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in the universal Lindbergh across the Atlantic the universal rejoicing in his suc-Spirit of St. Louis so much as the dealousies and personal bickerings were forsotten. A man had attempted a flight which seemed all but impossible and had won. Behind that mar and his cool clear-headed courage was the work of other men-inventors, enrineers, pioneers of aviation. In a real collective achievement and men all over the world were glorified in vicarious achievement through kinship with this modest young hero.

And what a hero Charles Lindbergh! His courage and skill are equalled by his modesty and tact. Here is one American supremely successful in his chosen field who does not immediately ek to capitalize his success in terms of financial reward. His mother must share our admiration for the way she has borne herself and for preferring simple dignity to the cheap profits that might be made out of the movies. In this age and generation such conduct seems almost too good to be true and gives us new ground for hope in America. Some of us are proud to remember that the hero's father was our associate in the progressive movement. Altogether the Lindbergh family makes us proud of our country and hopeful of its possibilities of character and achievement.

Before Charles Lindbergh, after the tumult and shouting have died, will lie the peculiar perils of early success and the possible long disillusion of the years. May he surmount these dangers as gallantly as he conquered fog. sleet rain over the vast reaches of the

Undoubtedly the immediate effect of Lindbergh's victory and his own fine bearing in France has been greatly to increase Franco-American friendship and, indeed, to draw all men together in the bonds of a common joy. Ye in the very flower of this rejoicing lies scarcely hidden the worm of fear. The same papers which announced Lindbergh's triumph and carried the far from perfunctory exchange of friendly greetings between France and America to the effect that now America's isolation was over and the Atlantic no longer her defense. There is, of course, a danger lest we try to prove too much about the future of aviation in peace or war from Lindbergh's achievement. It may be premature to say, as some are saying, that it proves the uselessness of the expensive battleships and battle cruisers which are the costly

Nevertheless, even this one successful flight illustrates once more how truly the next world war, if it comes, will be fought in and from the air. man's supreme achievements may yet the source of his greatest when man began to hope and dream looked to the heaven as the source of his blessings. He has envied the birds of the air for their freedom and their power th strong desire to heave the air like some greater eag!. Within our because men ha e learned how to fly without learning how to control their ocial relations from the very heavens ing may come destruction. The common rejoicing in the achievement of a hero may yet turn to bitter despair that not even behind the barriers of immense oceans can we find safety from one another.

Mr. Untermyer's investigation of the ownership of New York transit companies has more than a local significance. Already it has revealed shocking abuse in current capitalist city's life, it appears, have no responsi ble owners of record. Their stock is Their directors are elected by proxies from brokers' offices. And this is the kind of control which is supposed to be better than municipal ownership.

Ex-Governor Miller as counsel for the B.-M. T. has also given a though provoking illustration of the arrogance before the Transit Commission, which he may have intended to be conciliatory, he calmly assumed that the city is not to consider its recapture rights and says that his company is not pre-(Continued on page 8)

Price Five Cents

Socialist Party to Enter OPICS Presidential Race in 1928

Boycott of Fascist Goods Suggested By A. F. of L. Chief

NDIANAPOLIS, IND .- Proposal of the Fascist government in Italy to cut wages of all workers 10 per cent. as the first step under the new charter of labor is fraught with international significance and may well become the forerunner of a world-wide "contest in starvation," in the opinion of Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Mr. Tobin spent several weeks in Italy last summer observing industrial and labor conditions.

"The leadership of American labor will frown upon the Fascist-Syndicalist policy." he said. "and it is not beyond possibility that a boycott of Italian merchandise may come to be adopted by labor in various countries as an effective means of manifesting disapproval.

"Mussolini intends to capitalize Italian frugality and inurement to poverty in price-cutting competition for world markets.

"American prosperity is admitted in most quarters to be due, at least in part, to high wages and a widely diffused buying power. The situation in Italy is different, according to the Fascist view, and they intend to enrich the nation by concentrating on international trade.

Danger in Success of Plan "The danger lies in the possibility that Mussolini may attain some momentary success in his plan to develop industry by exploiting labor. It is the goal only to find there is no prize.

well known that centuries of poverty have developed in the Italian lower classes a talent for living on almost nothing. A few yards of spaghetti and a jug of cheap wine will keep an Italian family indefinitely. This was pointed out to me in Rome last summer by a gentleman who boasted of the prospects of his country under Fascism. It is now apparent what he

"If this plan succeeds in Italy it is not illogical to suppose that other nations will be drawn into competition on similar bases—a sort of world-wide race to see who can live on the least. Any economist can foresee what this means to the present industrial system. Commerce must have markets if factory wheels are to hum and markets mean people ability to consume, and

money to buy merchandise.
"A 'contest in starvation' is likely
to result in all contestants reaching

STATES TO BE NAMED

Survey Shows Party Is Only Rallying Ground for Opposition Forces

(By a New Leader Correspondent) ITTSBUHGH.—"The Socialist Party is practically the only political organization of the working masses that is functioning in the United States. The rallying center for the rural and urban workers in the national campaign next year will be the Socialist Party."

This is part of a ringing declaration sent to its members and supporters by the National Executive Committee of the years after the armistice and including the numerous Communist parties, the Socialist Party alone remains.

All indications are that in the national elections next year the Socialist Party alone will repre-sent the workers of the nation and offer the one means of political protest against the parties of capitalism. Minnesota of all the states is the only one that has an independent political movement of the workers that does not function under the name of the Socialist

National Executive Committee does not assume that hard work is not essential to take advantage of it. The committee fully realized that intelligent and devoted work based upon a comprehensive view of opportunities if the party is to reap the fruits of a

Decisions Are Made

The result of this session of th mmittee is a number of important decisions, the more important being the following:

1. The national convention the party will meet on January 14, 1928, the city to be determined at a later session of the executive committee.

2. A special national will be chosen to work under the National Executive Secretary, who will compile digests of the primary and election laws of the states dates for President and Vice-President and of State tickets.

This official is also to promote establishment of contacts with sympathetic individuals and ganizations and secure their copperation for the necessary work making nominations in the States.

4. He will help in organizin State and local organizations of the Socialist Party and in strengthen

5. He will survey the field of organized labor, farmers and progressive political movements with which we can co-operate and obtain such co-operation and support in the elections of 1928. 6. Congressman Berger and Mor-

ris Hillquit were elected a special committee to raise funds from a selected list of those who appreciate the importance of this work. the minimum sum to be \$2,000. Start in Northwest

planned by Socialists in the Northestern States. They will hold an inerstate conference in Salt Lake City

organizers will enter the field in the The committee also took final action on the manuscript of the late Eugene other editions to follow as the demand

(Continued on page 2)

TICKETS IN ALL General Electric Company Union Spoofed by Labor

S CHENECTADY.—The farce of company unionism was never better exemplified than in the plants of the C never better exemplified than in the plants of the General Electric Company of this city. It works under the guise of the "G. E. Works Council" and is imposed upon the workers from above. It has become a laughing stock among the employes. It bears the reputation of being the most successful company union in the country.

Frequently action is taken by men for the bosses' union and to ridicule company to be sold to employes may it in many ways, without starting an open revolt. Only recently a so-called increase wages, or cost the company election was held for delegates to represent each shop or section in the Council. Realizing the uselessness of trying to get any benefit from such agement, the presiding officer will an organization, several groups of turn to the other bosses or assistants workers proceeded to elect delegates near him and say, "What do you think that they knew would show their conthat they knew would show their con-tempt for the whole scheme.

In one case a certain Scotchmanin the good graces of the bosses-buttary William H. Henry. This survey nominated against the Scotchman and required three months to complete. It made no effort to be elected. The reveals that of all the variety of in- Scotchman was defeated by a more dependent and semi-independent third than ten-to-one vote. In another case who could not speak English to represent them, and insisted on his being seated in spite of the objection of the In a third case the workers

Only Trivial Matters

shops to show their contempt possible purchase of gasoline by the clared out of order-naturally.

Since the introduction of the substitute Mussolini union speeding up the Socialist Party after considering tonholed every employe to vote for and cutting of prices has been pushed a detailed survey of the situation in each state made by Executive Secrestanding with the higher-ups was the old days of true underson. The shops are infested with inspectors, "experts," efficiency men, and stopwatch manipulators-all trying to get the most work out of the individual time. In one shop prices on certain kinds of work have been cut to about one-tenth of their previous rate. Cuts and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Sr. to one-half and one-third are too nuutmost point of physical endurance to and Newark. When a meeting is held, only trivial make any kind of decent wages at all matters are permitted to be considered by the manager who presides. can come out at the end of the work. Such things as parking of cars and with a decent sized pay envelope. can come out at the end of the week

FULLER RULING DISAPPOINTS

Friends of Condemned Radicals Wanted Commission Appointed

ISAPPOINTMENT was felt this weels upon the announcement by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts that he would not appoint a commis-sion to review the case of Sacco and Vanzetti who are under sentence of death for the South Braintre murder, In answer to the Sacco-Vansetti De-fense Committee of Boston tne Gov-ernor declared that he had no power to delegate his authority to others as "the law provides that the decision must be made by him." Governor Fuller added the significant

statement that it would "seem reasonable that he should choose the method of investigation." It is pointed out that if he has the power to "choose the method" this method may easily include the appointment of a commission of men who would be associated the trial.

Meantime Governor Fuller has been holding daily conferences with many persons associated in one way or another with the trial and conviction of ferences are being held the protests and appeals in behalf of the convicted men continue to pour in from this and other countries. These messages have become so voluminous that six additional stenographers have been placed in the Governor's office to acknowledge this correspondence. It is estimated posed more than 17,000 communications have been received by Governor Fuller.

Among the telegrams received this week was one from the National Ex-ecutive Committee of the Socialist party movements which appeared in the workers elected an Italian janitor employe during the shortest period of party meeting in Pittsburgh. One mail brought a petition signed by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin

elected an office boy 14 years of age, merous to be noticed any more. It with the view to ordering a new trial but he was not permitted to sit, because he was under age.

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Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, writing from Washington, aska mittee.

New York Typographical Union (Big a meeting of the union on Sunday, which said in part:
"The conviction of these two men

has been condemned as a 'ghastly miscarriage of justice' at the Cincinnati and El Paso conventions of the Ameriovelist Endorses Station as Memorial to Massachusetts alone can help prevent in this case the apparent and gross miscarriage of justice: therefore be it Resolved by the members of Typo-E. WOODWARD, author of graphical Union No. 6, in regular meet-E. WOODWARD, author of graphical Union No. 6, in regular meet"Bunk" and de-bunker gening assembled, to respectfully appeal
to and urge the Governor of the State

Among the appeals received from this week was one from pro nent British churchmen, who cabled

"In the name of Christ and justice we urge that new trial be granted to

"CANON F. LEWIS DONALDSON, of Westminster Abbey.
"Rev. CONRAD NOEL, for the Catho-

lic Crusade. Rev. PAUL STACEY, for the League of the Kingdom of God. "FRED HUGHES, for the Society of

Decision Is Nearer

An ominous development this week the insistence by John F. Dever, of Brighton, a member of the jury that convicted Sacco and Vanzetti, that he till believes the accused men are guilty. At the time of the trial Dever was a clothing salesman, but is now an attorney. Dever made his statement after a conference with the Gov-

"It is my opinion now, as it was when the case was tried, that Sacco and Vanzetti were given a fair trial and that our verdict was the only right ne," declared Mr. Dever.

He declined to say what had transpired during the interview with the

Five other jurors have been consulted by Governor Fuller, but they have declined to express an opinion. lowed by all others who have conferred with the Governor is peculiar and

As the day approaches for the Govion anxiety is expressed And it is appropriate that on all sides. It is believed that Massaof the case admit provailed when the two man were convicted.

SOCIALISTS WIN JUDGE PANKEN RENOMINATED IN GERMANY

Decisive Victories Result 700 Pay Tribute to Soin Mecklenburg and Danzig

in their annual conference this week at Kiel, election returns Communists and reactionaries.

Mecklenburg was a former strongditional seat in the state legislature Judge Panken a testimonial dinner on impossible for the reactionaries to con- cialist judge in the country.

The other election was in the Free City of Danzig where the Socialists Panken should again stand for elecmonarchists and Communists lost When Morris Hillquit, in an afterheavily. However, press cables do not dinner speech, nominated him for state the Socialist success in Danzig judge every person in the large dining the parties.

as its cohorts failed in Berlin a fortnight before. The reactionary veterans ran automobiles and trucks for Nationalistic voters and tried to intim- the tributes. idate the Republican element, but the voters refused to follow their standard

At the Kiel Convention Otto Wels, the head of the Socialist National Com- for re-election to the office which I mittee, warned the 3,000 delegates that the German Republic was still by no means secure, and added:

labor slumber, for the republic is safe before that transformation which we only so long as we hold the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other." Nevertheless, the lican Defense, Wels added, was now admit that the United States Supreme sufficient to enable the Socialists to Court by a stroke of the pen may undo devote more attention to building up all the social legislation effected by on Labor Day and plan work for their their party organization, particularly Congress.

their groups of youth. that their real total strength in Germany was not more than 90,000 and by subjecting the law to a strained that their plea for a solid labor front

divide and weaken the Socialists." Wels, like former Chancellor Mueller affirmed the party's readiness to collaborate governmentally with the bourgeois factions. The contrary view has been advocated in a newspaper article selves to fetter American labor, to by Dr. Paul Loebe, president of the compel involuntary servitude of free

cialist Judge in Testimonial Dinner

from two states showed increases in honor as was given Judge Jacob the Socialist vote and reverses for the Panken last@Friday night. More than 700 representatives of every section of the working class, political and ecohold of the Junkers but in the election nomic, joined with several score of this week the Socialists won an ad- prominent men in public life in giving and they dominate the government the completion of 10 years on the coalition by two seats and make it Municipal Court bench—the only So-

It was inevitable that the dinner should turn to a demand that Judge were even more successful, while the tion this year, when his term expires. in terms of seats distributed among room at Beethoven Hall rose in thunderous approval. Norman Thomas The Steel Helmet League failed to presided at the dinner. With the other conquer Mecklenburg as lamentably speakers, among them B. C. Vladeck and Algernon Lee, he voiced high praise of Judge Panken's devotion to the Socialist and Labor cause. Several fellow members of the bench joined in

quent address, pledging all his energies to the cause of the Socialist party. 'Whether or not I am a candidate now hold," the judge declared, must aim at the capture of the judiclary. If we are students of our Constitution, we will'realize the necessity "We must not let the vigilance of of capturing the courts of the nation may talk about the judges not being strength of the the important officers of our Govern Reichsbanner, the League for Repub- ment, but in the same breath we must

"We may talk of the insignificance As for the Communists, he declared of the judiciary, but we know the curse Northwest this summer, which has been fastened upon labor construction, making possible the en- V. Debs, in which he recorded "mere maneuver designed to joining of men from picketing on the prison experiences. The book will bear line. Aye, the courts are even issuing the title of "Walls and Bars" and an injunctions denying men the right to strike. You may talk lightly of the power of the judges, but the judges warrants. There will also be a spe

Party. Favorable as the opportunity is, the ROUSE WINS IN "DE-BUNK RADIO" "BIG SIX"

tory for Incumbant in Printers' Union

By LOUIS & STANLEY

At the bi-annual election of Typographica! Union No. 6, held Wednes day, May 25, Leon H. Rouse and John Sullivan were elected to succeed themselves as president and vice-president tary-treasurer, so long ably filled by ficial vote will be known in a few days.

tion campaigns in the history of "Big Six," the New York with the balloting on May 25. The infrom the presence of the independents addition to the two political parties in the union: a three-cornered race for the presidency; a strenuous fight for the secretary-treasurership, resulting from the death of John S. O'Connell. the last incumbent; and a stiff battle for the four positions of delegates to the crucial convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at Indianapolis this coming August. The 'Vahs and Progs

In the affairs of the International two olitical parties have been functioning for many years. The Wahnetas, or Wahs, as they are usually called, set 1857 as the year of their formation. They call themselves the Administraion Party because they have generally been in control of the affairs of the L T. U. One of those few periods when they have not had things their own way completely happens to be the present. The Progressives, or Progs, can be broadcast is as essential as captured the presidency of the I. T. U last year, but failed to put in any of their candidates for the four other places on the Executive Council. The new president, Howard, ordered the removal of a dozen organizers in compli pledges of economy, but the Wahs ob-

(Continued on page 3)

-WOODWARD

and disadvantages must be undertaken Election Results in Vic- Novelist Endorses Sta-Eugene Debs

> "Bunk" and de-bunker gen-erally of American history, has endorsed the \$250,000 Debs Me-morial Radio Fund Campaign in its efforts to establish a high-powered vindicating justice." Edward Ribycki for the office of secre- broadcasting radio station from which minority opinion may be expressed on political, economic and sociologic sub- from London: jects without any censorship of freedom of the air. Mr. Woodward, in his letter to Norman Thomas, director of the fund, lauded as "a splendid idea" Typographical Union, came to a close the plan to "de-bunk the air and to popularize liberal ideas of society and tricate play of political forces arose government," Mr. Woodward writes:

"It is a splendid idea-a radio broadcast station to disseminate and popularize liberal ideas of society and government. And it should be named in honor of Eugene Debs, who gave his life for humanity. The name of Daba aught to stand in the American and William Lloyd Garrison.

contributions, I would like to contribute whatever I can." Joining Woodward in support of the radio memorial to Debs, Floyd Dell,

lar fiction, warns that "the cause of

free speech in America will suffer an

enormous disaster if the control the air as a medium is left to the exnewspapers in which unpopular truths Dever's departure from the course folcan be printed.

station which will be an open forum friends of the conde for progressive, liberal, labor, radical able to understand it.
and revolutionary messages to the As the day approache American people is the right and only ernor's decisi jected and refus 4 to do any other this station should be named for the chusetts court procedure is now on business until these men, who were revolutionary leader who had the related and not the guilt or innocence of also Wah adherents, were reinstated. warrants. There will also be a special de luxe edition of 500 copies, each has been deadlocked and no work has copy being autographed by Theodore Debs. There is reason for belleving complicate matters, "Bix Six," a Prog of protest and hope silenced in Amer-

TO ENTER RACE IN 1928

(Continued from page 1)

that the book will have a wide sale as many inquiries have been received by the National Office regarding it.

Other important actions were the sending of a telegram to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts on the Sacco-Vansetti case urging a "searching public re-examination of all proceed ings in the case and fearless action in rdance with conclusions honestly reached." A ringing protest against the Supreme Court of the United States in the anti-syndicalist cases of Kansas and California was also adopted. In another resolution the hazards man life bound up with capitalism and the two parties of capitalism pointed out in the Mississippi for social control of flood waters.

The committee had before it a report by Aarne J. Parker. National Director the Young People's Socialist League which outlined the problems and diffi culties of the young people. Final action on the request to elect a director who would give his entire time to the ork of the Yipsels was postponed to

Mass Meeting Held

A number of local affairs were arranged by Pittsburgh Socialists and their friends which were fruitful of results. A Debs radio conference re sulted in what is the beginning of ar organized group which will expand in continuous movement to make the WDEBS Station possible.

On Sunday afternoon a mass meet-ing was held in Labor Temple which was followed in the evening by an enjoyable banquet. About \$500 was contributed at these gatherings for the National Office and the local move-

Pittsburgh Socialists without excer tion express appreciation for The New Leader, its policies and the work it is doing for the Socialist and labor me The local branches of the Workmen's Circle, through their executive amittee, will meet within a week, and, in co-operation with the party, will take up the work of making a The New Leader. Later a general conference of all Workmen's Circles in western Pennsylvania will consider and act upon a similar program.

The general view expressed by mem hers of the Workmen's Circles is that The New Leader admirably meets the need of their younger generation which reads English and finds it difficult to continue interest in Yiddish. To foster radical ideals and keep the youth deto the Socialist and labor movement it is believed that a publication like The New Leader is essential.

SOCIALIST PARTY Socialists Ready to Cooperate With Labor Groups Bronx Beauty Parlor Workers on Strike; Barbers to Give in 1928 Campaign, National Committee Declares; Supporters and Members Are Summoned to Action beauty parlor workers of the Bronz, New York City. One or two weeks ago they did not know the ABC of

TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Greetings:
Your National Executive Committee has concluded its sessions at Pittsburgh. This meeting was devoted exclusively to the problems of organization. In preparation for this meeting your committee has considered a survey of our prospects problems in every State and has planned party work accordingly.

The results of this survey are so important that we believe it worth while to call your attention to them. The most signifi-cant fact which the survey reveals is that the Socialist Party is practically the only political organization of the working masses that is functioning in the United States on a national scale.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this. The rallying center for the rural and urban workers in the national campaign next year will be the Socialist Party. The two par-ties of capitalism and imperialism will leave no other refuge awakened and thinking workers than the Socialist Party. In other words, the pre-war period when the Socialist Party represented the protest against capitalism and its servile parties will again confront the voters of the nation

These conclusions are based upon a careful survey of facts and present tendencies. Should the organized workers in the meantime cut adrift from the parties of the ruling classes the Socialist Party will do its duty as a party of the working class. It has no interests or aims opposed to an independent party of the organized workers. It holds aloft the banner of independent party action of the workers, but will welcome the organization of a genuine Labor Party in the United States. It will co-opwith such a party should it appear, not divide the forces of the working class.

For the present there is no indication of the appearance of such a movement. Our opportunity and our duty are plain. We must organize the thinking masses into the Socialist Party, hold meetings, distribute literature, increase the circulation of the

party press, and prepare to nominate candidates in every State of the Union.

We must take up this work now. We have decided to hold our national nominating convention in January, 1928. A special national organizer will also be added to the National Office staff. He will give special attention to organization work in the weaker states and will assist these states in preparing for the mpagin and placing their candidates on the ballot.

It now remains for the party members, our friends and sympathizers, to co-operate with the party in carrying out our plans. Comrades, the United States has become an empire. Secure in their dominion our capitalist and financial classes have inspired a government policy of cynical conquest of all Latin It is now the custom to wage war against little nations to the south of us in the interest of American banks, oil magnates and other investors. Our American imperialism is a menace not only to the peace of the world, but to the freedom of our people at home. Freedom of the press, of meetings and of discussion cannot survive under a government committed to ruthless conquest abroad.

Enormous aggregations of capital in alliance with our great banks today dominate our economic life. The Republican and Democratic parties are two political agencies for perpetuating this economic and political rule of our upper class of capitalists and bankers. The only movement promising a release from economic servitude and political subjection is a party of the workers pledged to take political power from the parties of

We call you to service to the Great Cause. The menace is real, the opportunity is evident. We ask your hearty co-operation for the great work that must now be accomplished NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

Victor L. Berger, James D. Graham, Morris Hillquit, James Oneal, Joseph W. Sharts, W. R. Snow, William Van Essen, William H. Henry, Executive Secretary.

For decades this great region and still possible through a program based

ent generation would have to pay there is no reason why this police should be continued. The situation based upon the welfare of human beings and regardless of its effect upon private investments for the enrichment

The victims of private capitalist greed have been sacrificed long enough. It is time to end the regime of hanazard and reckless exploitation natural resources and human beings for the glory and profit of corporate masters.

of the exploiters of human kind.

A comprehensive program based upon the ideal of Socialism and social control of our natural resources and nechanical powers will alone avert ancome to the suffering people of the Mississippi. Valley NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

TEE SOCIALIST PARTY

Syndicalism Edict "Ruthless Assault"

In upholding the constitutionality of he so-called anti-syndicalism laws the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the State of Cali-fornia have effectively nullified the constitutional guarantees of free ech in America

established political and economic powers may be controlled and limited in the utterance of their views and in the advocacy of their causes by the legislatures of the dominant parties at the behest of the ruling classes.

In the present instance the vindictive arm of the law, freed from constitutional restraint, has struck the two extreme wings of the political and economic movements of labor. unism and the Industrial Work ers of the World. But the baneful precedent may and in due time unloubtedly will be applied to other opponents of the capitalist oligarchy, ganizations and the "legitimate" trade

RESOLUTION

Henceforward all opponents of the

the appeal of unionism hardest have become in spite of their tender feelthe employers. Picketing looked un-

The Socialist Party of the United States appeals to all its members and supporters to organized labor and all progressive liberty-loving citizens to rise in protest against the ruthless as-sault on the freedom of speech, the cherished bulwark of our republican nstitutions, and to wrest the strangling hold of the reactionary ruling classes on our legislatures and courts while they still have some freedom of

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE SOCIALIST PARTY. Children of Manumit

To Hold Spring Festival Pawling, N. Y., are preparing a picturesque spring festival for Sunday,

dustries" that has received the tender care of Congress.

Assemblyman Frank L. Prescott, Milwaukee, branded it as "only another Socialist resolution playing to the gallery," and moved its indefinite postponement. His motion failed to postponement. His motion failed to the assembly temporarily put-

Educational Conference Duncan explained that he introduced

pickets carry about with a relish. When finally arrests began to occur and the organizer herself was locked up, the enthusiasm of the strikers was unbounded. The Strikers' Demands The beauty parlor workers are cer-tain of victory. No more indefinite and endless hours of work for fifteen to twenty dollars a week! Hereafter the nine-hour-day will prevail with a half day off per week and the minimum wage scale will range from twenty dollars weekly plus fifty per cent over thirty dollars for manicurists through eye brow tweezers, shampooers, facial

NE of the most magnificent examples of trade union loyalty is

unionism, today they are one hundred per cent trade unionists. When the Bronx barbers struck on May 16, 1927,

they issued a call to the beauty parlor workers to join their union, Local 560

of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-

tional Union of America. This was in

1924 convention of the J. B. I. U. to

admit women members and organize beauty parlor workers. Within the

last year the Chicago local has suc-

ceeded in organizing fifteen hundred

of these women. There was no rea-

on why the Bronx should fall behind.

The Girls Respond to the Union The men won their demands for an

a. m. to 8 p. m. week day, 8 a. m. to

p. m. Saturday, half day off on legal

holidays and minimum wage scale for

journeymen of thirty-five dollars and

50 per cent over fifty dollars takings each week. This was on the 19th of

May. The beauty parlor workers were

thus far unaffected except those in barber shops, whose owners were com-

pelled to settle upon the union's terms.

Union League upon the request of

Local 560 immediately assigned its or-

ganizer, Sadie Reisch, to the task.

Miracles began to happen. The girls

began to flock to the union. First, their notion that they were so superior

to the factory workers and even the

barbers that the union was too in-

ferior an association for them had to

be broken down. Those who resisted

ings at first the stanchest fighters. Secondly, the strikers had to be taught the simple elements of a struggle with

refined at the beginning but when

Sadie Reisch took to the fines herself-as she always does-the girls be-

gan to vie with each other for duty.

The first picketing cards were some

what larger than Uncle Sam's postals—dainty things, you know—but now

the regulation size is used, substantial

which the

signs in bright red letters,

workers to join their union, La

massagers, permanent wavers and dyers to hair cutters and marcellers at forty-five dollars a week and onehalf of the takings over sixty-five dollars. The union shop card will become as decorative a part of any beauty That the girls will win there is no doubt. As members of Beauty Parlor The children of Manumit School, at Workers' Local 560 they receive the regular strike benefit of ten dollars per week. The men have become so May 29. Invitations have been issued impressed with the progress made that for an entire day's festivities, to include an informal exhibition of the recommending to the membership at project work of the children, a music a meeting on May 26 (after the New project work of the children, a music a meeting on May 26 (after the New demonstration in the morning, a buffet Leader has gone to press) that the luncheon served under the trees, a members be assessed one dollar per pageant of international labor in six week for the asistance of the girls. scenes, two operettas and a hasty packet supper for those who must scabs and customers. Settled shops hurry for the last train. Manumit is an experimental school duty without loss of pay if the union for the children of workers, both of hand and brain. It has received wide employers' association has an insurcommendation from well known edu- rection on its hands. Some of the cators for its broad social viewpoint and the freedom which it offers to the

Opening of I. L. G. W. U.

To Be Held in Stelton
The second annual Educational Conference held under the auspices of the I.

L. G. W. U. will reopen on Friday, June 17. This marks the ninth season Modern School of Stelton, N. J., will of Unity House and will be celebrated open May 27 in the school auditorium with three days' festivities, Friday, at Stelton. The sessions will continue Saturday and Sunday, June 17, 18

Public Investigation Of Sacco Trial Urged

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 22, 1927. TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of the State of Massa

chusetts, State House, Boston, Mass. The Socialist Party of the United States, through its National Executive Committee, joins in the universal ap to you in behalf of Nicola Sacc and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. With millions of other men and women, we be-lieve that the two men have been tried before a biased court in a morbid atmosphere of post-war hysteria; that they have been convicted because of their radicalism and pacifism, and that they are innocent of the abhorent

darkest period in the history of our country and would leave an indelible blot on Massachusetts justice. merely commute their sentence would be an evasion of the solemn duty cast upon you as governor of you

SHADOW AND COLORLIGHT

DANCE

GIVEN BY THE

-AT THE-

BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM

219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn

Braintree murder. Their execution at

war hatreds and heresy hunting of the

We urge a thorough and searching public re-examination of all the streams flowing into the Missis-proceedings in the case and fearless sippi River have been the scene of a streams of the Mississippi Valley into action in accordance with conclusions onestly reached.

All friends of justice and fair play from one end of the world to the other are anxiously watching your action Governor Fuller

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE, SOCIALIST PARTY. Flood Called Result Of Reckless Capitalism

RESOLUTION National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meeting in Pittsburgh calls attention of the American people to the economic and political implications of the disaster that has overwhelmed hundreds of thousands of nen, women and children in the lower Mississippi Valley. This tragedy is due to the lack of foresight of politicians in office who in turn represent a planless system dedicated to the private accumulation of wealth without regard to the general welfare

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

For the first time in years the Young

TO HAVE OUTING

N. Y. AND JERSEY

of the League

York and Jersey will be there.

come and root for the League.

A heated but friendly rivalry exists between both sections of the League.

fought over very vigorously. New York Yipsels have been practicing for

weeks not only for this affair but for the city athletic meet which will take

place in June. Now it is expected that

reckless destruction of forests and a social asset for all, and forever revegetation which in former periods move the threat of another flood dischecked the flood waters of this great aster. We insist that the peril of aninland river. Ruthless destruction continued into the modern period, bring-comprehensive program of storing the ing nearer the day when the people of flood waters by proper engineering lower valley would have for the greed for profits and the neglect of governing officials.

Moreover, hundreds of millions of

dollars in rich soil have been swept away by each annual flood, this soil erosion itself being a permanent loss to the nation and requiring enormous funds and labor to restore. Added to the losses sustained by many thousands of poor families in the stricken region and the expense of restoring this region so that it can again be in-habited, we have some idea of the awful price paid for the continuance of an economic system based upon private or corporate gain and the rule of the two dominant parties that rep-

North American

If in the race for private fortunes in resent this system.

The Socialist Party insists that it is of the penalties the people of the pres-

CUT IN ALUMINUM TARIFF PROPOSED BY Laundry Still Unfair WISCONSIN SOCIALIST

dustries" that has received the tender

certain whether or not it had changed

since the days of the late Senator Rob-

ert M. La Follette, Sr., when he and

other congressional representatives of

Wisconsin led the fight against a high

projects, harnessing these waters for the purpose of producing super-power

and thus contributing to the accumula-

tion of power as the coal fields are ex-

hausted and forever removing the

menace of a flood disaster to the peo-

We urge that Congress, instead of

ending millions of dollars for mili-

tary and naval armaments, appropriate

sufficient funds to rehabiliate the de-

have been destroyed, and insure the

comfort of those who must wait for the restoration of agricultural and in-

dustrial activities in their communi-

ples living in this region.

The strike against the North Amer ican Laundry Company at 500 East Madison, Wis .- The joint resolution 164th street, the Bronx, it still in full f Assemblyman Thomas M. Duncan, People's Socialist League of both New swing. It will be remembered that Milwaukee Socialist, petitioning Con-York and New Jersey states will hold the drivers, members of Laundry gress for a downward revision of the a joint affair. This is due to the ef- Drivers' Local No. 810, walked out on tariff, "especially on aluminum, to forts on the part of the recently elected April 25, 1927, when their employers strike at the fountain head of corrup-Interstate Y. P. S. L. Committee put violated the agreement with the union. tion in national politics," was tabled by into being by the last N. E. C. meeting The inside workers, chiefly negro girls, 40 to 37 in the Wisconsin assembly. who joined Laundry Workers' Local The mention of aluminum in the In interstate athletic meet and picnic 290, struck in sympathy. The Launesolution struck at the powerful inwill be held by both the states on Sunday, May 29, at Orchard Grove, Fairview, N. J. Yipsels from both states been employed from the first. The Mellon. The aluminum trust is one of the most favored of the "infant inare expected to turn out en masse to strikers, still as enthusiastic as ever, this affair. Party comrades from New are determined to hold out to clinch

to table.

The eleven athletic events will be READING CARPENTERS CONTINUE OUT ON STRIKE carry, the assembly temporarily put-ting it aside by adoption of the motion

the victory which is due them.

Reading, Pa .- The union carpenters place in June. Now it is expected that all this training will be utilized in scalping and bringing home the bacon of the New Jersey crowd.

Or Reading will continue their strike for a wage increase which will raise their hourly rate from \$1 to \$1.12\%, of the Wisconsin legislature and to as-Members of the Socialist Party and and will refuse to settle under a plan Ylpsels of New York are urged to which resembles compulsory arbitra-

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Rush your reservation for the Decoration Day Week-end (Friday evening to Monday afternoon)

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Grand Picnic **SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1927**

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DEPOSITS FROM SOCIETIES WELCOMED

Tickets: 75c

Music by MULFORD'S BAND

Proceeds to Go to The New Leader

BE L. I. D. TOPIC

Treated From All Points of View at **Tamiment Conference**

dertaken by the League for Industrial Democracy is being planned to be held at Camp Tamiment, near Stroudsburg, Pa., from Thursday, June 23, to Sunday, June 26, 1927. The subject of the conference is "Prosperthe conference committee, will be treated in a far different fashion than at the meetings of the Rotary clubs and the Chambers of Commerce. Nothing will be taken for granted in the analysis of this American state

The first session of the conference which will be presided over by Nor-man Thomas, executive director of the league, will be devoted to the origin. extent and distribution of present day prosperity.

The opening speaker will be Willard Thorp, professor of economics, Amherst College, member of the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, author of "Business Annals." He will be followed by Paul Brissen den, assistant professor of economics Columbia, and the discussion will be led by Solon De Leon, editor of the "American Labor Year Book." The Students' Part

On Friday morning the continuance of prosperity and the effect of our policy of economic imperialism on the economic situation will be discussed. George Soule, an editor of the "New Republic," director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., will give the opening address, and Scott Nearing, author, lecturer, economist, will lead the dis-

A. F. OF L. ASKED TO SEND FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO AMSTERDAM PARLEY

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the unaffiliated trade union federations of other nations, will be invited to send fraternal delegates to the congress We hope to hear from him again next of the International Federation of Trade Unions which is to meet in Paris, August 1st to 6th. The Labor-Socialist International, the Socialist fraternal societies and unions can foltouth International and the International Labor office will also be asked nizations are pointing the way to a few to the Emergency Fund. We hope they

"PROSPERITY" TO 451 New Readers In Month Record Of Leader Boosters Election Results in Vic-

"State of Mind" to Be Three Others Match Rosen, the efficient manager of the

NE of the most interesting and THE New Leader has hit the high significant programs ever un- road. In the last month our of admission will entitle the dancers to to be held at Camp Tamment, near storm. On the impetus of this more than generous display of support, the at once with The New Leader. We will comrades around the paper have gone take care of the publicity, and, if the ity." This subject, of course, declares out and secured 451 new readers to the Harry W. Laidler, the chairman of paper. This is the record for the month ending May 25. This rate, if conending May 25. This rate, if con-tinued—and all signs are that it will continue as a minimum—will bring us other affair for The New Leader, an

we say that 20,000 new readers in a year is a reasonable figure. For it must be remembered that the 451 new readers secured in the last month were brought in through the work of a mere handful of comrades and friends of the New Leader. No more than seven or eight comrades are responsible for this great record. If we can duplicate the number of workers three or four times our 20,000 new readers will be assured.

The work performed by these New Leader go-getters is simple. There is not a comrade who cannot do the same. Here is the formula. See what work

First, there is Abraham I. Shiplacoff manager of the International Pocketbook Workers Union. Comrade Ship-lacoff three weeks ago pledged the sale of 300 subscription cards in his union. Already he has turned in a good part of the first hundred. Comrade Shiplacoff the other day declared that he is convinced of the necessity of doing the "Jimmie Higgins" work for Socialism all over again. And he has suited his action to his words.

The New Leader needs a subscrip-

tion agent in every labor union in the country. Already we have a number of them. Alex Rose has taken the job in the Millinery Workers Union. Let

us hear from others.

Those who are not in a position to lyn. House-to-house canvassing in his spare hours netted almost 30 subscripbrought in the other \$500. Comrade spare hours netted almost 80 subscriptions. And he did it in two weeks time.

week and report as great success.

There are no ends to methods Socialist party branches, progressive clubs,

Another Bombshell Fired Into the Heart of Bourgeois

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The One Realistic, Radical, Revolutionary Magazine in America

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

V. F. CALVERTON

0-0

THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION

JOHN DARMSTADT

0-0

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MODERN EDUCATION

JOHN DEWEY

WHEN IS A JEW A JEW?

MELVILLE HERSKOVITS

The Wilsonian Era in American Literature......Joseph Freeman

Social Development.....Arthur Calhoun

Will the Family Pass?.....Samuel Schmalhausen

The Economics of Genius......John M. Robertson

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Manila, Berlin, Havana-and in Kalamazoo, Mich.-because

It is the only magazine which combines radicalism

with a realistic analysis of every field of culture.

This issue is another challenge. Get it by subscribing at once!

-0

\$250 Contribution of New Leader Friend in Washington

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, a Peas of was organized by the Lyceum and Circle 2, seniors, of the Young Peoples Socialist League, for the purpose of running a subscription dance. The dance will be held this Saturday evenreaders have shown their faith in a six months subscription to The Nev us, sending in over \$2,000 in donations Leader. We expect to gain at least ing similar affairs should communicate affair is held in or near New York, try to provide some entertainers.

That is one thing organizations can 5,412 new readers in a year.

But we are aiming higher than that.

We are not talking impossibilities when Leader. Comrades who can spare autoautomobile outing. The proceeds of this pleasure jaunt will go to The New mobiles on Sunday, June 19, should communicate at once with Comrade Sadie Rivkin, Dickens 1300.

Another source of subscriptions dur ing the past month has been addresse made before trade unions and Work-men's Circle branches by Louis Waldman, James Oneal, S. A. De Witt, A. N. Weinberg and others. New Leader readers who are members of trade unions should raise the question in their unions of having The New Leader send a lecturer. We are ready to supply lecturers on topics of general in-terest to workingmen. Only a few minutes of these talks will be devoted to The New Leader.

The campaign for contributions which set the subscription drive in motion has been most successful. To raise the remainder of our deficit we are planning an enjoyable affair on a scale for the summer. What we have in mind is an open-air opera on some beautiful summer evening. We will let you know more about it if our plans materialize.

Comrade "M" in Washington, who offered to give \$250 to The New Leader provided three others would do the same, has brought The New Leader \$1,000. As we recorded two weeks ago, Albert Halpern, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the first to respond to comrade "M's" do this union work, can find a line of work in that indicated by Oscar Hochman, of Brownsville section of Brook-"M's" check followed immediately.

And the steady stream of small contributions, as dear to us as the larger ones, has continued. We are able to report the receipt of \$1,073 in the last of them. At the suggestion of Max will give us an immediate response.

ROUSE WINS IN PIONEER YOUTH BOYS' "BIG SIX"

in Printers' Union

(Continued from page 1)

stronghold, has, through its president, aimed at the old Wah administration restraining the president of the I. T. U. from collecting higher minimum contributions to the old age and mortuary permitted. Meanwhile the mailers, generally supporters of the Wahs, have secured an injunction restraining the new International president from subproposition partially to disfranchise the mailers by restricting their voting power to the third vice-president only, whom they elect exclusively at present

The Candidates for President This internal fight in the Interna-tional has its reflection in the situation in New York. The Wahs function Progs are divided as to the advisability of participating as a body in local politics. Consequently, we find that Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six." is a Prog internationally but an independent locally. In his campaign for re-election he stood alone, technically speak-ing. The result is that the Progressives had no presidential candidate in the field, though they did not neglect the other officers.

For the presidency of Typographical Union No. 6 three candidates were contending. Rouse stood upon his twelve years' record in office. He stated that during his incumbency the membership rose from 7,423 to 10,225, the money the treasury increased from \$36,934 to \$762,397, the scale of wages showed jumps of \$31 to \$35 a week, the work ing week was reduced, new plants were unionized and the union headquarter building was acquired. He was proud of having been able to obtain the in-"protecting the membership against the illegal action taken by the Executive Council March 4, 1925, in levying a monthly minimum assess ment of \$1.50 on our members, even though they were unable to obtain employment." He proclaimed "that he stands shoulder to shoulder with President Howard in his gallant stand for the entire International Union." Finally, he asked rhetorically, "Why change or experiment?"

Opposed to Rouse were two candidates: the comparatively young William M. A. Power, the Wahneta standard bearer, and D'Arcy (Doc.) Milliken, independent. Both of Rouse's opponents minimized his accomplish-ments. They claimed that industrial conditions brought about the improvement and that organization work could have been even more intensive and extensive. They disapproved of going into the courts. But the argument they counted on most was the very thing that Rouse considered a virtue,

BROOKLYN CONTRACTOR SETTLES WITH HELPERS

The Prome Plumbing and Heating Company, one of the largest independent contractors in Brooklyn, has settled with the Plumbers' Helpers' Union, consenting to all the terms of the union, Mr. M. Mason, signing for the company and C. E. Miller, president of the union, signing for the helpers. The terms are recognition of the union, five-day week, double time for overtime, nine dollars for first class helpers, \$8 for second class helpers, \$7 for third class helpers. This is the second firm that has settled with the union recently.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, 136 East 24th street, New York City, has issued the following appeal to all trade unions and labor organizations:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: "We wish to put before you the following statement and appeal:

"On April 1st, our 1,700 members went out on strike in sympathy and support of the striking journeymen plumbers of Brooklyn, and also set up our own demands. On April 27, the Master Plumbers' Association, under the instructions of the General Buildings Trades Employers' Association in order to crush our Brooklyn strike, declared a lockout in the other boroughs of the city. This involved some 4,000 additional plumbers' helpers.

"Our organization is composed of young trade unionists who are striv-ing to maintain their union against a concerted attack of not only the Master Plumbers' Association, but also the general Building Trades Employ-

ers' Association.
"We are on strike for the past eight weeks and we now find it necessary to appeal to the labor movement for support. It is in the interest of organized labor that the attack which is now being carried on against us be stopped. If our struggle to maintain trade union standards is to be lost, is will immediately affect the entire building trades and ultimately the en-tire labor movement in New York. From this point of view we urge your organization to seriously consider this appeal and come to our assistance.

"We are maintaining a kitchen to feed our most needy members since we cannot pay cash strike benefits to our members who, because of their low wages, could not save money to hold

out any length of time,
"Brothers! Help us to keep our union. Help us to defeat the attempt of ur employers to institute the open shop. Help us to win an American standard of living for our members. Help us defeat the drive of the open shop bosses.*

S. HERZOGI's Nassau Street.

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street.

Broux. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station

CAMP SITE IN N. Y.

Pioneer Youth of America has finally acquired its own camp in the purchas of a 140-acre site near Rifton, N. Y. six miles from Kingston. A lake adjoins the camp and there are ample tory for Incumbant open grounds for athletics and living quarters. The larger part of the site is heavily wooded.

A social hall is being built with dining room, infirmary, shop, and in other ways preparing the place for the sum-mer, which is expected to prove a notable season.

Friends of Pioneer Youth are being called to a meeting on Wednesday, June 1, at 3 West 16th street, when a complete report will be made. Among the speakers will be Norman Thomas. B. Charney Vladeck and A. J. Muste. The Pioneer Youth children's orchestra will present their final concert for

LONDON MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED

Circle branches, trade Workmen's inions, and friends and admirers of the late Meyer London will be interested to learn that a monument is to be erected in honor of the great So-cialist leader of the East Side.

The monument, which will stand at his grave in the Mount Carmel cemetery, Long Island, will be unveiled Sunday, June 12th, at noon. Further details and instructions on how to reach the cemetery will be given in an early issue of The New Leader. The monument is being erected by the Workmen's Circle and the Socialist

NEW HAVEN BAKERS OUT FOR WAGE RAISE

of this city have entered the third week of their strike for a wage in-crease and with no plans for a settlement in sight. Representatives of the Bakers' International Union paid strike benefits to the strikers and said that financial aid would be provided during the period of the strike.

A movement to establish a co-onerative bakers' establishment has been started by the strikers and several hundred dollars has been subscribed for this purpose. It is highly probable that all of the strikers will join the co-operative movement, and that they will soon have their own shop.

It is said that the strike shops are having considerable difficulty in securing strikebreakers in sufficient numbe to produce a day's work.

PAPER BOX STRIKERS RELEASED FROM JAII

Peter Ficeroto, Trippi, and Salvatorio Rosini, New York paper box makers, were released from jail Tues-day, May 24th, after serving five months and one week. They were arrested during the general strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union last winter. The sentence was from six months to

READ THE MARXIST

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Comrades, and Friends of The New Leader, Who Own Automobiles, Attention!

Comrades and friends of The New Leader who own automobiles can render great service to The New Leader by joining an automobile outing which is being arranged by the 23rd A. D. for Sunday, June 19th, to some point in Long Island.

THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE NEW LEADER

All comrades who have cars will please get in touch with Rivkin, at Dickens 1300, or at Ingersoll 5059, or with Rosen, at Dickens 3237, or write to The New Leader, 7 East 15th St.

Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

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Name Address

The Coming Age of World Intolerance

Fears a Creed War



By Bertrand Russell

NDUSTRIALISM is synthetic; it builds up large economic units, makes society more organic, and demands a suppression of individualistic impulses. Moreover, the economic organization of industrialism has hitherto been oligarchic, and has neutralized political democracy in the very moment of its apparent victory. these reasons it seems likely that we are entering upon a new age of synthetic intolerance, involving, as such ages always do, wars between rival philosophies or creeds. It is this probability that I wish to explore.

There are in the world today only two Great Powers, one is the United States, the other is the U.S. S. R. Their populations are about equal; so are the populations of the other nations which they dominate. The United States dominates the rest of key, Persia and China. The division is scent of the mediaeval division between Christian and Mussulman; there is the same kind of difference of creed, the same implacable hostility and a similar though more extended division of territory. Just as there were in the Middle Ages wars between Christian Powers and wars between Mohammedan Powers, so there will be wars within these two great groups; sooner or later, by genuine peace treaties, whereas between the two great groups there will only be I do not suppose that either group can be victorious, or can derive any advantage from the conflict; I suppose the conflict is maintained because each as wicked. This is a characeristic of

I am not, of course, suggesting that a development of this sort is sure to come about: in human affairs the future must always be uncertain until

Since these forces are psychological are within human control; therefore if a future of creed wars seems disagreeable to the holders of power, they can avert it. In making any unpleasant prophecy about the future, provided the prophecy is not based upon purely physical considerations, part of the object of the prophet is to induce people to make the efforts necessary to falsify his predictions. The prophet of evil, if he is a philanhimself hated and let it seem as though he would be much vexed if events failed to confirm his forecast. With this preliminary, I propose to exmine the grounds for expecting creed wars, and afterwards the measures that it was possible for most people to will be necessary if they are to be

The fundamental reason for expect ing a greater degree of effective intolthe American continent and Western erance in the near future than in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is the cheapness of large-scale standard production. The result of this in leading to trusts and monopolies is an ancient commonplace, as old, at least, as the Communist Manifesto. But it is the consequences in the intellectual sphere that concern us in the present connection. There is an increasing tendency for control of the sources of opinion to become concentrated in a few hands, with the result that minorbut we may expect that they will be ity opinions lose the chance of effective expression. In the U.S.S.R. this concentration has been carried out de liberately and politically in the init seemed very doubtful whether such a method could succeed, but as the years pass success becomes more and more probable. Concessions have been made in economic practice, but not in economic or political theory, nor yet in philosophical outlook. Communism is ecoming more and more a creed, concerned with a future heaven, and less and less a way of life for this mundane existence. A new generation is science has advanced very much growing up which takes this creed for further than it has done yet. I suggranted, having never heard it effected to the formative tively questioned during the formative

erature, the press and education last no reason to suppose that it will not -the Communist philosophy will be the one accepted by the immense majority of vigorous men. It will be com-

batted, on the one hand, by a dimin-ishing remnant of elderly discontented men, out of touch with affairs and with main stream of the national life, on the other hand by a few free-think ers, whose influence is likely to remain negligible for a long time. The less Communism there is in the actual economic regime, the more there will be in the generally accepted creed. In the Western world, where official orthodoxy has the advantage of the

status quo and tradition, more subtle methods suffice; indeed, the methods which exist have largely grown up without set purpose. The modern creed is not seen in its purity in Europe, where remnants of the Middle Ages that industrial capitalism has the hand, and that its character is most obvious. But Western Europe must bit by hit take on the American America is the greatest of world

America, like Russia, has an ideal which is not realized, but to which values are theoretically adjusted. The Russian ideal is Communism. The American ideal is free competition. What the New Economic Policy was ideal, trusts are to the American ideal Where the Communist thinks in terms of organizations, the typical American thinks in terms of individuals. "From Log Cabin to White House" represent the ideal to be put before the young similar ideal in the in politics, and s economic sphere inspires the adver tisements of systems for securing it is impossible for everyone to occupy the White House or become presider of a corporation is not held to be a de fect in the ideal, but only a reason for urging every young man to be industrious and cunning than his fellows. While America was still empty achieve a considerable measure of success without standing upon the should ers of others; even now, so long as a an cares only for material prosperity not for power, a wage-earner in Amer ica can be richer than a professiona man on the Continent,

But power is becoming concentrated, and there is a danger lest those who are excluded should come to demand their share. A part of the national creed is designed to minimize this danger. The Napoleonic maxim of 'La carriere ouberte aux talents" does s senting success as an individual rather collective affair. In the Communist philosophy the success which is sought is that of a group or an organization; in the American philosophy it is that of an individual. Consequently, the individual who fails feels ashamed of his incapacity rather than angry with the social system. And the individualist philosophy to which he is accustomed prevents him from imagining that there is anything to be gained by collective action. There is, therefore, no effective opposition to the holders of power, who remain free to enjoy the advantages of a social syswhich gives them wealth and world-wide influence.

There never has been a period when the things that men desire were evenly distributed throughout the population.

Bertrand Russell Envisages a Bitter Clash Between Communism and Capitalism

be some method of making the less fortunate acquiesce in their lot, and this is usually some kind of creed. But in order to secure widespread acceptance, a creed has to offer advan tages to the whole community suffi ciently great to compensate for the injustice which it condones. In America it offers technical progress and increase in the general standard of ma-terial comfort. It may not be able to go on providing the latter indefinitely, but probably it will do so for some time to come. In Russia it offers the conception of industry conducted for the benefit of all, not only of the capitalists. No doubt the Russian wageearner is poorer than the American but he has the consolation of knowing (or at least believing) that he is refering unnecessarily to make someone great and grand. Moreover, he feels himself a unit in a closely-knit ce-operative community, not one of a

I think we come here to the kernel of the difference between the creeds of America and Russia. America, whose outlook is moulded by the Protestant tradition and a century of pioneering, believes in the individual fighting his way by his unaided efforts from poverty to affluence. imagination he is supposed to be fight-ing the wilderness like the backwoods-man; if in fact it is against human competitors that he fights, that is not a matter upon which it is necessary to dwell. Nor is it good form to stress the fact that he will be probably all his life a slave as regards the expression of opinion, winning material com-fort by the sacrifice of mental integrity. The opinions which he must not express are obviously undesirable pinions, and to compel him to hold his tongue about them is only to exerwholesome restraint upon anarchic impulses. By the time he is

In Russia, on the contrary, the By-Tsardom have successively impressed upon the popular mind the nothingness of the individual; what he formerly sacrificed to God or the Tsar can be ommunity. Russian Communists differ from their sympathizers in the West chiefly in this matter of lack of respect for the individual. In this they can be more thorough than their zantine predecessors, who believed in the soul and the prospect of immortality. Having abolished the soul, the rulers of the U. S. S. R. can accept the analogy of Leviathan more heartedly than is possible for a Christian. To them the individualism of the parts of the human body were to set up to live for themselves as in the fable of Menenius Agrippa. This is the root of their views on art, on religion, on ethics, on the family deed, on everything. Socialists in the West sometimes speak as if they held similar views as to the paramount importance of the community, but in fact they seldom do. They would think it natural, for example, that a man who migrates to a distant place should wish but to the more thorough-going eastern Communists this would seem mere sentimentalism. They would say that his children could be cared for by the new wife, just as good as the old one in the place to which he was going. The claims of natural affection would be thought a trivial matter.

There have been some who have supposed that the Russian philosophy would suddenly or gradually conquer the West. In favor of this view there at first sight seem to carry great weight. Undoubtedly the Co philosophy is more suited to industrialism than the philosophy of capitaliam, because industrialism inevitably tions as against individuals, and also because individual ownership of land and natural rescurces belongs more naturally to an agricultural than to an

· Industrial communities are much more closely knit than agricultural communities, and legal powers which can be accorded to individuals withut great harm in the latter, become extremely dangerous in the former Moreover, there is the obvious appea to envy (otherwise known as a sens of justice), which works on the side the Socialist. But in spite of these considerations I do not think that the socialistic outlook is likely to become common in America at any time during the next hundred years, and un-America is socialistic in opinion no nation within its economic orbi will be allowed to practice even a the abolition of the state ownership of railways in Germany under the Dawes

My reasons for saying that America upon the belief that American prosperity will continue. So long as American working-man is richer than the working-man in a Socialist country, it will be possible for capitalistic propaganda to rebut the arguments in favor of economic change. In this respect the economies of large-scale production which I mentioned earlier cated newspapers, higher education subsidized by millionaires, elementary education controlled by the churches, which in turn profit by the donations of millionaires, a well-organized book trade which can decide by advertisement which books shall sell widely and can produce them much more cheaply than books with a limited cirwhere immensely expensive produc-

bited throughout the Western world all these things make for uniformity, for centralised control of ideas and news, for the dissemination of only such creeds and philosophies as are

approved by the holders of power.

I do not think that such propagands is wholly and inevitably irresistible but I do think it is likely so long as the regime which it recommends appears to the common man to war, which is a mark of failure that everybody can understand, may any regime, but the prospect of America being defeated in war is remote. One may therefore expect the same kind of popular enthusiasm for the American system in America as there was in England for parliamentary government in the nineteenth century when England was successful

Of course, differences in economic creeds between East and West will ences of theology in the old-fashioned One may expect America to remain Christian and the East anti-Christian. One may expect America o continue to pay lip-service to Christian doctrines of marriage and the family, while the East regards these as outworn superstitions. expect that on both sides there will be cruelty on a large scale, and that propaganda will cause each side to know the cruelties of the other but not its own. Very few Americans, for example, know about the case of Sacco and Vanzetti; condemned to death for a murder to which another man has confessed and the evidence for which has been acknowledged by policemen engaged in collecting it to have been a "frame-up." I met recently a professor in the University of California who had never heard of Mooney, imprisoned in a California gaol for a murder he is known to have probably not committed. All these facts are, of course, known in Russia, where they tend to produce an unfavorable opinion as to capitalistic justice Similarly, the Russian trials of Patriarchs and Social Revolutionaries are known in America. Thus each side acquires abundant evidence to prove

An Appeal for the Upper Classes

By Edward Levinson

NGRATITUDE has ever been a trait of the working class. They have never been fully appreciative of the blessings of the subvey, the factory whistle, the police supplied free of charge, installment houses and neglected "the other half" shamefully. In utter indifference they have squandered their time and their wealth or

cinemas, radios and the art publica-

It is almost impossible to understand now they could remain so hardened to the pitiful plight of the upper classes when, in so many cases (part of the year) they live within a stone's throw Less than 50 feet separate the haughty working classes from their less fortunate rich brothers. Yet what od-carrier can say that he ever paid a neighborly call of a Sunday morning to inquire for the health of the upper classes. Never a "How's the Missus?" or a pat on the neglected head of a little millionaire-to-be.

Terrible things have been happening that line Fifth avenue and the intersecting streets that run on to Central Park. "The tragic futility of fashiontending in the direction indicated, years. If the present control over lit- In a stable social system there must able life" has engulfed those who were

"The Tragic Futility of Fashionable Life"

once our lords and masters. There one of the most beautiful homes in Coolidge prosperity. They have are few homes that have escaped. The horror of these lives has been brought as a Florentine palace, it is supported finished reading.

Aid Is Needed

We must do something at once. am ready to become publicity agent of its inhabitants is one of a marriage a committee for the uplift of the on the one side for money, on the upper classes. The Socialist Party other for a title. Money and title immediately organize such a committee. Shall we stand by idly the golden halls of the mansion. while a helpless group of fellow-citizens perish? Listen to the facts and ou will agree that action is needed. "Tragic Mansions" is the book that

has awakened us to these thoughts. It is written by Mrs. Philip Lydig, an Alba, a granddaughter of one of the famous old titles in Spain. Holding entree to the most guarded circles of aristocracy, she has lived many years among these sufferers

All the stories Mrs. Lydig tells in the names are disguised.

There is the story of the doings in

"Ida now lives in the rooms of the departed lover, a reclues. The house is beautiful. It has one of the most distinguished facades in American architecture, but it looks now like a bleached skull."

according to Mrs. Lydig. The story of

on the one side for money, on the

united, but happiness failed to enter

A third party enters into a liaison with the lady of the house. The hus-

band learns of it, but doesn't care. It was the money he married. He

wouldn't think of a divorce. Then the

spite by driving his wife out of the

house, setting up one of his paramours

Down the street a bit is another mansion, somewhat less pretentious, but still elegant. For a while a Western lawyer and his wife lived there. But the New York sponsor for the lawyer, a gambler in Wall Street, took too enough to humiliate him, and to live great an interest in the woman. The husband learned of the affair, but held sipation." his peace. He waited until he was financially independent. "Then started an action for divorce. With diabolic cleverness, he did not mention Yelland (the plunger) as a condent. He named two other against whom he had plenty of evi-

"Her husband disgraced her and turned her out, disgraced and notorious, after cruelly exposing her in court. He was free to abandon her. But the ambitious plunger reckoned

Yelland needed. She enticed him into a liaison . . . told how she had assistance. When he returned to New Nevertheless, York he notified Yelland that he could never get his senatorship unless he married her." Yelland married her, only to be double-crossed by the poli-

"That completed the general debacle Her first husband, the lawyer, having public utilities of various sorts over the country. . . She disap-Yelland began

Four More Pillars These are tales typical of dozens of others Mrs. Lydig recit: .. There deal.

was the beautiful Southern girl who carried on a liason with four wealthy men at the same time, all of them goers. By "intimidation, the favors of friendship and deliberate bribery," the four cavaliers forced her acceptance into society. One of them was a Fifth avenue clergyman, another "an old New York. As spacious and as noble railroad builder," the third "the reigning heir of a huge fortune in Manby a fortune so large that the mag-nificence of the Medici would be shabby beside it." It is the "scene of hattan real estate," and the fourth "an adventurer, a stock gambler, a racing

Stories of tragic endings of "marriages for money" are commonplace and the usual thing, it appears, "I saw a score of such marriages." Mrs. Lydig says, "Reginald Tally" was one of "the great 'catches' of the town." one forgave him. Isabel was in love "with an impractical, musical boy who had no money." Isabel's aunt arranged the marriage with Reginald and it all lover died. The huband wreaked his came off as lively as though it were a Newport tennis match.

"Then I heard that she was ill. . . . went . . . to find her wrecked and broken. 'You wait,' she said. 'Til broken. make him pay for this.' He had given her that disease which destroys so many of the fashionable wives of dissolute men.

"And she certainly made him pay She did not divorce him. She made him give her a separate allowance of several million dollars. She went abroad and got cured . . . and came

Dead in Two Years

'money marriages" was a heavy drinker.

"He'll be dead in a year unless he stops drinking," the doctor warned

the loyal wife. "She proceeded to place a bottle of whisky on his bedside table every night, and in two years he was dead." There are other tragedies that run through the book: "A perfect pirate of a man who had made his money as a sort of Wall street buccaneer"; a fashionable frau with "as many lovers as Messalina"; "a beautiful girl who married for money and killed herself." Another "who destroyed half who gave enough money to anti-Bolshevist propaganda "to have reformed many of the social grievances on which Bolshevism thrives."

After a recital of such searing tragedies, what worker can remain unmoved? The trouble with the rich seems to be their money. If we seem to have taken their misfortunes lightly we have given a wrong impresless real than the many that mar the families of the common people. For poor, we should hasten the day of a social system in which there will be no extremes of wealth and poverty. The fabulous wealth amassed in the hands of a chosen few corrupts their all own lives and condemns the rest to poverty or, at best, an uncertain livelihood.

The workers have dinned into their ears much froth about "the self-respect bred by honest labor." They can afa little more of the world's goods. And the wealthy couldn't lose by such a

By Theodore Dreiser The Victor :-: A Novel of High Finance :-: High Finance

(Continued From Last Week)

The reminiscences of Byington Briggs, Esq., of Skeff, Briggs & Waterhouse, private conversation at the Metropolitan Club in New York in December, 19-

66 Ou knew old Osterman, didn't you? I was his confidential adviser for the last old hawk never sailed the air. He was curious combination of speculator, financier and dreamer, with a high percentage of sharper thrown in for that he was charitably inclined, now would you? It never occurred to me until about a year and a half before his death. I have never been able to explain it except that as a boy he had Gerbermanns this year, I see, and a ing from a good lithograph, and I had a very hard time and in his old age resented seeing his two stepsons, Kester and Rand Benda, getting ready to make free use of his fortune once And then I think he had come to believe that his wife was merely using him to feather her own nest. I wouldn't want it mentioned to a soul as coming from me, but three months before he died he had me draw up a will leaving his entire estate of showed, but to the J. H. Osterman Foundation, a corporation whose sole telling the story. It was this way: purpose was to administer his fortune "You see, I was his lawyer, and his for the benefit of something like three hundred thousand orphans incarce ated in institutions in America. And the accident of his sudden death out there at Shell Cove two 'watertight' contracts, as he always showing his agents and employes, and agents and managers of his, present

The First Will

ording to the terms of the will that I drew up, Mrs. Osterman and her woman, with plenty of brain power something to do with it. For he was sitting about that big room like a lot

erest on certain bonds that were to be placed in trust for them for their lifetime only; after that the money have netted them between forty and fifty thousand a year among them-nothing more. In the will I drew up he left \$500,000 outright to that Gratiot Street, and he intended his big country place at Shell Cove as the central unit in a chain of modern asylums for orphans that was to have belted America. The income from the property managed by the foundation was to have been devoted to this work was to have been the New York branch of the system. His wife has ble throughout, a lake a mile long, a big sunken garden, a wonderful glassed-in conservatory, and as fine a view of the sea as you'll find anyvery last hour of his life-the very thousand a year. If were weren't all understand that Klippert, who was his

years ago he would have left it that called them. Anyway, I knew six or seven years before he died that he sell him things, the pictures she was about to be served in the grand wasn't getting along so well with Mrs. She is still an attractive

cluded that she was using him and that he wasn't as happy as he thought he would be. For one thing, as I gathered from one person and another, she was much too devoted to those two boys by her first husband, and in the next place I think he felt that she was letting that architect D'Eyraud lead her about too much and spend too much of his money. You know it was rumor at the time that D'Eyraud and his friend Beseroe, another man the old captain disliked, were behind her in all her selections of pictures for the gallery she was bringing together up there in the Fifth Avenue place. Osterman, of course, knowing absolutely nothing bout art, was completely out of it. leased the Shell Cove place to the He wouldnt have known a fine paintdon't think he cared very much either. And yet it was a painting that was one of the causes of some feeling between them, as I will show you. At that time he looked mighty lonely and forlorn to me, as though he didn't have a friend in the world outside of last, for I was there—that he planned those business associates and emto cut her off with only forty or fifty ployes of his. He stayed principally thousand a year. If were weren't all in that big town house, and Mrs. such close friends I wouldn't think of Benda—I mean Mrs. Osterman—and ething like forty millions, not to mentioning it even now, although I her sons and their friends found a doings out there. "You see, I was his lawyer, and had clever enough to be around him somebeen ever since the K. B. & B. control times so as to make it appear, to him fight in 1906, and the old man liked at least, that she wasn't neglecting ne-I don't know why unless it was him. As for him, he just pottered because I drew up the right sort of around up there in that great house,

letting it appear that he was having room, and there were all these fellows

that big house, those heavily carved and gilded rooms, the enormous eightyreception room, and those tall stainedair of a church. Beseroe once told me a bad thing, painted by a Swedish that if left to follow her own taste realist by the name of Dargson. It that type of house, but that Osterman wanted something grand and had got his idea of grandeur from churches. So there was nothing to do but build him a house with tall Gothic windows taken the poison lying on the floor beand a pipe-organ, and trust to other side her. Two young children and a Republican Party. The deserted woagainst her husband." "Poor Waldo," and a pipe-organ, and trust to other side her. Two young children and a Republican Party. The deserted wofeatures to make it homelike and man were standing near, commiserating man sailed for Europe. "On the ship livable. But before they were through themselves on their loss, I presume. It was a Republican boss whose favor with it Mrs. Osterman and D'Eyraud had decided that the best that could be done with it would be to build something that later could be turned into an art gallery and either sold or on human suffering. Nevertneiess, into an art gallery and either sold or Osterman wanted it, but I think he left as a memorial. But I think both Osterman were wanted Nadia to buy it for her colhad that self-playing attachment built in. It looked to me as though they interested only in certain pictures as good part of the time and might as and periods of art in different counwell have something to amuse himwell have something to annual himself her with the thing, at Osterman's sug- lived like a bandit of the law, plundergent in the orphan project, has been Shell Cove. There were always big with it, too. I recall going up there gestion, it was immediately rejected ing and betraying for his own profit at one day and finding him alone, insofar by her. At once Osterman bought it the head of a group of financial highas the family was concerned, but entirely surrounded by twenty-five or vous (where social form was concerned) western and southern business there to hold a conference. A luncheon to so much money being squandered earlier raids in Wall Street, as shrewd collecting-or, rather, D'Eyraud-and dining room adjoining the reception

two sons were to receive only the in- and taste, but I think he had con- a vain old soldier, even if he did have of blackbirds, and Osterman upon a one of the best business minds of his raised dais at one end of the room time. You'd think largeness of vision solemnly rendering "The Bluebells of in some things might break a man of Scotland," one of his favorites, from that, but it never does, apparently.

"Whenever I think of him I think of he finished they all applauded! "Well, what I wanted to tell you is

this: One day while I was there, some thousand dollar organ built into the dealer dropped in with a small picture which for some reason took his fancy. glass windows that gave the place the According to Beserce, it wasn't such Mrs. Osterman would never have built showed a rather worn-out woman of He had every excuse for it. He was about forty-three who had committed to go to Washington as a Senator. suicide and was lying on a bed, one He would certainly not be helped by hand stretched out over the edge and having such a woman as his wife." a glass or bottle from which she had seemed to have a tremendous impression on Osterman for some reason or other. I could never understand why been betrayed, and won him to her -it was not so much art as a comment But Nadia, according to Beseroe, was tician. bught he was going to be alone a illustrations of the different schools All three are now equally wrecked. tries. And when the dealer approached lost his faith in loyalty and friendship, for himself, and to show that he was waymen who bought and bankrupted not very much concerned about her opinion he hung it in his bedroom. Thereafter he began to be quarrelsome peared abroad. . in regard to the worthwhileness of the drugging himself with drink and disgallery idea as a whole and to object sipation, living on the loot of his in that direction. But to this day no and friendless as a fox. one seems to know just why he liked that particular picture so much."

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

How to Write English Novels

ROUND the main office of the League for Industrial Democracy at 70 Fifth avenue there is much hurrying and scurrying these days. It is in connection with the next conference of the league, which will be held at Lake Tamiment, Pa., from June 23 to 26, inclusive. Nowadays most liberals, radicals and labor folks have so many varied conferences, meetings, etc., to attend to that they have to be notified at least a month ahead if dates are to be kept clear. .Take our advice and put this one down on your calendar right now. These annual conferences, held in one of the real beauty spots of the East, are always significant and inspiring. The speeches are usually good, in that the speakers have something to say on important subjects on which they have specialized; there's plenty of recreation as well as information to be had-boating and tennis and swimming; you meet a lot of fine old friends and make a lot of new ones, and, on the whole, the days' at Tamiment from June 23 to 26 are likely to be the happiest you will spend this summer.

The general subject for this year's L. I. D. Conference will be this so-called "prosperity" that we are all supposed to be enjoying so hugely. Just out of sheer curiosity we are going to Tamiment, for one thing, to find out where it is, if any. For you must remember that there will be conservative as well as liberal and radical speakers at the conference, and maybe some of the former can tell us where it is to be had. We figure it is about like happiness in that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" gagmostly a matter of pursuit, and a long, hard, tail-end pursuit at that.

For awhile we had hoped that the English novel of about a decade back had been put out of business by the new realists who are coming up everywhere in America. But apparently its vogue is as strong as ever. You know what we mean. The windy stories about beautiful young Englishmen and Englishwomen who are suffering from spiritual hives and itch all over 350 pages. Anyone who has read more than a couple of them can tear off a suitable English novel in six months with the help of an atlas, an encyclopedia and a lot of English smoking tobacco. They begin this way:

"The Dorcestershire express drew up at South Wappinger-on-Worms, Scrubbs Wells, M. D., as the old chimes on the ancient cathedral were striking four. Out of a second-class carriage stepped a lean, hard-bitten, middle-aged man with bushy black eyebrows, a birth-mark on his prominent, hawklike nose and unmistakably British adenoids. He also had a cane, or, rather, a stick. At the sight of this traveler, Alfred Storgington, the day porter at the station, ran forward, crossing himself and crying:

"'Marster Beaver, you have returned at larst. How happy your dear old mother, the Duchess of Tripe, will be to lay her blessed eyes on you again. "Yes,' thought Beaver as he held out his slim artistic hand for the old man to fondle. I have re-

turned. But to what? That is the question.' You can take it from us that you won't find the answer until clear at the end of the book, and then t won't be so hot. Usually it turns out that he has returned to rape the daughter of the landlord of th "Flying Sow." She, of course, is duly grateful, as one of the lower classes, but at last, when the whole town turns out and chucks rocks at her, she becomes peeved and goes around to Beaverhole, the ancestral home, and makes quite a scene. All this is fixed up by the author, who has the landlord's daughter go off with Alfred Storgington's nephew, and finally Beaver settles down and marries Lady Pentwhistle, which is as should be. All the while, of course, Beaver suffers greatly and keeps moaning to himself about his soul and how tough it is for a perfect English gentleman to have to put up with such

For us, we prefer the American brands, which may not start off so elegently, but which, at any rate, have closer relation to real life.

To write an American novel, you begin this way: Wild Bill Beaver was lying in the gutter in front of the Yale Club. He was cock-eyed. He was a Harvard man, and damned aristocratic. Along the street from Park avenue came Lydia Paramore. She was only slightly boiled. But she was aristocratic, too. At the sight of Bill she stooped and said: Where have you been?

"Bill rose as he heard that familiar voice and

"I been drunk, Lydia!""

Then you go ahead and describe the various places Bill has been drunk in—Paris, Vienna, Berlin and The Bronx. You work in a lot of geography and useful information about the bars of different countries, for which your readers will be grateful, they having no particular interest in the flora and faunt of old English cathedral towns. If you call your book "Boiled in Bed" there's a good chance that it will be banned by the Boston police. Then your fortune

There was a time when we enjoyed "The American Mercury." Even when it took dirty flings at Socialists we could stand it. But nowadays we find it just a green bore; and we don't say this because the 'Mercury" turned down a piece of ours, either. In our opinion-and we find lots of others who this same-it has become as much of a bore as the club wit who gets off the same wisecracks year in and year out. Mencken is overworking the formula that brought him his success. Today he gets some bright young newspaperman to tell all the inside dirt the private life of Dr. Parkhurst or Felix Adler or some other equally fascinating character. Usually there isn't any dirt at all and the writer is hard put to it to fill his shovel. Then follows a heavily sardonic piece about how dull most Rantists are This astonishing discovery having been set out at length, we are then treated to a disquisition on the low mental condition of the natives of Oklaho Finally, the college professors get theirs. Interspersed between these recurrent gems are the departments in which Mr. Mencken tells us once more that we are all boob, and Mr. Nathan describes the perfectly horrid times he has at the theatre. Now and then, to brighten up the book, a philatelicist writes about his hobby or a captain of heavy artillery becomes profound about trajectories.

From any editorial standpoint the new "Harper's" is simply running rings around the "Mercury." If Mr. Mencken doesn't get some new tunes, some day soon he will awake and find that his book is becoming almost as widely read as the "Outlook" or the

McAlister Coleman.

canning The New Books

A Pillar of Methodism By Bert MacDonald

ERBERT ASBURY, one of the American trade unionism. seven scourges of Methodism, has gone on a huge reconnoitering expedition into the enemy's camp and has returned to civilization with a remarkable book which he calls
"A Methodist Saint" (Knopf, \$5). It the interest to read it. is the life story of Bishop Francis Asbury, who undoubtedly would be roosting in Wayne B. Wheeler's office if the gods had willed his birth a little

The bishop came here from England when the Department of Labor was still in the womb of time, and therefore was quite unable to harass this odd is struck with the divergence of opin-disciple of Wesley. He came upon a lon, the sharp conflicts that marked a colony which was mainly concerned with the retention of its scalps and the evasion of the British tax collector; when he left it for another world after an incredible life, that colony had become a nation and vast sections of it were mainly concerned with the Saviour of their souls and minding their neighbors' business.

It was Bishop Francis Asbury, first of the long line of Methodist Cardinals, who wrought that miracle of the spirit. He had seized on the flea-bitten sections of the colonies—those overpowering frontiers and dreary at a time when there wa a great need to do something emphatic about God because the forces of nature were so inexplicable. This man, Asbury, came forward with a pat explanation of the universe—the world molded into a compact ball and placed on the pulpit railing of the log church -and thus was able, by his amazing energy, to set the Methodist Church on the path which led to that marble shrine in Washington-The Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals

Some Early Americana

Herbert Asbury, a distant kin of the ishop, has let the man's writings and those of his contemporaries speak for themselves. He has not, and for this much praise, attempted to apply the magic of psychology to the bishop and attempt to explain the foundation of the church by an œdipus complex just because young Francis was brought up his mother to be a holy man. But he has dredged up some of the most remarkable history of early America ever crammed into one volume and has arranged it in admirable fashion.

As he explains in his introduction, the life of Francis Asbury must, of necessity, be to a large extent the early history of the Methodist Church in America. And the early history of that far-flung organization, with its Epvorth Leagues, Ladies' Aids, strawberry festivals, Klansmen, foreign missions and skyscraper temples, gives a new and important glimpse into the revolutionary period of the United

Perhaps one of the most timely sections of the book is to be found on His ribald songs, uncouth appearance, page 233, where a letter from Eliza Bryan to Lorenzo Dow, one of the Methodist magicians, as Asbury de-scribes him, gives one of the few records of the great earthquake which shook the Mississippi Valley during 1811 and 1812. Although the admirable Associated Press and a horde of able staff correspondents now are following Herbert Hoover around the devasted regions of the rich bottom lands, none of them has done as good a job of reporting as this same Eilza Bryan. If only for this, the book is well worth having done.

There were some, including this correspondent, who had doubts that Herbert Asbury would do right by his illustrious ancestor in view of his previous volume, "Up from Method-ism," which seemed needlessly bitter, but "A Methodist Saint" can leave no doubt that he has dealt fairly with the bishop. The passages are few where the author lampoons the early devil chasers and then he indulges only after quoting, line and chapter, some particularly apocolyptic remark by the primitive Gantrys. It is an important and impartial document, not only in affairs, but in the history of this weird nation of ours.

Common's "Labor" OR all of the fact that it abruptmatic notes of tendencies in the first ten years of this century, "The History of Labor in the United

volumes of Professor John R. Com-mons and his associates have just been reissued by MacMillan at a price which should make it a little more cc-cessible to workingmen who may have

There are no revisions in the book.

up-to-date, though the American trade union movement has for years travelled along straight and unswerving lines, that makes its analysis a fairly easy job. Scanning the table of contents, re-reading pages here and there, one labor movement that has now, to all



almost monotonous course. Where

with the opposition group, today there is no opposition at conventions or between conventions Yet it seems true that the trade union movement, in the point of view of material gains, has done quite as well without an opposition faction within its ranks as it did in the decades before the World War. What is lacking that was present in the old days is the fierce earnestness with which Socialists and Gompersites fought their battles of policy.

For lack of something better stu-dents must still refer to this "History of Labor," which ends with the deeds of the late nineties. It is comprehensive and readable, considering the type of work. But it cannot fill the want contemporary movement.

Migratory Workers of the West Gain Ascendancy in the I. W. W.

Whence This Communism?

By James Oneal (Continued from Last Week)

HE casual, migratory and homele opportunity for marriage, children and a home, yet "the fact that 90 percent of the migratory workers have no women awakens no train of thought," wrote Carleton H. Parker. A wandering life means a disfranchised man towns and the police of the cities with the customary "move on," he is likely to become a cynic regarding govern-ing institutions and their officials. Generally a suspect wherever he goes, he acquires the psychology of the baffled man. Society uses his labor power and then forgets him. Should he fail to appear at the harvest season, there would be a crisis in agriculture and urban residents would suffer for foodstuffs. When he does appear at the harvest season, he is he tries to organize a union. His uncertain life and abnormal experiences leave him in a mood to accept the crudest of revolutionary theories of revolutionary change, and he is likely o use his organization to expound it. Certainly his environment and mode of life are not calculated to reconcile him to the social order as he finds it, yet there are millions who are astonshed that he is not like other men

Although the migratory workers did not exercise any great influence in the first convention of the I. W. W., they gradually obtained ascendancy in the

and the rough language in which he often clothes his propaganda also

fosters prejudice against him.

tion of 1908 and forced out the political actionists, and the political clause was stricken from the I. W. W. constitution. Under the control of this stormy career. It has carried the distrust and opposition of the Syndicalist to the State so far that it has applied the principle of decentralization to its HE casual, migratury and nonlarge worker is typical of some large sections of the West. Casual and seasonal occupations offer little and seasonal occupations offer little own organization. While propagating render ineffective the political power and seasonal occupations and seasonal occupations offer little has not often practised it, but it has brought savage retaliation. In decentralizing the organization it has fol-lowed to some extent the French type of Syndicalism. Power and responsiwho has no interest in voting of the normal functions of citizenship of members. Its members and unions are so loosely knit together and its executive so shorn of power that the executive so shorn of power that the tions and divergent views. Its history is an example of how an organization of wage workers can provoke the conservative classes to extra-legal methods in dealing with it. It recalls the observations made by Kautsky quoted

The American Federation of Labor has also represented what may be employing classes also employ sple called a half-way Syndicalism in its who, as mercenary provocateurs, deappear at the harvest season, he is attitude towards the State and legislatreated as a suspect and deported if tion. In its hearings before the Industrial Relations Commission in New York in 1913, the late Mr. Gompers, in answer to questions, replied that the A. F. of L. had a number of times rejected proposals for the legal limita-tion of the workday of adult workers, and that it would oppose an eight-hour law enacted by a State Legislature, or even by Congress. The reason for this is that the A. F. of L. relies upon trade is that the A. F. of L. relies upon trade an increasing measure of political union action alone for the reduction power falling into their hands members of the hours of labor, and this is the position of all Syndicalist organizations. In all countries where trade unions support their own political or-ganizations they rely upon both economic and political action to obtain shorter hours and other concessions. There are other concessions and reorganization as the powerful organi- forms, however, which cannot be rezations that founded it left it because alized through economic action, so the ism as an economic philoso of internal dissensions. The migratory A. F. of L. is compelled to consider (To be Concluded Next

With the Syndicalist it rejects independent party politics, but distributes its voting power among thousands of candidates of all political parties. It group the I. W. W. entered upon its thus dissipates its political power, and an organization possesses differs little from abstaining from its use entirely.

The result of this semi-Syndicalist policy of the leading trade unions of the United States is tragic, and desperate strikes, frequently accompanied by physical conflicts, as dramatic as those waged by any pure Syndicalist organizations in Europe. As the union members become aware that the weight of public powers is against them, they instinctively turn to other methods More often a strike will attract irre sponsible elements of the population who have no connection with the unions, and these elements generally begin physical assaults which invoke the intervention of the police and military powers. A large element of the employing classes also employ spies liberately urge and plan violent meas ures to discredit and break strikes The lack of any effective political ac tion by conservative American unions inevitably gives free play to factors that result in various forms of physi cal violence. Perhaps the most strik ing demonstration of this fact was given in 1912, when the McNamara brothers confessed to having blown up the Los Angeles Times building. of American trade unions would be able to use it to suppress the extralegal activities of spies and contend with other obstacles that now render economic struggles difficult. By dissi pating their political power many American unions are often Syndicalist in action when involved in although sincerely rejecting Syndical-

(To be Concluded Next Week)

The Coming Age of World Intolerance

ignorant of its own wickedness. man to be successful, or in which American economic influence is uppermost, will adopt the communistic creed within any measurable future. On the contrary, it seems probable that the defense of the status quo will lead the holders of power to become increasingly conservative and to support all such servative forces as they find in the community. The strongest of these, of course, is religion.

For my part, I look upon the coming strife as Erasmus did, without the ability to join whole-heartedly with either party. No doubt I agree with the Bolsheviks on many more points than with the American magnates, but I cannot believe that their philosophy is ultimately true or capable of pro-ducing a happy world. I admit that States" remains the standard work on individualism, which has been in-

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For these reasons I do not think it likely that any country in which the and woman. But the difficulty in the this was much less true: effective Bolshevik philosophy, as in that of opinion was confined to a small min-america, is that the principle of organization for them is economic, all the expensive apparatus of modern whereas the groupings that are con- propaganada. But it can hardly be exonant with human instinct are bio- pected that either the State or a great ogical. The family and nation are bio- capitalist organization will devote logical, the trust and the trade union are economic. The harm that is done of opinions which it considers danat present by biological groupings is undeniable, but I do not think the true morality. The State, no less than social problem can be solved by ig-noring the instincts which produce tice a stupid elderly man accustomed those groupings. I am convinced, for to flattery, ossified in his prejudices, example, that if all children were edu- and wholly unaware of all that is vital cated in State institutions without the in the thought of his time. No novco-operation of the parents, a large elty can be effectively advocated until proportion of men and women and would become listless and bored. The evil is an increasing one since Nationalism also perhaps has its place, the whole tendency of modern business though clearly armies and navies are is amalgamation and centralization an undesirable expression of it, and The only method of securing wide pubits proper sphere is cultural rather licity for an unpopular cause is that than political. Human beings can be which was adopted by the suffragettes greatly changed by institutions and and that is only suitable where the isducation, but if they are changed in sue is simple and passionate, not where such a way as to thwart fundamental it is intricate and argumentative. The instincts, the result is a loss of vigor. effect of the official or unofficial cen-And the Bolsheviks certainly are mis- sorship is therefore to make opposition taken in speaking as though the eco-nomic instinct were the only one of and to render calm discussion of the psychological importance. They share evidence for or against an innovation

emphasis upon the economic aspects of the bear down the opposition of the authorities.

portunity for the spread of opinion. It (Continued from page 4)
the other side wicked, but remains ignorant of its own wickedness.
For these reasons I do not think it ority, who could be reached without money and energy to the propagation portion of men and women would it has passed the censorship of some the incentive to arduous activity such old fogey.

this mistake with the competitive so-ciety of the West, although the West is less explicit in the matter.

The fundamental delusion of our tain publicity, while moderate and ratime, in my opinion, is the excessive tional opinions are thought too dull

tween Capitalism and Communism as If would, of course, he possible to sophies to cease until it is recog- devise remedies if one could suppose nized that both are inadequate through | that those in authority felt the need their failure to recognize biological of them. It would be possible to educate people in such a way as to in-As to the methods of diminishing the crease their powers of weighing eviferocity of the struggle, I do not know dence and forming rational judgments, of anything better than the old liberal instead of which they are taught pawatchwords, yet I feel that they are triotism and class bias. Perhaps in likely to be very ineffective. What is eeded is freedom of opinion and op- gence is an asset to a community.

A Letter to Hoover

R. HERBERT Hoover, Secretary of Do Things, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

I see by the papers that Brother Cal sent you to the Mississippi Delta to see what can be done to make that region safe for the Democrats who live

You're one of the worst politicians I know of, but when it comes to doing things I wouldn't swap you for all the professional handshakes, back slappers, baby kissers and bunk shooters in Washington. In fact. Herb, I think you're one of the brainest and most useful men in the U. S. today, which is the reason why I am writing this letter. You see, Herb, it takes a great mind to understand another great mind, so I know that the tremendous idea I am about to spring on you won't be throwing pearls to the swine.

Now, the Mississippi Delta, which the big flood has so kindly introduced to the American people, is the biggest thing in the U. S. It contains the richest soil in the world. It has a growing season of nearly ten months. It raises anything that can be grown in the temperate zone. The climate is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. Health conditions are better than in most of our northern cities. There is artesian water all under the Delta. In short, the Delta is so big and so rich that if it were properly tilled, drained and protected it feed and clothe all the people in the United States and have a surplus for export.

What's more, some day the Delta will have to feed and clothe the population of the U.S., for the yield of other farm land is gradually going down. Sooner or later, necessity will force this nation to redeem the Delta, its richest inheritance, or go "kaflooy." So if "eventually, why not now?" And I know of no better man to tackle that job than you.

Now, Herb, there are only four things needed to make the Delta the garden spot of this country, and we've got them all: money, men, engineering ability and patriotism. The only other problem is how to mobilize these forces in a constructive war against destruction. But let's tackle the problem seriatim.

We've got more than half the gold in the world. We have loaned Europe during and since the war some twenty-two thousand million dollars and we are still sinking more millions into the same hole almost every week. Now, Herb, you and I know that there isn't a ghost of a show of ever getting that money back or even getting the interest on it. only thing those fool foreign loans can do is to get us into trouble, for some day Morgan may agitate us into another collection expedition to Europe and then there will be hell to pay.

At the same time our capitalists must have some place to put the money they take out of our pockets, so why not make them invest it in this country? Make them see America first. Give 'em to understand that the money they loaned to Europe to make the world safe for democracy went to the devil-with what little democracy they had over there. Then put 'em next to the possibilities of this country. Show 'em a map of the United States with a water way clear through the heart of it, connecting the fisheries of New Foundland, the forests of Canada, the iron ore of Minnesota, the wheat and corn of Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas, the manufacturing cities of the great lakes, the coal of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana with the sugar, cotton and truck garden land of the Delta. Picture the merchant navies of the world, carried on the broad back of the "Father of Rivers" from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Panama Canal to the St. Lawrence. Talk about the Suez Canal, the Kiel Canal, the Panama Canal—but there is no water route in all this world to compare to what the Mississippi will be some day, nor one that flows through territory more blessed by Mother Nature

Tell them that their investments in Mexico, Nicaragua, China and goodness knows where all, are but crap games in comparison with what the exploitation of the heart of America would yield them and that their property and persons are a thousand times safer here than on any other part of the globe.

Appeal to their love of country, if they have any, and if that don't work, advocate an embargo on the export of American capital. (I have a hunch Morgan and Mellon would second the motion). Then, having done that, start a Delta Redemption Bond drive. Rile up the parsons, journalists and politicians. Send out flocks of four four-minute speakers, strong-arm crews and yellow paint parties, and if that doesn't knock 'em loose, encourage a lynching now and then for the moral effect. Well, Herb, no use going into details. You know how these things are (and were done). And you also know that one-tenth of the effort and mazuma expended on the great cru-sade to make the whole world our enemy would turn the Delta into a garden that would make Paradise look like a backyard.

After raising the mazuma comes labor, and when it comes to that you've got a pippin of a cinch. Just now there are some 200,000 coal miners on st-I mean on suspension. They know all about picks and shovels, and the strip miners even know how to handle steam shovels. Offer good wages, reasonable hours and you can have the whole shambang by blowing a whistle, and what those boys will do to Father Mississippi will be aplenty.

Now. Herb, just think a minute what this suggestion of mine would mean to the country. Run your optics down this list and, with your intelligence, you'll see at once that here is the biggest idea ever sprung in the history of this country. 1. Redeem one hundred million acres of the best

farming land in the world. 2. Make the Mississippi River the principal trade

ute of the world. 3. Furnish safe, sane and sound investment for American capital.

4. Reduce the oversupply of miners.
5. Create a home market for our farmers.

6. Increase consumption of American coal, immedately by the steam shovels, eventually by the steamships passing through the country. 7. Make the winning of the str-I mean the sus-

pension of the coal miners, a dead cinch. But why go on when a hint to the wise is sufficient?

So go ahead, Herb, and give the world a lesson in constructive patriotism, such as it never has seen before. Maybe the dumbbells will learn then that true greatness and true patriotism are not found in the war of man against man, but in the war of man against his environment. Do this, Herb. Make the redemption of the Mississippi basin your life's work. That basin is God's grantest gift to our people. Then some day when historians have learned that history is much more than the registration of fool wars, the children

"Columbus discovered America, Washington separated it from England, Lincoln held it together and Herb Hoover saved it for posterity."

Well, Herb, that's enough for one load. Say "hello" on that flood job will help him to get a third term, Ever your friend

Adam Coaldigger.

Views and News of Current Productions

Gilbert and Sullivan

lighter season, none is more eagerly waited than the twin perennial, Gilbert and Sullivan. It is over long since we have heard them, although but last season. Without one of their comedies, how can we be expected to have "Pa-So "Patience" has come, to the Theatre Masque; and, as a reward for our waiting, "Ruddigore" leapt days before it, to the Cosmopoli We can but hope that one of the companies will give us the too withheld "The Yeomen of the

Performances of Gilbert and Sullivan are never bad; they are good, or very good. That of "Patience" is good; it has a number of individual features, but a rather slow and heavy handling of the chorus, and a stolid effort, in scenery and stage boxes, to recapture the Victorian. But Joseph Macaulay has a rich voice and an intelligent hu-mor as Archibald, the idyllic poet, and Vivlan Hart, though a somewhat too knowing, is a bewitching Patience, while Bernice Mershon makes a most massively impressive Lady Jane. The presentation of "Ruddigore" is very good; William Danforth can always be relied upon—his patter songs quite convince us that they really do "mat-ter, matter, matter"; and the respectable capers he cuts with Mad Margaret are desperately reassuring. Violet Carlson as Rose Maybud is another of those fetching simple creatures Gilbert with all the Victorian pride in the soil, and faith in the triumph the homely virtues-when wedded to

pierces the social structure of our June 2. lives as keenly and as deeply as other of the comic operas; yet each thrusts clean rapier of satire at a common esthetic craze burlesqued in

or reputation are as frequent now as when Sir Despard Murgatroyd was forced, by a curse laid on, to commit a crime a day. And, wholly aside from the satire, the fun of these plays ripples on. It should be too well known

Reports from London indicate that the searching analysis which "Spread Eagle" has turned upon the imperialists of this land has been applied to the English also, in a new play by H. M. Guard" and "The Gondollers," not to mention those we have more recently seen, but could without lessening of the case of the English also, in a new play by the English also by the main desire of the capitalists, but instead of sending forth a young man to die, the astute English are more gentlemanly; they work the concession in as part of the apology for an attempt at the "honor" of an Englishwoman. Harwood, also, is less courageous, for although he arranges the Arab cap-ture of the flirtatious woman as an Englishman's scheme, he does not connect its origin with the desire for oil. Nonetheless, the play is another exhibition of the unscrupulousness with which the powerful, seeking further power, clutch at any means of achieving their personal ends, and reminds us that it was an Englishman who de-clared that patriotism is the last refuge of a sco

Joseph T. Shipley.

Notes of the Theatre

"A Very Wise Virgin," by Sam Jan-Neither "Ruddigore" nor "Patience" in New York at the Bljou Theatre

Walter Hampden announces that he will devote a considerable portion of next season at Hampden's Theatre, his 1881 grew to its height in the 1890's; fifth consecutive season in New York,

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Week of June 6-THE SILVER CORD"

to plays of Shakespeare, which drama-tist he has neglected this year because F all the dramatic flowers that bloom in the spring or spring in the bloom of Broadway's ar season, none is more eagerly or reputation are as frequent nows.

Yet no period has been wholly free from the success of "Caponsacchi." He is preparing to appear in two of the Bard's plays in which he has never who must dissipate the family wealth or reputation are as frequent now as "Coriolanus." In addition he will again ome forward in "Hamlet" and "The vears has "Coriolanus" been acted in New York, or since the days of John McCullough, one of whose most famou parts the title role of this drama was The last important revival of "Much Ado About Nothing" was made by Mr Sothern and Miss Marlowe more than

> The Messrs. Shubert announced yes terday that "Countess Maritza" conclude its New York engagement at the Shubert Theatre on Saturday, June 4, and the following Monday Texas Guinan in "Padlocks" will begin an engagement at the same theatre.

LABOR GROUPS IN N. Y. CO-OPERATE ON MEMORIAL **MEETING FOR MATTEOTTI**

New York Italian branches of the Socialist Party are busy at work ar ranging the Matteotti Commemoration meeting scheduled for Friday, June 10, in Carnegie Hall. The Italian Chamber of Labor, Italian Labor Daily, Nuovo Mondo, many trade unions and liberal organizations, as well as Y. P. S. L. and the Socialist Party branches are co-operating to make the meeting a big success. The Italian branches are in touch with the Italian Socialist Party, now having its headquarters in Paris, for the purpose of having one of the big leaders of the party and also a member of the Labor and Socialist International present at this commemoration. The following speak ers will address the meeting: Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, and in Italian, Arturo Giovanitti and Vincenzo Vacirca.

Labor institutions are being invited to reserve a box or purchase a certain number of tickets for the occasion. The response secured so far is very encouraging. The committee is working to solicit other organizations which have not yet responded to send final word not later than June 1. Italian mutual and co-operative societies are securing a large number of general admission tickets for distribution among their membership, which is indicative of the tremendous crowds that will attend the meeting. Price of general admission tickets is only 25 cents. Tickets can be purchased at the Socialist Party Headquarters. Socialist party branches and Trade Union Headquarters.

HUNKY MEETS A MAN

. . I just met a man, A lanky sort, with a bend From shoulders down Like a feller does giving things

... When I met this guy, all the old story Came like a flash to me, and I saw Him who

Two thousands years ago. . . . Funny, someone told me that this buddy I met today

'Also done his bit in the pen, just for saying 'All the things that Jesus said.

Did I get introduced? No sirree! He just Walks up and grabs my mitt, and with a That still sounds like a hundred golden

harps In my ears, He says, "Glad to meet you, brother. My name is 'Gene,

Gene Debs. . . .

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-Joseph T. Shipley, from introduction to IDYLLS OF THE GHETTO.

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DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION 1486, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Michael Erikson, Vice-Fres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. See'y

Ladwig Ben

Charles Johnson, Sr.,

Ray Clark

Recording Secretary

Tressurer

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OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163

Day room and office, 160 East 55th Street, New York.

Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.

JOHN A. MANMA, President. J. J. DALTON, Vise-Fresident.

THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Seely. CHAS. SARR. Tyrasure, William Fife. Sus. Apart.

Carpenters and Joiners of America LOCAL UNION No. 808

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stagg \$414. Office hours every day
except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.

JOHN HALKETT, President
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President

LOCAL UNION No. 308

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue

ALFRED ZIMMER,
Rec. Secretary

JOHN THALEB,
Fin. Secretary

Business Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.

Boardor Meeting Every Monday Evening. The Executive Search Meets Every Priday Evening at THE LANDE TENTLE, 242 EAST STH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Financial Secretary-Treas. ISADORE SILVERMAN,



Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City. ted with the American Federation of Labor National Building Trades Council MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING Office, 166 Esst 56th Street.

Plaza—4100-5416. THOMAS WRIGHT, Secretary



PAINTERS' UNION No. 917 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville
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M ARKER, Financial Sec'y., 200 Tapscott St., Brooklyn

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Meets Every and Sunday of Every Month at
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Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594. Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
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Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 6453 Main. Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Party Activity

There is a growing interest and de-termination by Socialists throughout the country to get the party in fighting trim for future work. The increasing enthusiasm gives us assurance that the Socialist movement of the United States will soon be a great power, political and economic. The plans outlined by the National Executive Committee should enthuse and encour age our comrades everywhere to in-crease their activity in the building of the party organization, in the of the Socialist press, and inpreparing for the 1928 campaign.

In the Northwest

The state secretaries of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and other adjoining states are planning for a series of meetings in the near future for Ida Crouch Hazlitt. We are quite sure that with the growing interest for greater activity, Mrs. Hazlitt will receive a hearty welcome in this section of the country. Socialist organizations are asked to arrange meetings and we hope that they will fully co operate in every way. We know that the voters are ready to listen to our speakers and every effort should be made to get them to the meetings.

No group of the Socialist Party in this country gives closer co-operation and better support than the Finnish Socialists Their organizations everywhere are co-operating by contributing to the organization work of the National Headquarters. These comrades never fail to reply to letters for help to the national organization.

Wisconsin

The party is continuing its plans for big educational work during the summer and fall months. It is not only preparing for more educational work in the cities where the party is now strong, but also to place literature all over that state. The increase of sub-scriptions to the American Appeal among the farmers as well as the city workers proves that there is a growing interest in building the party in Wisconsin. The preparation of millions of leaflets to be distributed throughout the state will doubtless ncrease the party organization and its vote in the coming election.

Kentucky

John J. Thobe, state secretary, continues his excellent work in correspondence with Socialists in the state with the idea of building the party and preparing for the work ahead. He is flooding the state with the Berger speech on "Militarism," and expects to follow it up by mailing and dis-tributing other literature. The readers of the American Appeal and New Leader in that state should co-operate

California

Lena M. Lewis, state secretary, is preparing to do lecture work through-out that state. While she is doing considerable work in editing the party weekly, she also finds time to go into

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party members and building up circulation of the party press. She is determined to keep the California movement and its vote on the

At a joint meeting of party branches and Yipsel circles it was decided to raise a fund of \$3,000 to employ an organizer in Los Angeles for a year. A committee of twelve was elected to carry out this program. Socialists are also hoping that they can induce Congressman Berger to speak in a large hall this summer.

Pennsylvania

At a recent meeting of the campaign committee it was decided to have at least two picnics during the coming summer months and June 4 and August 28 were selected as the probable dates. Socialist Party picnics have always been popular with the workers of Reading and the committee will seek to outdo all its former efforts this year.

New England

Esther Friedman will tour Massa-chusetts from June 2 to the end of July. Branches desiring dates are July. urged to get in touch at once with the District Office, 21 Essex Street, Boston. From August 21 to September 18, Rev. Ethelred Browne will tour the State.

Radio Fund

Readers of this paper are urged to ontribute for the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, through the District Office at 21 Essex Street. We must have a broadcasting station of our own if we hot weather and vacation season sets want to take advantage of modern in. One of these meetings will be held means of communication.

Three months' trial subscription can be given to trade unionists and other lists of progressive groups for the American Appeal and The New Leader at reduced rates. This is a very effective method of doing our propaganda work.

The District Office has ordered another list of Berger's "Old Social Question-Still New." which can be had at the rate of \$3.00 per thousand. Yipsels.

The circles at Peabody and Worcester have been reorganized through the work of Comrades Manning, Ginsburg and Rabinowitz. The Boston Yipsels, under the leadership of Comrade Manning are planning to start open-air propaganda on Boston Common a week from Sunday.

Connecticut

The Socialist Party State Convention was postponed to Sunday, June 5 at Arbiter Manner Chor Park, Allington, New Haven, because of the cold, rainy weather, also because we were unable to obtain Judge Panken to speak on that date. It was thought by the committee that a larger attendance would be obtained by holding it on a later date.

A meeting of the Debs Radio Station Committee will be held in connection with the convention.

The ladies of the Manner Chor will serve a dinner at a very reasonable price, 50 cents. Anyone vishing to take dinner should notify Joseph Pede, 155 Bradley Street, New Haven, at least three days in advance. The Workmen Circle Branches of

New Haven are very active raising details for the preliminary conference and convention. Fund.

meeting of the Jewish Ver-State Convention, June 5.

New Jersey

Passaic Yipsels

The Passaic Circle held a successful ousiness and discussion meeting last week at headquarters, 50 Howe avenue. Samuel Seidman of Newark delivered an interesting address which was also humorous and much appreciated. Arrangements are being made for a family outing at Eagle Rock the last Sunday in June, which will be the first outing and athletic event of the Circle. William Karlin of New York will address the Circle Friday night

New York State

Referendum Results Secretary Merrill ann that so far as New York State is con-

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cerned the party membership voted that will include the co-operation of against the amendment of the Pitts-burgh platform of the Socialist Party York as well as those comrades who as proposed in the referendum vote which closed on May 15. The vote up-State so far filed is not substantially different from that of the Greater City, although the membership of one local, Rochester, is solidly in favor of eliminating reference to "light wines and beer" from the party platform. Copies of the official tabulation of the vote will be sent to all locals next week.

Socialist Candidates The attention of local secretaries

pick out a candidate for any office, leading car. Tentative plans also in somebody is almost certain to write in clude as the destination for the day's a name at the primary, and the person trip the picnic grounds in the written in may be a Republican or a Park at Valhalla, New York. Democrat and unworthy of our support. In Columbia County on one occasion the name put on the Socialist ticket that way for Assemblyman was that of a Democrat, Colonel Gillett, quests all comrades owning cars wh author of resolutions to oust Socialists

New York City

City Central Committee The regular monthly meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, June 1, 8:30, room 402, People's House, 7 East Fifteenth street.

Membership Drive

Several more meetings of the So-cialist enrolled voters will be held during the month of June, before the in. One of these meetings will be held in the territory of 13-19-20 A. D., Kings County, at the Amalgamated Temple. Another meeting will be held in Williamsburg, the date to be announced later.

Nominations

Nominations for candidates for pub-lic offices are now being made by the various branches. These recommendations for Municipal Court Justices, Assemblymen and Aldermen will be presented to a meeting of the City Central Committee to be held some time in June. It is absolutely essential that all branches make their nominations as soon as possible. The first day for the signing of primary petitions will be July 5. It is desirable that all nominations be made in time for the gathering of signatures.

A convention will be called shortly were made. These in the Second Judicial District, New tions are as follows: York County. This convention will be made up of delegates of Socialist Party zations. Its task will be to indorse the renomination of Judge Jacob Panken man; 6 A. D., Kurt Eichler. and the nomination of Norman Thomas for Alderman in the Sixth Aldermanic District. While both of these nominations have not as yet been officially made, it is expected that both comrades will accept, and the convention will lay plans for the enlistment of all available forces and the preliminary work of the coming campaign. There is every reason to believe that the campaign on the East Side this year will be as large, intensive and as spirited as the campaign of 1917. Indi-cations point to formation of a huge campaign committee consisting of the Socialist party branches, trade unions, fraternal bodies, as well as numerous non-partison groups and individuals. The committee on nominations of the 6-8-12 A. D. Branch is now preparing

The first of s bond and the American branch of the Socialist Party of New Haven was held Wednesday evening, May 25.

Plans were made to hele beart the Companies of a number of outings of a city-wide character is scheduled for Sunday, June 19. This outing was indicated and planned at first by the Plans were made to help boost the meeting for Judge Panken at the Kings County. Since then, their plans have been enlarged and an effort will be made to run this outing on a scale Employment Bureau open every day at

may want to join from adjoining cities. The arrangements, based upon past experience and success, are rather simple. All comrades fortunate enough to have a car are requested to donate the use of it for the day. Whatever space they have in these cars will be utilized by those who will want to come along. The fee will be \$2. The be donated to The New Leader. The tentative plans for this outing are as follows: Brownsville comrades will and county committee chairmen is called to the political calendar of the year as compiled by the Secretary of State, copies of which have been sent State, copies of which have been stated that they will join into the parade upon the designation petitions may be signed as designation petitions hay be signed to the arrival of the Arrival of the Arrival of the Comrades will chines. The New York comrades will the Socialist Party have candidates for be picked up in Harlem and another all offices to be filled this year, de-clares State Secretary Merrill, for if our party organization neglects to park is a very pleasant place and every possible facility is at hand for lunch eon, games, hiking, swimming, etc.

The City Office Socialist Party remay want to come along on June 19 to get in touch with Secretary Claes-sens as soon as possible. It is essential to know all these facts in advance so that proper provisions may be made to accommodate all those who want to enjoy the day with us.

Manhattan

The testimonial dinner and recep tion tendered to Judge Jacob Panker on Friday, May 20, was a huge, demonstrative and successful affair. About 670 guests were present, representing numerous labor, fraternal and Socialist organizations, and hosts of friends of Judge Panken. Effective speeches were delivered by Comrades Thomas, Hillquit, Lee, Vladeck and others.

The executive committee of the 6-8-12 A. D. Branch, as well as the com mittee on nominations, is busily engaged in plans for the most impressive campaign of the East Side in years Various branches in New York County are busily engaged in making nominations for candidates to publioffice, and street meetings are being held in various parts of the county

Bronx *

Central Branch At the last meeting of the Centra Branch, nominations for public office were made. These tentative nomina-

Assemblymen: 1 A. D., Benjami: Horowitz; 2 A. D., Andrew Maclean branches, labor and fraternal organi- 3 A. D., August Claessens; 4 A. D man; 6 A. D., Kurt Eichler.
Aldermen: 25 A. D., Edmund Siedel;

29 A. D., Samuel Orr; 30 A. D., Louis Painken; 31 A. D., Isidore Philips. For Justices of the Municipal Court District, Bronx County, Max B. Walder, Nicholas Rosenauer; 2 District. Jacob Bernstein.

The Branch also decided to run an outing jointly with the Y. P. S. L. on Sunday, June 12, to Alpine, New Jersey.

BROOKLYN

A special meeting of the branch will be held on Friday, May 27. Nomina-tions for Assemblymen and Aldermen will be made and arrangements for (Continued on page 8)

BUTCHERS' UNION

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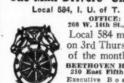
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Mairose 7690

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M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

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Executive Board meets every Tuesday

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THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927

RURAL AND URBAN **INDUSTRY**

R. L. H. BEAN, an economist of the Department of Agriculture, has offered a new theory regarding the relation of agriculture and industry. The old theory assumed that prosperous industry depended upon prosperous agriculture, that when agriculture is depressed, industry was certain to feel the depression. A thorough investigation of our economic history convinces Bean that this theory is in conflict with the facts.

A study of five depressions from 1884 to 1922, he declares, shows that they were periods of low crop prices which were immediately followed by industrial recovery. The only "apparent exceptions" were 1904-5 and 1908-9. Bean asserts that abundant farm production which is generally accompanied production which is generally accompanied with low prices means cheap materials for in-dustry and brisk stimulation of transportation. Manufacturers are strengthened in their struggle for markets and that cheap farm products release purchasing power that would be otherwise absorbed by living expenses.

Inquiry among representatives of farm organizations at Washington disclosed that they have come to believe the new theory. Their experience is that industry thrives when agriculture is prostrated and vice versa. Certainly the past five years tend to confirm this view. Farmers have been skinned as never before in their history and this also has been a period of amazing enrichment of our glorified industrial plutocracy. As a matter of fact, this antagonism between agriculture and industry has run through all our history. It runs through the colonial period. The farmers have believed that urban centers of wealth sapped the substance of the countryside and they had plenty of good reasons for so believing. This belief explains the contin-uity of the farmer revolt in politics, beginning with the Greenbackers and moving on through the Grangers, the Populists, the Non-Partisar League and the present widespread political rebellion throughout the Northwest.

How to reconcile or do away with this antagonism between agriculture and industry is a problem for which the farmer has never offered a satisfactory program. The skinners of the farmers can well afford to have the farmer shift from one party to the other in election after election. Nothing of benefit to the farmer will come of it. What he needs is a willingness to cooperate with the workers of the cities who are also exploited by the masters of industry. A union of the two great divisions of the producing army in a party of their own would enable them to wrest political control from their enemies. Short of this union one will be used against the other and both will remain working animals for the

masters of industry.

VAGARIES OF THE MIND

OB psychology has assumed peculiar and contradictory aspects since civiliza-tion blew up in 1914 and some posts of the American Legion provide an interesting study of erratic conduct. Their members seem to think that they are commissioned to keep all ideas within a standardized pattern and that they are authorized to determine the

Another post has run amuck in New Jersey where its members have questioned the "loyalty" of a teacher of civics in a high school. It is charged that she had taken the "slacker's oath" and had spoken at the Rand School and this produced the usual Legion brain storm It is not important that the teacher has denied the two charges. What is important is that a private organization without any authority whatever in law seeks to play the part of a fourth department of government by hounding any human being who fails to think in the parochial terms of these impudent upstarts.

Moreover, people of this type have no re-liable views of their own. They are determined in their conduct by every gust of popular hysteria. From 1914 to 1915 they were swayed peace mood that was universal through out the United States. Reading reports of the awful butchery into which Europe had been plunged, there was a profound revulsion against war. "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be Soldier" became the most popular song of

the period. Within a year thereafter the militarist mood began to displace the peace mood. Nurtured by clever propaganda, we were finally "prepared" for the war. The former mood became a crime and the latter one a virtue. All within a short period of less than three years. After the Legion returned and has been engaged in an attempt to make the war mood permanent and many posts have employed coercion to enforce their view. What the next mood will be, in the words of a ponderous statesman, "God knows."

ADVICE TO FARMERS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL manages to market the economics of the ice age to farmers. These court circulars finance advise one course for the farmer while the class they represent follows another. "Legislation and government sub-sidies will never change an inefficient farmer into a successful one," declares the W. S. J. "Just as in industry, the efficient farmer will go to the top and the inefficient one to the bottom."

Well, a little history will throw a flood of light on this advice. Production of rice, cotton and tobacco by slaves in the old South was fostered by a policy of low tariffs. The slave owners would have been satisfied with a policy of free trade were it not that they had to provide revenue for the government they largely controlled.

This economic policy came into conflict with the rising manufacturers of the North. For two generations this class and the planter class were at odds in politics and at Washington over the tariff. When the planter class was destroyed by the Civil War and the other class had a free hand it jacked up tariff rates to a height never dreamed of by Webster and Clay. Since the Civil War they have surrounded themselves with a tariff wall which amounts to a "subsidy" for their class. It gave the "inefficient" manufacturer a chance to become a "successful one."

Now entrenched behind their tariff fortress the organs of the great capitalists and bankers read sermons to the skinned farmers not to rely on "government subsidies." Our advice is for them to follow the example of the upper class. Get a government to serve you. It is a very handy thing when you are in a pinch and almost useless to you if the upper class has it. The advice also holds good for the

THE FUTURE OF SOVIETISM

UR readers will find an interesting and provocative article by Bertrand Russell in this issue. He establishes an inter-esting analogy between American capitalism and Bolshevik Russia. In both countries there is centralized control of ideas and news, practically all sources of opinion being in a few hands. This is deliberate in Russia but subtle in the United States. Many people here have become accustomed to pay the price for their mental integrity because of the ma-terial comfort they obtain by servility to our ruling classes.

On the other hand, Russell seems to think that there is a race between Russian Communism and American capitalism for world dominion. In this we think he is mistaken. Russian Communism has assumed two aspects. Internally it has made important concessions to capitalism and in foreign affairs it is compelled to make peaceful approaches to the capitalist governments. The other aspect is the Communist International. Its Russian leaders continue to peddle the old dogmas but these are in conflict with the policies of the Soviet Government itself. The government officials can afford to let the "wild men" indulge in this pleasantry as it keeps the faithful

keyed up.
Moreover, Communism continues to retreat from the advanced industrial nations into the mountains and backwoods, concentrating on tribesmen, mountaineers, peasants and others living in a pre-capitalist society. It is wrecked in the United States and has no influence as a movement in Great Britain and has rapidly declined on the Continent. As it declines the Socialist and Labor movement acquires stability and increasing strength and the future belongs to it.

BORAH'S BORING

TENATOR BORAH does well to emphasize the dangers of secret diplomacy in provoking wars, but it is also important to observe that war may easily come without any secret deals. Nor is it true that by throwing open the doors of diplomacy, much as it is desirable, wars can be averted. Knowledge of negotiations in foreign affairs is important, as Borah declares, but it does not necessarily follow that, "Give the people of America the facts and they will take care of foreign affairs."

We may restrain officials in framing a miliolicy in behalf of our investors in other lands but no control of foreign affairs can be fully effective in averting imperialist conquest and war unless this control is vested in public officials responsive to the great masses of the people. Imperialism, conquest and war logical consequences of government control by our ruling classes. That control is obtained by uninformed voters giving a mandate to politicians who are committed to support of powerful banking and capitalist cor-

Borah himself is an influential member of a party possessed by the upper class of great magnates who are ruthless in their itch to sweat the peoples and resources of weaker nations. To the extent that any sincere opponent of present imperialist tendencies holds stock in the Republican Party to that extent does he share in its offenses. Oratory should square with affiliations or the oratory will be largely ineffective in ousting our imperial masters from their fortress. Borah's boring is a dubious performance.

I Accuse the Rich

I accuse the Rich of what they've always done before,

Of lifting worldly faces to a diamond star. I accuse the Rich of being what they always are,— The enemies of Lazarus dying at their door.

I accuse the Rich of being vulgarly refined; them of their crude and unconcealed

barbarity; I accuse them of insulting God with spurious charity; And of insulting Art with emptiness of mind I accuse them in their souls for their false god of

And for the unlicensed freedom where they me

accuse them that the injustice of this world is such. I accuse them for their sniggering dilettante wit.
And since my words won't reach them they'll not

much.

worry a bit, And if they did they wouldn't mend their methods

-Siegfried Sassoon.

-:- -:- THE CHATTER BOX -:- -:-

An Open Letter to Tovarish Stalin

My dear Stalin:
Long ago, I meant to write a personal letter
to Comrade Lenin about the doings of the leftwingers in this country. But just as I had the outlines
of my clarifying missive completed, our illustrious
brother fell ill and died. In despair, I tore up the notes, and waited. In the meantime, the Socialist movement was torn into schismatic ribbons. I know now as I knew then, that Nicholas Ulianof did not foreses to what wretched pass the ukases issued by the inflamed Third International would bring the radical movement in America. To my shame, I remained out of the conflict, while the hypnotized enthusiasts of the left ripped our growing organization wide open, hewed it finally in half and set the hope for Socialism in America back at least another five decades. I sit over the ruins right now undecided whether to weep in pain, or to shriek with hysterical hilarity. Fate would have it that I still retain an ancient sense of the comic, and so instead of indulging in any emotional antics, I just write you this light little dissertation on Com-munist Party tactics and their relation to American lunacy. Perhaps you will find time between puzzling out the names of Chinese Generals, and jailing Socialist protestants, to give these remarks the once over I will first get down to elementary grade geography and inform you that the Western Hemisphere is sepa-rated from the Eastern by an Atlantic Ocean on the East and a Pacific Ocean on the West. That the United States is a Republic of some four dozen States located at least five thousand miles of sea and land from the Kremlin. And that we produce here all the tools and material necessary to put Russia on a capi-talistic basis of mass production. We print and publish here the cleverist humor magazines, so essential in giving serious minded people a balance of sanity We play baseball, football and pinochle, all so requisite in developing brawn, brain, and anatomical foundation.
Your pisha-paysha and heavy phrase flinging hardly
match up with the muscle building of our pastimes.
We have here a nation composed as follows: Ninetyseven million descendants from that prolific dame, the Mayflower, twenty million winners of the World War, ten million Masons, Elks, Mooses, Kiwanis, and insurance agents, twelve million Knights of Columbus and Pythias, eight million Sons of Italy, five million B'nai Brith Abrahama, six million graduates of Yale Harvard and lesser night clubs, four million specialists in separate parts of the human body, three and a half several million damage collectors, a few lawyers, som four hundred Communists, five hundred Socialists, and two labor leaders. I purposely delete the millionaires, the billionaires, the stockholders, the army, navy, police department, the judges, the sheriffs, the secret service, and the rest of the small fry such as legislators from the President down to the ward heeler in Hell's Kitchen. Also the ladies who swam the Channel for their mothers. Such impediments in the way of an orderly revolution via the Smolny Institute pro-gram are too negligible for mention. Besides, most of us here, speak English, which has no snappy equivalent for those splendid Muscovian terms "nuclei" and "periphery." That is just the way we are now, after your Executive Committee effectively promulated the boring-from-within and the busting-from-vithout, with the Socialist Party and labor unions. Once upon a time there were at least one million Socialist votes, over one hundred thousand dues paying members in the party, and everything pointing upward toward a dictatorship of intelligence and progressive radicalism. Came the glorious Russian ad venture. At first we just glowed with happiness over your exalted fortune. Our own little Czars and Dukes got the willies over what seemed to threaten them here. Immediately their spies and agent provocateurs

holler "RRRREEVVOLUUTION" all over the lot That started a white terror, the likes of which you used to know back in 1905. I for one learned how asily distrust and mutual dread can smash a firmly

half of our erstwhile sensible comrades commenced to

busy, and together with the stupid programs and by your over-enthused intellects, more than

built organization. Most of the joiners to the left seemed to have for otten that they were still in America. They started to meet in cellars and in forests, coded their underground communications, and even commenced to dream of dynamite and bullets. Most of them were still, and still are Nihilists out of Saratov and St. Petersburgh. Night achool, the Evening Journal, and chewing gum hadn't done a thing to assimilate their old experiences. Gradually, as the haze of illusion cleared, they saw as through a frosted pane, the eutlines of the Woolworth Building, and the cover charge on the menu of the Russian Inn. Slowly it dawned upon their pre-occupied minds that New York was not situated on the Volga, and that hot-dogs and not giroshy were the native dyspeptic dishes. So they gathered up the schismed tatters of their own forces, did a roundabout decided to enter politics, nominated candidates for ofdecided to enter politics, nominated candidates for office in a bourgeois election, squeezed out immediate demands, and to all amazing purpose, just duplicated on the work that was being carried on with such tor-ture and self-sacrifice by the right-wingers—the de-apised, the "yellow," the "traitorous" S. P. . . . In my day, I have seen fishwives, and costermongers curse and fume and scratch at each other with spiteful animalism. But never do I recall such an outpouring of vocal filth and mental thuggery as was indulged in by your subsidized minions against the men and women who had retained enough sanity to remember that East Broadway was not in Nijni Novogorod. I was willing to forgive them their boorish madness. I knew that just as soon as you and your Russians got down to progressive national construction, and built up your to progressive national construction, and built up your own revolution to a lasting grandeur, these emigrate fanatics of yours would come to their balance and join the brotherhood of clarity for an American Socialist state, along lines that are peculiar and effective only in these states. I had forgotten about the unions, how ever. As soon as the lung power found itself wasted on empty street corners during election nights, it di-rected its crude thunder in the meeting halls of the

Now understand me, Stalin, old boy, I'm not here defending the old union leaders, or trade unions or anything except the party to which I belong. know better than you and your whole American Comnunist Party what is wrong with trade unionism, nere, But that is not my job right now, nor was it the job of your executive committee to direct the dumbbells in your American party to reform, destroy or rebuild. The truth is you haven't shown any of us yet that you are capable of building up anything worthwhile in your own Gubernia. You've done every contrary thing one can think of against the interest of the Russian Revolution, by attending to every other nation's business and to the detriment of your own. And what your instructions have done with a labor movement that took twenty years to build into a hope, only proves that unless you do a little studying in plain geography and elementary civics, you are bound to destroy your ewn little union of Soviets. And don't get me wrong, old pal, I'm wishing the U. S. S. R. all the success Lenin planned and wished for it. If I were a Russian as he was a Russian, I'd lay my energies and life down for its uses, and for its uses only. And because I'm an American and know my people, I'm giving almost everything I've got for the American Socialist Party. Most of us know to a close guess just how Socialism will come to pass here. This country boasts of enough autos, radios, pianolas and mortgages to give every mujik in Russland a ride, a concert and a headache any minute of the hour. The class conscious proletariat we used to harp about, and which you have not stopped ukasing to, met last night in Stelton, New Jersey, the whole four of them, and adopted resolutions to command the President and Congress to recognize Russia. Why, out of the sixty active Communist agitators here in America, forty-six of them are dentists and the other fourteen kibetzers.

And now to come to the final part of this rather ng yet hardly complete letter. Take my advice, Joe, and just fire your whole crew of subsidized editors, propagandists and blunderers, save the money you are spending on them for more tractors, and lathes for the mujikim, and give us a chance to get to work on American Socialism in our own way. You've got a man's size job shead of you, and I daresay you are mighty lucky the American Communists are not helping you out right now in Moscow. You'd understand, only then, what a botch they have made out of everything they have touched here. Maybe, you know better than I think, and that is why keeping them and their stupidities here in America; keeping them busy busting up anything and every thing, just so long as they don't bother you. If the is the case, you have been mightily wise, but damned

> More later Your Tovarish in the Bronx. S. A. de Witt.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

Continued from page 7)

5 and 6 A. D.

Regular branch meetings are held very Tuesday evening at the headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue.

4 and 14 A. D. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the headquarters, 345 South Third street.

Boro Park Regular meetings of the newly or-ganized Boro Park Branch are held for the interstate picnic. very Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 14th avenue and 42nd street. 22 A. D.

Tickets are now being sold for the Spring Festival, Concert and Dance to be held Saturday evening, June 4th, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Among the talents obtained so far is the Friedland-Wolf Orchestra, consisting of Clara V. Wolf, 'cello; Cath-Wolfe, violin; Celia Friedland, pianist. Comrades August Claessens Club Orchestra will play the dance Ghetto and Other Poems.' music. Admission 50 cents. Dancing will follow and refreshments will be lar" declamation contest of the Bronx

23 A. D. every Monday at the Brownsville abilities will participate in three sep-Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

Yipseldom

Many comrades have approached the executive secretary with questions as to when the motion picture taken at our league hike will be shown. To ward off further questions the C. O. announces the probable showing will be held on Saturday, June 11, at both 2:30 and 4:30 p. m. at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. Coupled with this picture will be shown a one-act play presented by the Comrades of Circle 2, Brooklyn, "Mr. God Is Not In." and Milton Averbach. This circle has More detailed information will be found in the next issue of New Leader.

At a meeting that was just chuck full of interest the membership of circle are going to the interstate piccircle 2, Brooklyn, held circle elections.

Comrade Alice Cohen, without exaggeration, the best organizer the circle
has had for a long time, was unaniheld a wonderful entertainment and afof 12th street and First avenue. Speakrepresentatives.

mously returned to office. Miss Cohen a celebration of the ten years' ex-is one of the leading spirits of the circle and well deserves this show of appreciation on the part of the circle. Elected with her were Jack Altman educational director; Janette Naginsky, recording secretary; Morris Dwortzoff, financial secretary; George Guss, social director, and George Jaffe as athletic director. Comrades Shulman, Press and Selden were elected to the circle executive committee.

> Bronx Yipsels held their last joint indoor meeting on Sunday after May 22, at 1167 Boston road. Circle meetings were held before the joint meeting. On the program were Louis Seiden, concertinist;

The best feature of the program wa a poetry reading by Comrade Samuel and Sam A. De Witt will furnish part A. DeWitt. Comrade DeWitt read of the entertainment. The Country from his latest collection, "Idyll of the from his latest collection, "Idyll of the

On Friday night, May 27, the "Popu-Yipsels will be held at 1167 Boston road. This contest will be unique in Regular branch meetings are held that the declamers of greatly varying arate groups.

> Circle 1, Bronx, has organized a circulation library. It has secured a great many of the works of Upton Sinclair and quite a few of other authors. Books on Socialism and Economics are be loaned to both the Party and Yipsel

Circle 13 Juniors are holding elecions this Saturday at their headquarters at 1336 Lincoln place. The meet ing will open at 7.45 p. m. sharp. The winners of the poster contest who received an organization pin and Yipsel pennant were Comrades Leon Gilgoff about fifty members and is gaining the circle accounts for the retaining of its membership. Members of the and G. Valenti.

fair at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday, over 100 juniors attending. Plays, singing, music, dancing and recitations were all part of the program put over by the circle. Comrade Ben Goodman, executive secretary, addressed the Comrades present and was given a grand ovation.

STREET MEETINGS

Tuesday, May 31, 8:30 p. m., 134th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown and V. C. Gaspar. June 1, 8:30 p. m., 95th street and Broadway.

Esther Friedman and Pierre Di Nio.
Thursday, June 2, 8:30 p. m., 106th Isidor Philips and August Claessens. Thursday, June 2, 8:30 p. m., Sheri-

dan square (corner Grove and Washington place). Speakers, Ethelred Brown.

Friday evening, May 27, 8:30 p. m. 148th street and Bergen avenue Speakers, Ethelred Brown and Isidor

Friday, June 2, 8:30 p. m., Corner Aldus street and Southern Bo Speakers Ethelred Brown and Isidor Polstein,

Friday, May 27, 8:30 p. m., Pitkin evenue and Bristol street, Speakers, Esther Friedman and others. Saturday, May 28, 8:30 p. m., corner

Kings Highway and 14th street. Speakers, Ethelred Brown Saturday, May 28, 8:30 p. m., corner Havemeyer and South 3rd street eakers, Esther Friedman and Ro-

land Stubbs. Friday, June 3, 8:30 p. m., Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speakers, Esther Friedman and others.

Saturday, June 4, 8:30 p. m., Kings Highway and 14th street. Speakers, Ethelred Brown.

Italian Open Air Meetings

MacDougal streets. Speakers, John Balloto, D. Ruggieri, G. Valenti and representative of Y. P. S. L. Saturday, May 28, 8 p. m., corner every week. The varied activities of 150th street and Morris avenue, Bronx.

Tuesday, May \$1, 8 p. m., 62nd street | Mondo representatives.

TIMELY **TOPICS**

(Continued from page 1)

pared to suggest the sum at which it values its property. Yet this company which will not suggest the sum at which it values its property has been carrying on a diligent propaganda against the five-cent fare. No Socialist argument, however valid, could give so complete a case for municipal ownership and operation of transit facilities under a democratic non-political system as this investigation seems likely to furnish.

Governor Fuller's refusal to appoint commission publicly to hear and weigh the evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is disappointing. commission, of course, would have to be advisory. It would be extra-legal but not, therefore, illegal. It could deal with the situation more adequately than the Governor is doing by his private inquiries. Nevertheless the Sovernor is evidently taking pains in the matter and I still have hopes of his courage and fair-mindedness. Unfortunately it is generally believed in Boston that the State House crowd, the officials and politicians who are necessarily Governor Fuller's associ-tes, are all committed to "vindicating the courts' by upholding the verdict. They are also, it is said, playing on the Governor's resentment against certain extreme and ill informed protest messages that he has received. Actu-ally, of course, the Governor will be playing into the hands of those fanatical extremists who want martyrs for a cause rather than justice for innocent men if he lets any sense of re-sentment sway him. Meanwhile & entment sway him. steady mass of protest based on facts and directed to freeing Sacco and Vanzetti is most necessary.

Then we can turn our attention to the next job, which is the removal of Judge Thayer from the bench which he disgraces. The affidavits presented to the Governor give ground for the judge's impeachment. It is common nowledge in Boston that Judge Thayer has talked not to ones and twos but to tens and even hundreds of individuals in a way which is not only mproper in itself but which shows direct prejudice against the men whose he has repeatedly been called upon to hear.

Those who remember that the presnt British government got power by an unscrupulous forgery of an alleged Russian document will be very slow to believe the unsupported charges of that government based on alleged findngs in the Arcos raids in London. Where are the documents to support what Mr. Baldwin says? What is the Russian side of the story? more light.

Assuming the substantial accuracy of the Prime Minister's statement, the British government has cause for nger against the Soviet government and technical justification for breaking relations. In passing, however, one must wonder whether a raid on the right places might not show that the British government also was not above buying military plans and carrying on propaganda. In other words, there are ugh parallels in the practice of other nations to the offences which have aroused the Conservatives' wrath against Russia. Practically it is hard to see what good Britain will do even to herself by breaking off diplomatic relations. She will certainly not stimulate the trade with Russia which she so sorely needs. And she will lose rather than gain in power to curb Communist propaganda against her in all parts of the world. It looks as if in this matter as in its stupid fight against the trade unions and its ram-pant imperialism in China the Conservative government is leading the British people into a pretty danger mess.

The best thing one can say about the Geneva Economic Conference is that it Speakers, met with representatives from Russia Di Nio. and the United States as well as the League of Nations participating in the street and Madison avenue. Speakers, discussions. A good many such meetings may have to precede much concrete performance. For the nations to get together at all to discuss economic problems is important and to call attention, as did this conference, to the conomic effects of high tariffs, is doubly important.

> Maybe Mr. Stimson's atrocity stories rom Nicaragua are true. We suspect that like most atrocity stories they greatly exaggerated. It is good that the United States has stopped a war which it never intended to let the Liberals win. But there is every resson to believe that the United States has a tremendous responsibility for the war and whatever atrocities occurred in it by its insistence on forcing Diaz on a country which would not have stood for him except for our power.

MARTHA KLEINMAN RECRUIT FOR Y. P. S. L.

The Y. P. S. L. office informs u that it has received an application for membership from the youngest reruit in its history. It was the application of six-day-old Martha Bertha Friday, May 27, 8 p. m., Bleecker and Kleinman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Kleinman,

ers, G. Valenti and representatives of

dei of aci wh tio can who had tat me who the Rail the Am

Nuovo Mondo, Thursday, June 2, 8 p. m., corner of em). Speakers, G. Valenti and Nuove

Friday, June 3, 8 p. m., 187th street and Cambrelong avenue (Bronx),

Speakers, G. Valenti and Nuovo Monde