and big industrial capitalists who know that their economic interests are in conflict with the claims of the working class.

This influence of an economic group over the church runs through all history. In England the established church was bound up with the established order ruled by the landed interest. Its clergy naturally supported the government in its conflict with the American Revolution. In the New England states the Congregational Church was established and its clergy transformed the material interests of the merchants and shippers into piety and were for the American Revolution.

Coming down to a later period, who is there with any knowledge of our history that does not know that all the churches in the South for the twenty years before the Civil War were simply an annex of a social order based on slavery? The same thing was also largely true of the North, although in this twenty-year period the northern churches split on the question of slavery. As the conflict between capitalist property and slave property became more glaring each church split into northern and southern factions and this division had its roots in the conflict between the two forms of property.

## The News of the Week

### Demands for Five-Day Week

Announcement by President Green of the A. F. of L. that the unions will make a drive for the five-day week "as industry is ready for it" has provoked considerable comment. Wages are not to be sacrificed to get it, he said, "until productivity is increased" it will not be obtained. As a matter of fact, the increased productivity of the workers since the end of the war justifies reduction of hours. The announcement came about the same time that Ford announced the five-day week in his plants, but it is not true that the decision of Ford "is the direct consequence of the foresight shown by American labor." Ford is a master Junker and will not permit organization of his plants. Moreover, his workers have been reduced to Robots and the drain on their vitality is merciless. J. A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers, speaking at a session of the National Industrial Council Monday, raised the banner of revolt against the five-day week and Secretary Mellon chirped a "caution" against too much haste in the matter. Mellon had not "given serious thought to labor's suggestions." As for the United States Steel Corporation, it may be said that the reduction in hours to eight was not made in response to labor pressure. It is useless to deceive ourselves. The shorter day as a result of labor organization has come in the lesser industries, not the basic plants of production, many of which are installments of industrial feudalism. Capitalism is supreme in these industries and economic servitude is the rule. When the leading industries do not lead in labor organization it is time to carefully scrutinize old views and policies and chart a more promising course. We are living in a new world and the slogans of the last century will not serve in the new one.

### Church, State and the Unions

Once more the struggle in Mexico between Church and State broke into the news headlines, but it is evident that the Government is standing firm and that the issue will be settled as it has been settled in all countries where it has arisen. On the other hand, opinion will differ regarding the refusal of the Mexican Congress to receive the petition gathered by the Church and presenting its views. The right of petition has been generally accepted by modern governments, and there are those who believe that Congress made a tactical

### Pan-European Vs. Nationalism

This week Europe witnesses the gathering of a Pan-European Union Congress in Vienna the object of which is to promote a political and economic union of Europe on a federal basis. However, there is also a fear of the increasing economic power of the United States and its menace to Europe which we think is well founded. Paul Loebe, Socialist President of the German Reichstag, declared that Pan-European already exists in the trusts in iron, steel, coal, wool, cotton and other materials. Capitalists had broken down frontiers and it was time that Europe federated for her own safety. Loebe and Francis Laisi, a French delegate, were given great ovations. While this congress was meeting, Mussolini was speaking at Perugia in glorification of his Fascist bandits and their work. "We may be the bearers of a new political system, a new type of civilization," he declared, and added that Italy has a future as a sea power. "So long as nothing happens to me, nothing will happen to you," the czarist oil statesman observed with that pompous attitude of the bully before a fall. Over in Russia the Communist still holds and for the first time the Communist party leaders have ventured into the open to defy the party chiefs of the majority. Trotsky,

### Filipinos and The Chinese

China is in the limelight again with the possibility of another civil war and the intervention of the Powers. Three Americans have been seized by bandits in Hunan Province and hostilities have broken out between the northern and southern forces. The southern forces have attacked the city of Wuhan, and famine threatens the inhabitants. American missionaries at Sianfu are said to be facing a "critical" situation. In the struggle between the North and the South it must be remembered that the South represents the progressive section of the new China, while the gang that has ruled at Peking has been a tool of exploiting interests, domestic and foreign. Six hundred miles from the coast of China is the Philippine Islands and from Manila Carmi A. Thompson, President Coolidge's "observer," issued a "farewell statement" to the Filipino people. He assured them that he will recommend "some definite constructive policy that will insure the economic development of the country." He was sure that the Filipinos "have just begun to understand the wealth of these islands and to realize that the world is waiting for the productions of the soil, for the metals and the minerals from the mountains, and for the priceless lumber from the forests." Certainly, and American corporations are also beginning to understand the wealth of the islands and we may be sure that Coolidge will recommend the proper procedure for them to acquire it. We repeat what we said on this matter before, that the section in Coolidge's next message to Congress on the Philippine question will be the most interesting in that document. A little plety mixed with a few compliments tossed to the virtue of thrift and the Filipino people may then prepare themselves for a most thorough skinning in the name of "development."

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Ghetto Streets

If ever there was pity in my soul,  
These streets, these houses, and these shapes  
Have crushed it utterly. My spirit gapes  
With half an idiotic glare at these  
Abominations and inequities,  
Too stunned for proper hatred and too weak  
For outrage. Only a strangled shriek  
Escapes my throat, a sunken scream  
Against the impending horror of a dream.

This Ghetto often makes me wonder  
Why some god of storm and thunder  
Doesn't lift the placid Bay  
And wash the frightfulness away.

Men will not do it, men who make  
Great pose and phrase for Jesus' sake,  
And unctuously express a pity  
For this blight upon the city.

Statesmen do not dare to mess  
With property and business,  
But say with a benevolent grace:  
"The poor have got to live some place . . ."

I used to burn with rebel heat  
For those who swarm on Christie Street,  
And weep great gods of tears and swear;  
For those who sweat in Rutgers Square;  
But now I join the statesman-bleat,  
The hapless poor must live somewhere . . ."

The roads are wide on Riverside;  
The river is a placid scene;  
The ladies are a pleasant sight;  
Their poodles are so plump and clean;  
Their houses say with gracious air . . .  
"The rich have got to live somewhere . . ."

Mr. Ralph Cheney gets this most deserved pat for his Independent Poetry Anthology of 1926, published by C. A. A. Parker of Saugus, Mass. We spent a pleasant afternoon with it on the train coming in from Syracuse. It surely took a load of energy and patience to corral these 160-odd poets from all over America and get them to contribute at least one hitherto unpublished poem. A great task and most useful. We found new names over startlingly fine poems. Eugene Jeloff "Cinema Poem" gets us, and "I'm Tired of Being a Mountain" by Madge Ohe, is gem-like in rarity. Names old and new over poems new and sparkling. Gloria Goddard's "Cities" stands out with a vigorous skyline, and Clement Wood's "Tale of Two Queens" makes us sore with him that it was not sent to us first. Poems by "Bud" Shipley, A. M. Sullivan, Gremm Zorn, William Ellery Leonard, Charles Erskine Wood, Sophie Solow, and others, give the volume authority and a prior claim to permanence. Some verse that might have wilted under the gaze of the fierce perfectionist has been unapologetically included, and adds to the honesty and democratic inclusiveness of Cheney's work. And he himself is to be envied for what we consider the finest four lines of poetry we have come across in recent reading—his own poem, "A Lover for Death," with which we conclude this review:

"Oh, who will find a lover for Death and for her only?  
Though all men kiss her lips, they kiss against  
her will.  
Oh pity death! Wistful she is and lonely,  
And all who sleep with her lie curiously still!"

We read E. R. Edson's, "The Worm Ouroboros" with bated wonderment. It was like entering a magical grotto, after egress from a Ford factory. The hours we spent with him and his wizardries on the planet Mercury still haunt us through these sordid work-a-days, and these nights of tasteless best-sellers. His latest tale, "Styrborn the Strong," also published by Albert and Charles Boni, as was "The Worm," is a thriller out of the Viking Sagas. Again

his musty English and outlandish imageries weave a spell over you while you sail over curious seas and go to battle with gods who are men. A breath of untainted Northwind upon a dust-stopped lung; a strong song of strong deeds into the ears of traffic deafened humanity. A rare teller of strange tales—to a world that might stand up refreshed and renewed from the listening . . .

### Young Father

Can you be more than twenty? You are old,  
And young to hold a child upon your lap.  
Your hurt eyes tell me you have found us cold,  
And found no door by which to leave your trap.  
You are our sorrow. If I had a brush  
And skill to use it, I would paint your face  
And keep for all eternity the hush  
Of bitter waiting in it and the grace  
Left on your features by your unknown pain.  
There is a hint of seeing in your eyes,  
Soon you will be as is the herd again,  
Nor I—nor you—would have it otherwise.  
But for the moment, sitting silent there,  
You are the image of our own despair.

—D. P. Berenberg.

### The Moon Is a Parable

The moon is a parable, angels write  
In thrilling chapters on the night.

Across the old, star-mottled slate  
They swing an arc to illustrate.

The hungry are will soon appear  
A most resplendent hemisphere.

The moon is full; the angels sing  
The triumph of the perfect ring.

And lo, perfection makes her vain  
And so the moon begins to wane.

Watch, you doubters, the golden face  
That cherub hands will soon erase.

The moon is a parable, angels say,  
"Seek not perfection when you pray."

—A. M. Sullivan.

In another column of this Journal, you will find, dear readers, a most dignified protest from the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City against a most rabid and idiotic attack that was, the irritably irresponsible dictator of this here province, made some months ago upon one of their charity dispensaries, the Rockaway Home for Convalescent Jewish Children. Enough facts and statements are arrayed against us in the aforementioned protest to utterly damn us as eternally inaccurate and a downright liar. Well, strange to tell, we neither shudder nor retract. Our only regret being that we were so nice and tractable in our first article. We should have then, as we intend to do later, given the full charge of our artillery and stood to gloat murderously over the ruin. We do not desire to enter into a debate on Charity as the Socialist sees it. That would be too unequal a battle. Logic and sociology are two weapons a literary knight has no business in using against the windmills of modern injustice. And surely economics should never be invoked. But, fact for fact, condition as it appears today against the condition the apologists of Charity Combines present, will suffice for our purposes. And right now, while they are in a drive to raise another four or five million dollars, we believe the public who gives has a right to know to what use what they so gullibly give is put to. If we are wrong in what we will say right soon, then the sum total of two and two is a Swedish Thermac Bottle. More anon.

S. A. de Witt.

## Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton  
Mr. Wells and the World

IN "The World of William Clissold," H. G. Wells has revealed the difficulties and perplexities of his own soul and his own civilization. Mr. Wells, it can be said, has always been the most intensely contemporary of all modern writers. Few fields of thought have been unexploited by his fertile, inquisitive intellect. Never a close thinker, he has always been an active, progressive one. Without founding a school, he has exercised, nevertheless, a profound influence upon his generation. Like Nietzsche, he is a leader without followers. His mind is so nimble and protean, so fanciful and undisciplined, that one is never able to definitely classify or impale it. This elusiveness of logic, however, is not due to Mr. Wells' precocity of social foresight, as some have claimed, but to the superficiality of sweeping way in which he manipulates his materials. Mr. Wells stimulates thought, but does not clarify it. Provocative in manner, he is not persuasive in conclusion. He skirts around every theme he treats with a quickness and a dexterity that are amazing and impressive, but which slip too easily from fact and reality. Suggestive in everything he is fundamental in nothing.

When Mr. Jencken, not many years ago, wrote about the Late Mr. Wells, he effected a piece of literary irony that was in no sense unacute. Mr. Wells as a novelist has been weakening steadily and, one might add with a certain reluctant brutality, superannuatingly—from the author of "Tono-Bungay" and "The World of Mr. Wells" he has descended to the uninspired creator of "Men Like Gods" and "Christina Alberta's Father." Of course, Mr. Wells has been writing too abundantly, notwithstanding his dictaphonic devices and special helps. Yet despite a certain rapidity of substance, dreariness of detail and looseness of organization, all of which have crowded into his works of the last few years, Mr. Wells still seems to have a fascination for youth. Every young intellectual has a Wells stage which he inevitably grows beyond or perhaps allows to continue with a kind of amused tolerance. To be sure, it is a state of mind, not a definite philosophy, that he expresses. He is never a member of a Wells school, because, as we stated, there is none, but he is an enthusiast for new worlds that have already grown old even in Mr. Wells' own version.

In "The World of William Clissold," Mr. Wells has somewhat revived. Essentially autobiographical, the book is a form of confession into which its author was able to expatiate upon his theories of life and justify their expression. The volume is more a tract than a novel. It is convenient to classify it as autobiography and avoid the argument as to the nature of novels and their constituents. As an autobiography "The World of William Clissold" is at once platitudinous and provocative, wearisome and dramatic. It places the story element, subtilized by introspective analysis, rises to effective climax and conclusion. The episode of marriage and reparation, the defection of Clara and the resolution of William, are convincingly portrayed. The affairs with Savina and Helen are interestingly depicted, and the curious involutions of relationship that no inevitably and, in a way, so unwittingly grew up with the last woman, Clemensita, are not unskillfully described.

It is not the story-substance, however, that makes "The World of William Clissold" so strikingly a contribution to contemporary literature. It is its reflection of our civilization, its morals, economics and religion that give the book social value. While its attacks upon the Catholic clergy may have a personal element mingled in its vehemence and exaggeration, its assault upon religion as a whole—that is, religion as it has been fed to us in ritual and dogma—is arresting as a reflection of the growing reaction against religion that has sprung up in the last generation. The deacon and priest, the virtuous cleric who once was the inspiration of spinster art sage, have been relegated to the vaudeville of the evangelist. Mr. Wells is unequivocal in his detestation of the acrobatics of the ecclesiastical mind.

In sex Mr. Wells, too, is of the vanguard. "The World of William Clissold" gives voice to the new sex attitude of our generation. It scorns and discards the bourgeois morality of the Victorian. "All the energy of life is sublimated from the sexual energy," writes the candid Mr. Wells, and then goes on to ridicule "the immense exaggeration of chastity" which has preoccupied our "orefathers." Although he neglects to deal with the creation of his eugenic child, while through the publicity of the literary world has become a phenomenon exceeding interest, William Clissold declares, without arithmetical precision, that he has been "the happy lover of a number of charming and interesting women" and that he was the author of an uncertain race of "intrigues that often overlapped and sometimes went on simultaneously two or even three together." The present decay of the family is recorded without regret. The new morality, in brief, is defended without flippancy or ostentation.

"The World of William Clissold" is Mr. Wells' latest vision of the new social world. Like Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells has never contributed a single original idea to the existing body of social theory that has evolved since the days of Comte and Marx. Yet his reflections are set forth with such vivacity and enthusiasm that their

"The World of William Clissold." By H. G. Wells. N. Y. Doran. \$2.00.  
(Continued on page 9)