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BRIBERY AGAIN CHARGED TO COMMUNISTS

**Arnold Rothstein
Named as 'Fixer' of
Police for Fur 'Lefts'**

CHARGES that the recently expelled Communist elements of the New York Fur Workers' Union have again bribed New York police have been reported to the Mayor of the City by the American Federation of Labor Committee in charge of reorganizing the furriers' union.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the committee and vice-president of the A. F. of L., joined with the other members of the committee in a letter to the Mayor, in which they said: "The situation confronting this city at present is a serious one. It affects alike the trade unionists and the citizens of this community. Everyone knows and no one will or can deny that violence is rampant in the fur district and that thousands of Communists are parading through the fur district every day, preventing workers going to and coming from work. Violent disorders are also created as a consequence.

"There are approximately four hundred police in the district. Apparently no serious effort is made to permit the workers going freely to work or returning from the shops at noon or closing time at night. The workers are constantly being threatened with bodily harm and a fear of terrorism prevails, such as has heretofore never been witnessed. Indeed, it is a common rumor, if not an understanding throughout the fur district that 'police protection has been assured the Communist leaders and sympathizers. It is said that nearly ten days before the beginning of the present reign of terror, that one Arnold Rothstein, alleged to be a famous or infamous gambler of this city, has been the means for 'fixing' the police in behalf of the Communists."

The present situation in the New York fur industry developed from the expulsion of the Communists from the International union. The suspended locals were reorganized, more than 10,000 of the 13,000 New York furriers joining with the new unions. In an attempt to regain their following, the Communists called a strike two weeks ago. This move failed, only a few hundred responding. The fur district then witnessed what was termed "mass picketing," but which, it is charged, was "mass terrorization." Non-Communist workers were attacked and threatened in the streets. The Communists' pickets were led by well known gang leaders who have made industrial disputes their hunting ground.

The Communists called upon their adherents in all trades to join in the "strike" in order to make the "picketing" demonstrations appear impressive. Orders, copies of which have come into the possession of the A. F. of L., were sent to cloakmaker Communists and others, instructing them to join the "furriers' picket line."

Arnold Rothstein, mentioned in the complaint to the Mayor, has often figured in unsavory cases, among them the White Sox scandal, the Nicky Arnstein bond theft case and the Fuller-McGee incidents. He is noted generally as a "fixer," and was one of those who helped the Communists settle the cloak strike. He is reported to be a gambler. These charges, as well as those that he was the "fixer" (Continued on page 3)

Laborers' Wives Tell R. R. Commission of Their Share in American Prosperity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No new dress for more than a year, and the last made of three and one-half yards of material at sixty cents a yard, no hat in two years, \$20 to \$24 a week grocery bill for a family of seven, leaving about \$7 a week for all other expenses out of a husband's pay check which ranges from \$27 to \$31, a section house of three rooms furnished by the railroad, no milk for the children, nothing saved for the proverbial rainy day—this was the testimony given by Mrs. Minnie Hamm, wife of Harvey C. Hamm, a section laborer employed at Cynthiana, Ky., before the Arbitration Board which heard the testimony offered by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees in their plea for a five cent-an-hour increase in pay from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Other testimony supported the "low wage" and "poor conditions" story offered by Mrs. Hamm.

The witnesses called by the company revealed to the Arbitration Board that they represented corporations which paid as low as twenty cents an hour for common labor; that they were non-union and that an arbitrary wage was fixed by the corporations without consideration as to its being a living wage.

Such testimony showed the utter helplessness of the working people who are unorganized, who have to live under conditions forced upon them, who must accept a wage arbitrarily fixed for them by the type of employer whose main interest is in making profit for himself.

Farm Income Slashed, New Surveys Reveal

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—How much American farmers have been gouged by the various exploiting interests is revealed in studies published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities of Northwestern University. These studies show that the share of agriculture in the income of the people of the United States has declined about one-half since the World War.

Farmers were induced to subscribe to war loans during the war on the theory that if the Germans invaded the United States the rural workers would suffer. Their incomes would be decreased to the extent that they would have to share in bearing the expense of an enormous military machine. Farmers are now realizing that they failed to guard the home front against the invasion of American robber barons who have, in many instances, taken their farms and homes.

Before the war about 20.5 per cent of the annual income of the nation went to agriculture. During the past five years about 10.5 per cent has gone to agriculture, says the Institute.

The results of this research are set forth in an article which has just appeared in the May number of the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, by Dr. H. C. Taylor. It is held that this great reduction of the share of agriculture in the national income is due to a maladjustment of price ratios.

The farmer must now deliver to other industries the prices of five loads of farm products in order to buy the same equipment and supplies which before the war could be paid for with four loads of farm products of the same size. It is pointed out that this maladjustment was brought about by inflation of prices during the war followed by rapid deflation after the war.

This was due in part, it is stated, to the increasing of the protective tariff on imported products and in part to the immigration law, both of which had the effect of aiding organized industries to resist deflation of the prices of city products by limiting foreign competition in the domestic market.

Finally, Dr. Taylor points out that during the war both agriculture and city industries were stimulated by the government. At the close of the war the city war industries, which were producing products not needed in peace time, were dismantled at the expense of the government; whereas in the case of agriculture, where war products are the same as peace time products, the expanded industry was not reduced by the government to a peace-time basis, but stimulated to further expansion.

STRIKE OF PORTO RICAN CIGARMAKERS IS ENDED; COMPANY SIGNS PACT

San Juan, P. R.—For the first time since 1920, the Porto Rican American Tobacco Company has made an agreement with its employees and more than 1,000 men and women, who have been on strike for eight months, are back at work.

The agreement provides for a standard of eight hours' work per day, an increase in pay and arbitration in the case of any dispute. It is also provided that the tobacco company shall not discriminate against the workers because of their activities in the strike or because of their affiliation with any industrial, political, religious or fraternal organization.

Settlement of the long strike has caused much rejoicing, as the fight caused much hardship to the strikers and their families and had a bad effect on business generally. The settlement was expedited by the efforts of two mediators of the United States Department of Labor and the good offices of the American Federation of Labor.

BROOKWOOD GRADUATES 14 TRADE UNIONISTS

KATONAH, N. Y.—Graduation exercises marking the close of the sixth year of Brookwood Labor College were held here on June 2 for 14 young men and women, all members of trade unions.

Eight international unions are represented. There are four miners from Illinois and Pennsylvania; one railway clerk from Kentucky and another from New York; a carpenter from Minnesota; a plumber from New York; and a painter from California; three garment workers—two from New York and one from Boston. There is also one representative of the British Labor movement, an exchange student from Ruskin College, Oxford.

Speakers at commencement included Dr. Jesse Holmes, of Swarthmore College; John P. Burke, president of the Pulp and Paper Mill Workers; A. J. Muste, chairman of the Brookwood faculty; and for the graduating class, Florida Pinkney, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Miss Rosa Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, presided, as one of the founders of the school.

SHOWER OF BUNK FAILS TO SPOIL LINDY

**Air Hero Fails to Don
Uniform Despite
Pointed Suggestion**

By Norman Studer

LINDY came through it all unspooled.

New York's harbor-full of boats screamed out an ear-splitting welcome, a wheeling squadron of planes poured out a droning acclaim and finally a driving paper snowstorm beat down upon him from the tall buildings. Lesser ovations than this have turned the heads of presidents, but this man's head remains squarely placed on his shoulders. The fact that Lindbergh preserved his essential genuineness through it all is something to be marvelled at.

Every inch of space along the line of march was pre-empted by yelling New Yorkers. Niches and corners of buildings overflowed with clinging spectators. Roofs were alive and swarming with people. Boys shinnied up all the available trees. And after their hero had gone by they sped down strangely silent back streets to elbow their way to the crowded curb farther up the line.

Reports from Washington had it that the incessant adulation wearied Lindy and one was prepared for his most studied indifference to mob acclaim. In Washington it was said that he lifted no hand in response to the wild cheering. He refused to play the part of "the popular, glad handing hero." Even New York couldn't break down this barrier of common sense. One could imagine him giving the cold shoulder to the smooth fraternity boys at the University of Wisconsin. He looked neither to the right nor left as he rode down Fifth avenue beside the amiable silk-hatted mayor. He was somewhat abashed, but, more than that, he seemed to disapprove of the hysterical hero worship, just as his father defied hysteria of a deadlier sort when he ran for Governor of Minnesota for the Non-Partisan League in 1918.

As much as is humanly possible, Lindy continues to refuse to cash in on his fame or permit others to do so. His refusal of millions of dollars easy money is common knowledge, but not so well known is the insistent efforts of navy men to rope him into their branch of service on the home trip. At a time when heroes all but sell advertising space on their backs Lindy stands out as a refreshingly heroic hero.

During the past few years we have had to debunk our national heroes, so it is amusing to watch a new myth under construction under our eyes. Like all great men, Lindy is swiftly becoming "universal." To the Anti-Saloon League he is a red-hot prohibitionist. To the parson he is a lesson in obedience. Didn't he obey Ambassador Herrick's wishes in Paris? In the process the parson helps to smash the real picture of the boy—a towel-headed rebel who was dropped out of college because he refused to follow the routine set down by Professor Dradus.

Just which political party will hark back to the "great principles of Lindbergh" in election oratory is undecided at present. He plainly belonged to Tweedledum New York until the last moment. Tweedledum Washington snatched him away for the initial reception. The issue is in doubt at the present writing.

Lindbergh's American home-coming is indeed a spectacular mixture of bunk with real, honest hero worship. All previous publicity records were outdone in honoring the aviator. For once the star-spangled journalism, which learned to scream louder as it went from Rhineland to Hall and from Hall to Gray, has something worth while to scream over. Thousands sat enthralled before radio sets in far away places. The newswire broke in New York saw Lindy's Washington arrival flicker before them several hours after the actual fact.

That such a great commotion should be raised over a lanky, unconventional Swede mail flyer from Minnesota, who refuses to take it seriously is one of the most splendid ironies of all time.

Lindy Refuses To Don Uniform

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Whether intended or not, the spirit of militarism received a slap from Colonel Charles Lindbergh upon his arrival in Washington. This incident is an unbecoming record of gossip that has not found its way into the headlines of the newspapers, and grows out of what is believed to be an attempt of the military caste to capitalize the reception to Lindbergh for militarism.

For several years there has been an (Continued on page 2)

Krish Labor Gains, Now Holds Balance Of Power in Assembly

With but two constituencies to hear from the results of the election in Ireland show a loss for the Government Party and substantial gains for the Labor Party. The Fianna Fail (De Valera party) made the biggest inroads on the Government Party, its representation being one less than the Government Party.

The party situation shows the following: Government Party, 45; Fianna Fail, 44; Labor Party, 22; Independents, 12; Farmers, 11; National League, 8, and Sinn Fein, 5. The Labor Party has gained seven seats.

No single party will be able to form a government and a coalition will be necessary. Daniel Morrissey, Labor member who led the poll in Pool County, Tipperary, declared that Labor will not make an alliance with the Government. His party now holds the balance of power.

TOLEDO WOMAN LEAVES \$1,000 TO SOCIALISM

Toledo.—A truly extraordinary woman died in Toledo recently. She was Mrs. Sophia Taylor, a native of England, who had lived here many years. She was a Socialist and of so fine a character that all knew her but to love her, whether they agreed with her social and economic philosophy and teachings or not.

For many years she was an active member of Toledo local Socialist party, and was a regular attendant at meetings in the old days.

By the terms of Mrs. Taylor's will, she leaves the income from \$1,000 to promote the cause of Socialism in Lucas county.

The Security Savings Bank & Trust Co., which is named as executor, is directed to pay the income from this amount to Henry T. Bowers and William Patterson, who are to use it in the manner indicated. The will provides that, "after the death of any of the survivors" of Messrs. Bowers and Patterson the entire sum shall be paid to the principal officer of the Socialist organization.

Matteotti Commemoration Meeting Held in N. Y.

The meeting held last Friday evening, June 10, in Carnegie Hall, to commemorate the third anniversary of the death of Giacomo Matteotti, though not as well attended as expected, was quite an inspiring celebration. Due to the failure of Comrade Modigliani's appearance in America in time for this meeting and due to the extreme heat, the hall was only partly filled. The brilliant addresses delivered by Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and Judge Jacob Panken aroused the audience to a great pitch of enthusiasm. The addresses in Italian delivered by Arturo Giovannitti, and particularly by Vincenzo Vacirca, stirred the crowd to tumultuous cheering. A very fine oil painting of our late comrade, Matteotti, appropriately draped, occupied the center of the stage.

Thus, the Socialists in Greater New York added their voice to the numerous commemorative meetings in behalf of our martyred Italian comrade held in all parts of the world.

SINCLAIR WINS IN TIFF WITH POLICE

**Attempt to Break Up
Novelist's Boston
Meeting is Defeated**

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—Upton Sinclair, speaking from the front seat of an open motor car under a permit issued to Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist party of Boston, frustrated police efforts to silence him here Sunday. The meeting started with about 25 in attendance and ended with close to 2,000. It was held on the Common.

Things started off peacefully enough. Sinclair told his auditors the why and wherefore of his latest book, "Oil," and explained the action of the Boston police in suppressing its sale. When the meeting was at its height, and cheers and handclapping greeted the speaker's every sentence, the police unceremoniously stepped in. They cried for the permit. After inspection it was found to be in order for speaking. They then called for the permit granting the privilege of bringing a motor car on the Charles Street mall. None was forthcoming.

Trouble Begins

Loud talk followed. The sergeant in charge of the detail told Lewis that he would hold him in court for bringing a motor car on the Common without a permit. Mr. Lewis objected that he had been in the habit of doing so and had never before been questioned as to a permit. Sinclair kept on talking. The sergeant ordered him not to direct any remarks to the officers or he would get into trouble. Sinclair told them that he was a member of the Socialist party and was discussing his book, "Oil," which the police had recently banned.

One word led to another. "Are you going to arrest me?" asked Sinclair. "We will if you start any funny business," answered the sergeant, the crowd cheering Sinclair amid mingled jeers and catcalls for the police. "I wish you would," rejoined Sinclair. "I would consider it the greatest privilege ever accorded me. And if it wasn't for the fact that I might be charged with bribery, I would gladly offer you \$1,000 to place me under arrest."

Officers Taunted

By this time the crowd was in an uproar. They called to Sinclair that they were with him. He asked that all present send their names and addresses to his temporary residence, the Boston City Club, that he might know they were with him. Shouts of "Why don't you put the other machines off the Common; why pick on us?" assailed the officers.

"I came to Boston from my home 3,000 miles away," continued Sinclair, unmindful of the arguments going on directly beneath him. "To show the people of Boston that the police were wrong in banning my book and you will find me still here at 6 o'clock unless I am arrested, a thing which I do not anticipate."

The arguments subsided, the police scattering among the crowd after re-examining Lewis' motor registration and license, and Sinclair launched his broadsides against the Boston police and their "silly" censorship.

"I have inside information," he said, "that a religious person with a very bad reputation read my (Continued on page 2)

UPTON SINCLAIR

author, "Oil" "The Jungle"

on

"The Challenge of Censorship"

at the

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Auspices: THE NEW LEADER

1,500 Attend Unveiling Of Monument to London

"HE Gave His Life to the Cause of the Oppressed," those are the simple words carved on the tomb of the unforgettable Meyer London that were revealed last Sunday at the unveiling of the beautiful memorial at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

More than 1,500 comrades braved the blazing sun for several hours and went out to the cemetery, where Meyer London is buried in the Workmen's Circle plot, flanked by the graves of such valiant soldiers in the Socialist movement as Vladimir Medem, Philip Krantz, Dr. M. F. Baranoff and Morris Rosenfeld. Instead of the meaningless symbols that so often decorate the graves of those who have no cause, each of the monuments in the Socialist pantheon is decorated with an arm and torch, the emblem of the Socialism they fought for so bravely.

The monument was decorated with red banners of Socialism and the American flag, as was the speaker's platform. In front were a few chairs for the widow and daughter of the late beloved Comrade, and for other members of the family, but most of the crowd stood bareheaded in the sun, many with red brassards on their arms in honor of the man who gave thirty-five years of a noble life to the cause of humanity.

"There was but one word in the vocabulary of Meyer London," said August Claessens, who presided. "That word was 'give.'" Charles Solomon, who served as London's secretary during part of his first term in Congress, spoke at some length, interpreting London's life and ideals, and emphasizing his manliness, his courage, and his self-sacrifice. B. C. Viadect, speaking for The Forward, brought tears to many eyes by his brief but poignantly effective, in which he spoke of the loss the death of our Comrade had been to those who knew him and admired him. Other speakers were Joseph Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle; Morris Hillquit, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; William Karlin, Adolph Held and Louis W. Mann.

Many of the hundreds who attended took the opportunity to visit the graves of the other comrades buried in the Socialist pantheon, which is in the same plot. There were many wreaths of Socialist and labor organizations who attended went away with more devoted to the cause, inspired by the speeches and memory of their great departed a year ago.

(Continued on page 2)

TIMELY
TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)
a renewal of Russo-British relations
are international benefactors.

Coolidge luck still holds. Wheat, corn, oats and cotton are all rising in price. Corn has gone beyond a dollar a bushel. These favors from fortune are likely to do more for calculating Calvin than his pilgrimage to the Black Hills. Nevertheless, I look to see the Administration doctors continue their work on some sort of modification of the McNary-Haugen bill which they can sell the farmers for election purposes.

Never did our thrifty President less deserve his luck than now. Latin America must still be gasping at the nerve of his Memorial Day denial of the least imperialism on the part of his country. Only a few days later President Calles ordered all departments of the Mexican Government to buy no more goods in the United States—this in retaliation for the secret action of our government in forbidding the delivery of certain war materials bought and paid for by Mexico in the United States.

Then there is the matter of flood relief. Speaker Longworth assured the flood control conference that the President's heart was one hundred per cent with the sufferers. (By the way, just how big is one hundred per cent of the President's heart?) Nevertheless, calculating Calvin is going to leave relief and rehabilitation and new appropriations for flood control until the regular time of Congress's meeting in December, except insofar as the semi-private charity of the Red Cross and loans from the bank can do the job. This may be good politics for a President who does not want Congress on his hands and who has no votes to lose in the Southern States. It shows a callous indifference to the real needs of the people and the honor of our country. The limit of private giving seems to have been almost reached. Rehabilitation of families as well as protection for the future requires national action, no matter what that may do to the surplus which Calvin hugs to his heart for political purposes.

The Administration's incorrigible love for business and investing interests at the public expense has had no proof in Secretary Mellon's announcement of a new bond issue at 3½ per cent to redeem the second liberty loan of 4½ per cent bonds. True, this means a saving of about \$15,000,000 in interest; but it fastens the 3½ per cent on the country until 1943, for the bonds cannot be recalled until then. Financial experts generally think that long before 1943 the Government can market its bonds at about 3 per cent. This possibility Mr. Mellon has prevented in the case of this large issue.

The remedy for this sort of thing, of course, is no mere criticism of men. It is a new point of view in government. And this new point of view requires a new party. If Al Smith and the Democrats have said anything important about public issues I haven't heard it. But, then, why should the politicians worry if the farmers are going to think of themselves as capitalists and the workers can find no better way to hold together the unions than they have than strong-arm tactics?

At long last the city has exempted new building—not land—under the Housing Board's limited dividend plan, from local taxation. The last alibi for no action under the Housing Law is gone. I usually avoid prophecy, but I dare affirm that even with this encouragement of tax exemption there will be comparatively little building, and that of apartments at a price which those who need them most cannot pay. The Housing Board has not even planned for proper housing in Queens, where some of the worst conditions and greatest possibilities exist. The next step must be municipal housing at cost under a non-partisan board. If that doesn't do the business I for one would not mind seeing New York copy Vienna in using taxing powers to get rid of slums.

Speaking of Vienna, Fred Howe is back in this country filled with enthusiasm over the "positive" achievements of municipal Socialism there. Roger Baldwin writes with admiration of Austria in general and Vienna in particular for its tolerance and lack of political prisoners. We Socialists ought to boast more about Vienna.

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Why We Feel Prosperous

Guide-Posts to Prosperity

By Louis Stanley

IN the previous article we presented our point of view. Our approach may be called functional. We started with the fundamental assumption that it is the function of the capitalist system to produce profits for capital; that, furthermore, the maintenance or increase of the rate of profit over wages or the degree of exploitation of labor is the true measure of the success of capitalism, and that finally, prosperity, functionally considered, can only have reference to the relative increase of profits over wages. With these as premises we offered to examine the existing business indexes in this instalment.

It will be remembered that we pointed out that the index numbers used by business men and economists today had for their purpose the indication of the changing volume of trade or amount of business activity. That was so because the object was to forecast changes and enable capitalists by making adjustments ahead of time to continue or increase profits.

One of the best and certainly most ambitious of the available index numbers has been constructed by Carl Snyder for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. To obtain a composite figure for volume of trade he has combined fifty-six independent series of index numbers arranged by weights as follows:

Productive Activity	Wgt
1. Consumers' Goods	8%
2. Producers' Goods	9
3. Factory Employment	2
4. Motor Cars and Trucks	2
5. Building Construction	4
	29%
Primary Distribution	
6. Merchandise Car Loadings	5%
7. Other Car Loadings	2
8. Wholesale Trade	8
9. Exports	3
10. Imports	2
11. Panama Canal Traffic	1
12. Grain Exports	1
	22%

Total group weights.....100%

SINCLAIR WINS
IN TIFF WITH
POLICE

(Continued from page 1)
book and turned it over to the police with the statement that it was obscene. The police in turn handed it to a police clerk, who, in the erudite way of his clan, perused it, and solemnly pronounced that it would corrupt the morals of youth. I am the last man in the world who would willingly corrupt the morals of youth, but you must admit that some youths are easily corrupted.

To Sell "Oil"

"I resent being called a writer of obscenity, but I am powerless to prove the contrary to the people of Boston. I wished to do it in court the other day when they found that young bookstore clerk guilty of selling an immoral book, but the judge would not hear me. I am branded for life as an immoral writer. I will, however, do one of two things, carry the bad reputation placed upon my shoulders, or find some way to make a monkey out of the Boston police department.

"On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock I am going to offer for sale at 10 Byron street, right over there on Beacon Hill, three books, Shakespeare's Hamlet, the Bible, and my book, 'Oil.' Act III, scene 2, in Hamlet is absolutely obscene. I am going to ask the police to buy it and lock me up for violating their book-censorship. The 19th chapter of the Book of Genesis is also obscene. I will do the same with that. Try to sell it and be arrested. Then I will offer for sale a copy of my latest book, 'Oil,' and let the police do what they will.

"The real basis of the censorship, and the reason my book was banned, was the presence of one sentence in it where a young girl remarks to the hero in my story that she knows all about birth control. Hear me when I say, that there are living in Boston today, a large crowd of grown people who practice birth control in their

Distribution to Consumers	%
13. Department Store Sales	8%
14. Chain Store Sales	3
15. Chain Grocery Sales	6
16. Mail Order Sales	3
17. New Life Insurance	2
18. Real Estate Transfers	2
19. Advertising	2
	26%

General Business Activity	%
20. Outside Debts	8%
21. New York City Debts	5
22. Postal Receipts	1
23. Communication	1
24. Electrical Power Production	2
	17%

Financial Activity	%
25. Shares Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange	2%
26. New Corporate Financing	2
27. Grain Future Sales in Chicago	1
28. Cotton Future Sales in N. Y. and New Orleans	1
	6%

Total group weights.....100%

A study of this compilation reveals that the Snyder curve shows, indeed, what it is supposed to as a result of the choice of items and the weight assigned to each. It indicates general fundamental economic activity on the assumption that capitalism exists to produce goods. As a matter of fact the prime aim of our industrial system is profits and only incidentally the production of commodities and services. From such a point of view more weight should be assigned to the erratic and spectacular industries instead of reducing their force in the general total. Thus, under "Productive Activity" motor cars and building construction have been most typical of capitalist activity. Both industries have responded enthusiastically to the profit incentive. Thus, also, banking and other financial enterprises should be weighted more in accordance with the capitalist scheme of things. New life insurance, New York City bank debits (which are

greatly influenced by speculation) and financial activity are important from the point of view of profits. Still Snyder cannot be expected to take account of these observations. Paradoxically enough to be useful to profit-seekers his index numbers and accompanying curve must be built upon the theory of production for use rather than of profit. Business men want to know to what extent the underlying volume of trade has expanded or contracted in order to see how far they can depart from the average situation with safety. Big profits lie in wide yet wise variations from normal.

The Harvard Curves
The Harvard Business Indexes illustrate our point further. These are three in number resulting, when plotted, in three curves, called A, B and C. The compositions of these curves have varied from time to time but today they are as follows:

Curve A—Index of speculation.
1. New York bank clearings.
2. Prices of industrial shares.
3. Number of shares traded.
Curve B—Index of business.
1. Bank debits outside New York.
2. U. S. Bureau of Labor statistics prices.
Curve C—Index of money.
Ratio between 60-90 day commercial paper rates and railroad bond yields.

Now, these curves distinguish between fundamental business activity (Curve B) and speculative and financial enterprise (Curves A and C, respectively). The Harvard Committee on Economic Research has pointed out that these curves do not coincide. The peaks and troughs of A, B and C occur at different points. It appears, in fact, that Curve A precedes Curve B by from six to ten months, and that Curve B in turn runs ahead of Curve C by from two to eight months. In other words, speculation or stock exchange activity moves first; then, business conditions, and, lastly, money and banking; that is, prosperity on the stock market and in the banking world precedes and follows

underlying business conditions. The moral of the tale is that profits are independent of production of goods. Speculation and banking may have their own good times.

Karsten's Statistical Stunt
Nor is our conclusion changed by the studies of Karl G. Karsten, who last December announced a new interpretation of the Harvard Business Indexes. He found that he could get better forecasting results by turning the B Curve upside down. He then came to the conclusion that this business curve generates Curve A (speculation) and that Curve C (money) is a result of the combined action of Curves A and B. The logical justification for this conclusion—substantiated by Karsten's analysis—is according to Karsten the following: (1) periods of business prosperity depress the stock market by drawing money out of the market into the more profitable channels of business; (2) periods of business depression cause money to pour into investments and inflate prices of securities; (3) periods of business prosperity and speculation prosperity tend to stiffen money rates and vice versa, but since these periods do not coincide we find the C Curve showing the influence of both causes and having double tops and double bottoms. To put it differently, money under capitalism will flow where profits are most promising and, therefore, prosperity in the functional sense varies with the type of capitalistic enterprise.

The Annals of Business
Still the fact remains that we describe certain periods in our economic development as prosperity and others as depression without immediate reference to profits. Thus, it is generally demonstrated through a study of business indexes and curves that prosperity reached a peak early in the spring of 1920, that the depression lasted for about two years, and that good times were not resumed until the very end of 1922 or the beginning of 1923. Except for a slight recession in the early summer of 1924—which, by the way, gave the La Follette campaign its im-

petus—we have been enjoying a period of prosperity since. The National Bureau of Economic Research through researches under the direction of W. L. Thorp has been able to prepare a volume entitled "Business Annals" which purports to give year by year for seventeen countries brief descriptive accounts of business conditions as a check upon statistical results. Thus, it has been found that the relative duration of different phases of business cycles in these seventeen countries between 1890 and 1925 is as follows:

Period	Percentage of total time
Prosperity	39.2
Recession and revival	23.9
Depression	36.8

This showed that for every year of depression there were 1.07 years of prosperity. In the case of the United States the number of years of prosperity for every year of depression is for different periods thus:

Period	Percentage of total time
1790-1925	1.50
1890-1913	1.57
1890-1923	1.79

This would seem to indicate that the relative amount of prosperity is increasing. Another notable conclusion reached by the National Bureau study is that prosperity and depression in a general way occur at the same time throughout the world, which is not at all surprising if we remember that this earth has been blessed with the same economic system, capitalism.

Why We Feel Prosperous
Why, then, is it possible to indicate with a fair degree of certainty definite periods of prosperity, others of recession or revival and still others of depression, if these specifications do not concern themselves particularly with profits? The reasons are fourfold. Increased business activity means greater production, greater current income. If there is more produced, there is more to go around. Most of the increase in wealth may go to capital, but if labor gets more than previously the general feeling of prosperity prevails. Prosperity is also psychological, a state of mind. Any improvement creates a tone of betterment. Conditions may not be so good as two or three years ago or may be far below a peak reached four or five years previously, but the sense of prosperity will exist nevertheless. Thirdly, a large volume of trade makes for employment. Steady work produces larger earnings and a feeling of security. Finally, higher prices may be translated into increased wages in terms of money. Such higher rates of pay also produce a consciousness of prosperity if they are not accompanied by a too rapid increase in the cost of living.

All this throws very little light on the crux of the matter, namely, the distribution of current income. Who gets the new wealth? What trends can be discerned? What does prosperity really mean? These will be discussed in the next instalment.

The sessions will deal with the nature, origin and distribution of our present prosperity, its continuance, and political, trade union and educational programs based on present-day living standards.

Those participating in the conference include Morris Hillquit, Stuart Chase, Norman Thomas, Scott Nearing, George Soule, Willard Thorp, Solon DeLeon, E. C. Lindeman, James H. Maurer, Joseph Schlossberg, Dean Carl Taylor, Algernon Lee, Dr. Isador Lubin, Abraham Epstein, Fannia Cohn, Bertram Wolf, Harry W. Laidler, Paul Brissenden, Edith Blumberg, Benjamin C. Marsh, Lathia Moon, Conrad H. H. Broach, Nathan Fine, James S. Woodworth, Jessie W. Huggan, Hugh Frayne, Israel Mufson, Nellie Marguerite Seeds, Abraham Beckerman, George Billikoff, Louis Budenz, McAllister Coleman, Robert W. Dunn, Dr. W. Jett Lauck, Robert Morris Lovett, Joseph Schlossberg, Louis Waldman and Benjamin Stolberg.

As in the last few years, a feature of the Saturday night meeting will be a humorous sketch revolving around the conference theme. This year the skit is largely the product of Gertrude Well Klein, assisted by Solon DeLeon and Samuel Friedman. James Phillips, Rowena Ripin, Norman Thomas, Betty Dublin, Samuel H. Friedman, Gertrude Well Klein, Roland Gibson, Solon DeLeon, Edith Blumberg, Nellie Marguerite Seeds, Leonard Bright and McAllister Coleman will take part in this witty sketch.

Reservations for the conference should be made at once from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City; phone, Chelsea 3877.

Huge Turnout Expected
At Unity House Opening

All arrangements have been made for the reopening of Unity House for the ninth season in Port Park, Pa., next Friday, June 17. This will be a three-day celebration. An excellent entertainment and musical concert will be given, with the participation of well-known artists.

L. I. D. CONFERENCE
ON 'PROSPERITY' WILL
OPEN ON THURSDAY

THE labor and radical movement has shown an unusually keen interest in the subject under discussion at the June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, to be held at Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa., this week-end, from Thursday, June 23, to Sunday, June 26, inclusive—the subject of "Prosperity" and the effect of present living standards on the trade union and socialist movements. A large and significant audience will be present from the opening of the conference by Norman Thomas on Thursday evening until the closing session on Sunday afternoon, and practically every point of view will be presented in the set speeches and in discussion from the floor during the three days of the conference.

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Debs' Sam Moore
Is Released From
Prison in Atlanta

Moore, who became a model prisoner, arrived in Atlanta last October. Moore wept when Debs was released and later was asked by the warden to explain the change in his life. Moore answered, "Gene is the only Jesus Christ I ever knew."

When the news of the death of Debs arrived in Atlanta last October Sam Moore was grief-stricken. Among the thousands of telegrams received by the Debs family was the following one from Moore to Theodore Debs: "Words seem a mockery when used to express my sorrow and loss in the most humane man it was my luck to meet. My heart bleeds for you and his noble wife. Yours, in sorrow and sympathy, at the Atlanta Penitentiary."

Upon his release from prison Debs wrote a story of Sam's long years in prison which so touched Zona Gale, the novelist, that she undertook to free Sam. Her efforts almost proved futile because Sam had no "first friends" to whom he could be paroled.

The story of Sam's predicament was read by Debs to the parole board and Moore is now free to begin life anew. It is said that he will become a real estate dealer.

Moore is the Negro whose character was transformed by contact with Eugene V. Debs, when the latter was a federal prisoner for violation of the Espionage Act. Moore had lost hope. He was morose, savage in his relations with other prisoners, was frequently punished, and was regarded as the most dangerous man in the prison.

Debs made friends of the guards, officials, and prisoners, but was told to keep away from Sam Moore, who was serving a life sentence for murder. Debs declared that Moore was the one man he wanted to meet. The result was the complete transformation of

own private lives, but do not wish the youths of today to know it.

"I write of life as it exists. I write for adult people, which seems to be against the law of Boston. Books, as measured by the standard of the few weaklings among the young who are usually corrupted have no chance. Mature novelists should write for mature people.

Assails the Movies
"It is not my novels that corrupt the youth of today. Look to the moving pictures—backed, produced and starring the most truly obscene and most truly vicious crowd of people in the United States. I know, because I live near them, and have heard their sordid stories with my own ears. I have placed a few hints out of that sewer in my book. I could not tell the truth, it is too awful."

At the conclusion of his address, Sinclair was acclaimed by the crowd. He then held a hurried consultation with Lewis and a few of the latter's friends. The police gathered in a huddle and marched to the machine. Rather than lay himself open to arrest for driving a motor car on the Common without a permit, Lewis, together with Sinclair and others started to push the car off without starting the motor.

The crowd howled in glee. Just as the motor car was approaching the gate leading into Charles street, the police stepped in. They examined Lewis' license and registration again. The crowd pushed in close to the machine and the police called upon them to disperse. The officers pushed them back.

An inspector in plain clothes, for no good reason at all, seemingly, suddenly pulled his watch from his pocket and, shouting loudly, declared that he would give the crowd five minutes to disperse, or else charge all present with inciting a riot. He was quieted by brother officers, the crowd cheered and Sinclair left, a wide smile on his countenance.

SHOWER OF BUNK
FAILS TO SPOIL
LINDY

(Continued from page 1)

antagonism between the military and air sections of the armed forces of the nation. This antagonism came to a head a year ago when "Billy" Mitchell, then in the air service, engaged in a critical campaign against the bureaucrats of the War Department. Mitchell was brought on the carpet and resigned. With others who differ with the bureaucrats, he has been active in the United States Air Force Association, which seeks to emphasize the necessity of building more aircraft.

The army bureaucrats had a colonel's uniform delivered to Lindbergh aboard the Memphis the day before the ship entered the Potomac, with the request that he wear it during his stay in Washington. Mitchell and his friends countered this move by sending the following wireless to Lindbergh:

"Army officials endeavoring to get you in uniform for the exploitation of the army. Your success was made as a civilian. Do not fall for this stuff."

Curiously became keen as Lindbergh approached Washington. He was unaware of the issues between the army and air forces. As a matter of fact, Mitchell and his friends do not appear to be opposed to militarism in general. Their complaint is that air craft is not given the importance which they believe it is entitled to. On the other hand, the wireless to Lindbergh was a slap at the army bureaucrats, and this is all that he knew of it. He was compelled to choose, and he did.

Lindbergh appeared in a neat blue suit of civilian clothes, leaving the army uniform aboard the Memphis. He has said nothing of the incident and no one knows what was in his mind. However, it is surmised that he did not forget how the militarists treated his father when, as a Congressman, he opposed the entrance of the United States into the World War.

So far as is known, the war bureaucrats have not revealed their reaction to the incident, but they certainly are not pleased that the natty colonel's uniform which they had taken pains to deliver to Lindbergh at sea remained on board the war vessel that brought him home.

London Committee Gives Thanks
Editor of The New Leader:
On behalf of the committee in charge of the unveiling of the headstone on the grave of our comrade, Meyer London, I want to thank all comrades who assisted on the committee, and particularly Comrades Sol Levy, Ben Kaufman and Louis Bader of the Sixth A. D.; Arthur Robins, who helped both on Saturday and Sunday, and the members of the Y. P. S. L., who by their help assisted in the building of the platform, in decorating it and in general helped to make this solemn occasion impressive and demonstrative.
JULIUS GERBER.

Everyone Is Going to the
JUNE CONFERENCE
League for Industrial Democracy
CAMP TAMIMENT, FOREST PARK, PA.
Thursday, June 23, to Sunday, June 26, 1927
Subject: "PROSPERITY"
THURSDAY NIGHT—Extent and Distribution of Prosperity.
FRIDAY MORNING—How Long Will It Last? International Complications.
FRIDAY EVENING—Sore Spots in Present-Day Prosperity.
SATURDAY MORNING—Trade Union Program.
SATURDAY EVENING—Prosperity, Socialism and the Larger Wants of the Workers.
Also Four Skits on Prosperity, written by Gertrude Klein, Sam Friedman and Solon DeLeon, and participated in by the authors, by James Phillips, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Leonard Bright, Roland Gibson, Nellie Marguerite Seeds, McAllister Coleman, Margaret Tucker and others.
SUNDAY MORNING—A Political Program to Meet American Needs.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON—Prosperity and an Educational Program.
SPEAKERS:
MORRIS HILLQUIT, NORMAN THOMAS, SCOTT NEARING, STUART CHASE, GEORGE SOULE, J. S. WOODSWORTH (Canadian M. P.), WILLARD THORP, BERTHAM WOLFE, HUGH FRAYNE (probably), JAMES H. MAURER, ISADOR LUBIN, DEAN CARL TAYLOR, E. C. LINDEMAN, ISRAEL MUFSON, ALGERNON LEE, ABRAHAM EPSTEIN, H. H. BROACH, SOLON DE LEON, FANNIA COHN, ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, HARRY W. LAIDLER, LOUIS WALDMAN, ROBERT W. DUNN, CHARLES BILKOFF and others.
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SOVIETS ACCUSED BY COMMUNISTS OF "LEFT"

Opposition Bloc Alleges Russia Perpetrates Bitter Persecution Of It

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BERLIN.—An open letter signed by representatives of the International Left Communist Federation in eight nations, and given wide circulation in Germany, gives interesting examples of the tortures suffered by Left Communists in Russian prisons. These Communists regard the ruling Communists of Russia as "centrists" and as having made fatal compromises with capitalists and rich peasants.

The letter is designed as a challenge to labor delegations intending to visit Russia, and appeared in the Berlin Vorwarts on May 11. The following is the text:

"Dear Comrades:

"As you will probably also visit Siberia, we ask you to look up the Left Labor Communists who are suffering imprisonment there, particularly Comrades Gabriel Myasnikoff (Tomsk), Nikolai Kusnetsov (Barnaul) and Forestatoff (Sempulinsk), to have personal and detailed conversations with them and at once to let us know your impressions and opinions as to their conditions and that of their families. Furthermore, we ask you to check up on the following things in Russia:

"1. On Dec. 27, 1924, some of the arrested Labor Communists were taken from Moscow at 3 o'clock in the morning in a special train heavily guarded by the G. P. U. (the political police, successor to the Tcheka) and banished in the northern forests of Russia (the Tcherdinsk district). What has become of these comrades? Ask the G. P. U. for an exact report by name and for the reasons for this brutal act.

"2. An illegal leaflet of the Moscow 'Communist Labor Group' announced on Dec. 8, 1924, that the eleven arrested members of the Perm (in the Ural) labor group had gone on a hunger strike, demanding a public trial. Ask about the motive of their arrest and try to learn their fate, as nothing has been heard from them since the above notice was printed.

"3. Furthermore, we implore you to inquire without fail at the central office of the G. P. U. in Moscow about what has become of all the other persecuted members of the Labor Group. Among the many we name Alexander Medvedeff (Moscow), Eliektroff, Kotchenko, Tyunoff, Ioff, Storfvin, Moiseyev, Mikhailoff, Bersina, Demidoff, Polosoff, Matrosov and Baranoff. Comrades Demidoff and Bersina, despite the fact that they were members of the Moscow Soviet, were thrown into jail without any legal process; and Medvedeff, too, against whom no authentic evidence could be found, was kept in jail, despite his being ill with tuberculosis and on a seven-day hunger strike.

"4. Nikolai Kusnetsov has been in prison in Siberia (Barnaul) since January, 1924. During this period he has, according to reports we have received, declared three long hunger strikes, one of which lasted thirteen days and another fifteen. If Comrade Kusnetsov resorts to this fearful weapon of hunger we are bound to conclude that he is being dreadfully oppressed in prison and is hurling a burning protest to the world by means of the hunger strike. Now what has become of this honest veteran Communist?

"5. In Ilyanovsk (Simbirsk) seventeen members of the Labor Opposition were arrested and condemned; Barinoff and Kozloff to imprisonment in Tobolsk (Siberia), the others to exile in various remote places. The Labor Communist Kapustin, who, during the labor unrest in the Don district in 1924, was ostensibly transferred to Tchelyabinsk (in the Ural) at the disposition of the party, has now been arrested there as a member of the Left Opposition. Tchelyabinsk is the general concentration point for all arrested persons and of nearly all the condemned opposition Communists. Do visit that place!

"6. It was published in the foreign press that in Nikolaiyev, on the Black Sea, the President of the Ukrainian Soviet, Petrovsky, set at liberty twenty-six of forty-six arrested Labor Communists. Is this true? What happened to the other twenty fighters?

"7. Furthermore, the foreign press has reported that four comrades of the Labor Group in the Ural district and four comrades in Baku were shot because they defended themselves by force when they were abused. They were arrested on a charge of having incited great labor unrest and big strikes.

"8. In a leaflet illegally put out by the Communist Party Opposition on Feb. 17 of this year in Yekaterinoslav there is a description of the ferocious brutality used by the Yekaterinoslav (Sverdlovsk) G. P. U. against the representative of the local Labor Group, Nikoff, who was suspected of having taken an active part in the work of the illegal and proscribed Committee of Action which had waged several strikes in the district. After he had been turned over to the G. P. U., Nikoff, who is now in solitary confinement in the prison hospital, was asked to confess to the charges made against him.

"Upon Nikoff's resolute refusal to answer the questions put to him, the investigating Judge ordered that he be stripped and receive twenty lashes. This bestial order was carried out by Bashkir (Mongolian) members of the Red Army. After this fearful abuse, the severely wounded Nikoff was again half carried before the investigating Judge. But even this punishment failed to make Nikoff speak. With wild rage at this refusal to testify, the Judge knocked out one of Nikoff's eyes with the barrel of a gun. He was taken to his cell, covered with blood

Fascist Charter Adds Industrial Slavery to Its Political Tyranny

By G. E. Modigliani

THE Fascists call this a Charter of Labor and of Trade Union Freedom; history will call it a charter of slavery. And for what end is all this? Rossoni, the most incompetent but also one of the most cynical of the gang, has not let slip the occasion to blunder. In issuing the charter at a meeting in the Pincio, he could not hide the truth: "This year at Geneva I shall be able to display a charter of right and justice against the insincere talk of the Reds."

What a light this throws, and how completely the petty mentality of all these upstarts of Fascism is revealed! They have undertaken to construct the corporative state and all they can do is to give this name to obsolete maxims, and after having trampled on all liberties in their country, after having become the heroes of anti-democracy, especially as against the workers' movement, they let themselves be caught red-handed forging a false document which they will present at Geneva as proof that it is Fascism which respects most highly trade union liberty and all the rights of the unions.

A Sickening Show
All the rest is but a lesson badly learnt, recited by people who know nothing of the problems they ought to understand, and who are even paid to understand them if not to feel them.

Labor dissociated from capital is a commodity of which wages are the price. This is the ABC of Socialism. It is the sociological foundation of the worker's right in law to sell his commodity freely at the best price. It does not follow from that that it is the worker's interest—so long as the capitalist regime lasts—to appropriate by increases in wages the whole revenue of capitalism; for the latter, losing its revenue, will close down the enterprise. But it does follow that the relation between wages and income is a purely economic one, an economic conclusion, and not a realization of justice.

Salaries "Must Conform"
In this dual one of the combatants, the employer, is already safeguarded against any mortal attack by the mere fact that his economic death would entail a threat of physical death by hunger to the other combatant. A still further limitation of the activities of the latter by a formula involving a still more rigid regard for the fate, or, more exactly, the income of his adversary—that is to add legal to economic injustice; and of course the Fascist Charter has not failed to do it.

The Labor Arbitrator will thus find in the Charter Articles 12 and 13 which will enable him, not only fully to protect revenue (for salaries must "conform to the necessities of production"), but also to throw perpetually on to the wage-earners the "consequences of monetary crises and phenomena." To teach the latter satisfaction with his social position, he is told that he is badly paid because he does not run the risks which are the economic lot and the standing danger of capitalist affluence. But no sooner has he learned to accept the drawbacks of his dissociation from capital, than the Charter reminds him that in the corporative State, he must identify himself with the enterprise

... at time of crisis and even of exchange fluctuations! A serf and a partner in losses, that is what the Charter makes of the wage-earner. But, once more, the explanation is to be found, not only in the partisanship, but equally in the absence of preparation—or actual regime.

Some "Innovations"
Further on the Charter becomes a

and only after two days did he receive any aid. The leaflet demands the immediate arrest of this investigating Judge of the G. P. U., as well as the halting of the whole G. P. U. Executive of Sverdlovsk before the courts.

Fear for Myasnikoff's Life
"9. There is a report circulating among the foreign workers and in the foreign press to the effect that Comrade G. Myasnikoff has been strangled to death by the G. P. U. in Tomsk. This has aroused great indignation among the workers of Western Europe against the terrorization of the Left proletarians of Russia.

"Dear Comrades, we implore you just for this reason, not to dismiss, with the usual demagoguery and sarcasm, the question; we are fraternally directing to you; but honestly, as brothers of the same class as these exploited Russian Labor Communists, to study these things sincerely, to admit the facts of this injustice and, as proletarians and fighters, to work for the liberation of these suffering comrades and also to oppose all other milder reprisals against the Left Communists. Thus, dear comrades, you will certainly win more confidence and sympathy among the workers of the world and really take a step in the direction of the revolutionary united front."

CRITIC OF MACHADO, CUBAN DICTATOR, FOUND MURDERED
Havana, Cuba.—Another political assassination has been written into the police records of Havana.

Captain Jose Aguilar Gonzalez, writer of note, was found murdered "without a trace" following publication of an article written by him after the return of President Machado from Washington and Wall Street.

In addition to this, one of the leading daily papers, which published an article critical of the Machado trip, was published in the usual manner. The entire edition containing the article was confiscated by the police.

Latin American Societies Form Group to Present Case to American People

Spurred by the latest occurrences in Nicaragua a meeting held in the building of the Porto Rican Hispanic League by representatives of most of the Latin American Societies organized in New York City formed a new society to be called Federation Nacionalista Latino-Americana (Nationalist Federation of Latin America Societies).

A committee was elected consisting of Vicente Savas, Costa Rican newspaperman, statesman and author; Horace G. Knowles, former minister of the United States to several Latin American countries, J. R. Herrador, Nicaraguan physician; Ricardo A. Martinez, vice-president of Venezuelan Labor Union; J. M. Bajarano, Mexican writer and lecturer; J. C. Valle, of Honduras; Ricardo Irigoytia, of Argentina; Pedro San Miguel, secretary of the Porto Rican League, and A. Davila, Venezuelan student.

The primary function of the new society will be to find ways and means of arousing the American people to the commercial and political implications of the present policy of interference in Latin America.

ARGENTINA JAILS LEADER OF BRITISH FARM SLAVES

Buenos Aires.—Argentina has its own judicial scandal. Eusebio Manasco, a trade union leader, is being prosecuted on a charge of murder.

Mansaco has tried to organize the "Menus" or Cicle workers who are employed in the rural districts of Chaco and Misiones, and are exploited abominably by British employers, who treat them literally as slaves. Working hours are unlimited, wages absolutely inadequate, and the living conditions such that, although originally a strong race, they are now being decimated by tuberculosis and the like. Mansaco has succeeded in organizing the Creole land workers of Misiones, and has formulated for them a program of an eight hour day and the payment of wages in currency, instead of in so-called credit notes.

These demands cannot be regarded as extravagant, but the employers have combined with the police to crush the infant organization. The pretext was the mysterious murder of a British manager, and Mansaco and some of his friends have been dragged before a court of justice and condemned to 25 years' imprisonment.

BULGARIAN UNION HEAD, 23 OTHERS ARRESTED

Paris.—The May Day meeting held at Sofia was dispersed by the police with revolver shots and sabre thrusts. The trade union buildings were twice attacked by armed police. In the attack on the buildings, Danoff, secretary of the Bulgarian trade union center affiliated with the I. F. T. U., was arrested, with 23 other trade unionists.

In a telegram sent to the Bulgarian Prime Minister, the I. F. T. U. protested earnestly against this violation of trade union liberty. It demands the immediate release of Danoff and his comrades, whose arrest is quite unjustifiable, and would not be tolerated in any civilized country.

LADIES' GARMENT UNION EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Ten years of systematic workers' education in America is being celebrated this week by the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the first American labor union to convert the leisure time of its members into hours of instruction and self-development. The trail blazed by the International now has its ramifications of workers' education in various industries, with its resultant labor colleges, both resident and non-resident, special classes, educational activity of the labor press, workers' schools for children and instruction for members of families dependent upon the wages of union workman.

Bribery Charged To Communists

(Continued from page 1)
for the Communists in the present fur "strike," have been published in the daily press. If they were untrue Rothstein could collect heavy damages by an appeal to the courts. He has not dared to enter any denial, however.

In the meantime, the convention of the International Fur Workers' Union is now in session in Washington, D. C. The expulsion of the New York Communists has been upheld by an overwhelming vote.

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MORE TAX CUTS FOR THE RICH

Coolidge and Reed Are Planning Further Aid to Wealthy

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Further reduction of taxation of the super-rich is on the program of President Coolidge. This is revealed by a conference held by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania and the President. If the Coolidge-Reed program goes through it will mean legislation of no less than \$300,000,000 into the pockets of the class living in the highest range of the American plutocracy.

Senator Reed is recognized as the Senate spokesman of the corporate empire that rule his state, while Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is on guard for the same interests in the Cabinet. President Coolidge, while a small town politician, subscribes to the view that progress depends upon fatherly care of the upper class of great magnates of industry and finance. If a few crumbs drop from the table to the mass below the President is of the opinion that the economic ideal has been realized.

Senator Reed is frank in explaining the Administration program for tax revision which includes:
Reduction of the corporation tax from 13 1/2 percent to 12 1/2 percent.
Reduction of surtaxes on incomes between \$30,000 and \$75,000.
Reduction of maximum surtaxes to 10 percent.

Repeal of some of the nuisance taxes, including club dues and admission taxes.

Repeal of the inheritance taxes.
Senator Reed issued a statement which declares that the upper class of super-rich should benefit by reduction of income taxes while small incomes should continue to pay the present rate.

"In my opinion," said Reed, "there ought to be no reduction of the rates on small incomes. The exemptions are high enough and there seems no necessity for further reductions in the rates or increase in the exemptions. The rates on incomes from \$30,000 to \$75,000 are out of proportion with the rates on other incomes. This class has only been brought down about 10 percent since 1919. The rate on such incomes is too high, and ought to be re-adjusted."

"American business would be aided by a reduction in the surtaxes. Money going to the Government in taxes ought to be released for trade and business ventures. I favor a radical reduction in the surtaxes, with the maximum at 10 percent. No man ought to pay more than 10 percent of his income to the Government in peace times. Revision of the corporation taxes from 13 1/2 percent to 12 1/2 percent, which I also favor, would tend to aid business as well as the employed. This reduction in the corporation taxes would mean a loss to the Government of about \$100,000,000."

This taxation philosophy has been in process of development since the accession to office of Coolidge. It carries with it the idea that the main burdens of government should be carried by indirect taxation paid by the working masses in the main, while the aristocracy of great business is relieved as much as possible. Senator Reed's declaration that "money going to the Government in taxes ought to be released for trade and business ventures" is the most daring statement of government of, by and for the capitalist class that has appeared in print.

Among informed people this program is not regarded as reconciling western farmers to the Republican Party, while workers of the cities will find no consolation in it. Both classes can only interpret Coolidge "economy" as a plan to force them to economize to pay the bills of government while powerful bankers and capitalists are given extra funds for investment abroad and in moving more work for marines in protecting these investments.

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:- Bertrand Russell's Confession of Faith :-

By Bertrand Russell

THE reasons which lead people to believe in God are many and various. The commonest is, of course, that they have been taught to do so in their youth, and that most of the people they meet profess to do so. The next commonest is the wish for the feeling of safety derived from a powerful ally who is on our side in our struggles against wickedness, the same sense of security that a child derives from a protection of a big brother.

Then there are some people who believe in God because they wish to lead good lives, and think that if they lost their faith they would become sinners. Lastly, there are a few people who produce intellectual arguments to prove that there must be a God, and profess at least to base their faith upon the strength of these reasonings. The Catholic Church has sanctioned the position of these men by proclaiming as a dogma that the existence of God can be proved by the unaided reason without the help of revelation. It is with the arguments of this small minority that we shall be mainly concerned. Is it true that human reason apart from revelation gives us grounds for belief in a deity?

A Bit of Biography
Perhaps I can best introduce the discussion by a few words of autobiography. From the age of fifteen to the age of eighteen I spent almost all my spare time in considering whether one should believe in the three cardinal doctrines of God, Immortality and Free Will. I soon discarded Free Will, since I believed that the motions of human bodies, like those of inanimate matter, are governed entirely by the laws of dynamics and could theoretically be calculated from the state of the material world at a time before there was life. (The progress of physics during the last forty years has made this argument much less convincing than it was in my boyhood, since we now know that many of the laws of physics are only statistical.) I then spent about a year considering the question of immortality, and arrived at a belief that I have never since seen reason to question, that mental life depends upon the physical organism and cannot survive its dissolution.

Nevertheless, I continued to believe in God as the First Cause, on the usual ground that the chain of causes and effects must have had a beginning. The fallacy of this argument became evident to me quite suddenly when, at the age of eighteen, I was reading John Stuart Mill's autobiography, where I came upon the following sentence: "My father taught me that the question, 'Who made me?' cannot be answered, since it immediately suggests the further question, 'Who made God?'" Although I subsequently spent many years in examining what philosophers had said upon the subject, I have never been able since that date to convince myself that there is any intellectually cogent argument for the existence of God. The argument that the world needs a First Cause is, of course, invalid for the reason given by James Mill to his son. If everything must have a cause, then God must have a cause. If, on the other hand, there can be anything that does not have a cause, the Universe may have begun one day.

It is, however, more interesting to notice that even if everything has a cause, there is no reason why the chain of causes and effects should have had a beginning. Series which have no beginning are very common—for example, the series of fractions; there is no smaller fraction.

A New Argument
There is, however, a new form of the argument which is beginning to be used by physicists. In this form the argument is not an abstract logical or metaphysical deduction, but is an inference from the course of nature. In various respects the Universe is like a clock running down. Energy tends to be distributed more and more evenly throughout the world, and less and less to be concentrated in small regions. We can illustrate this process by an analogy. If you let one drop of ink fall into a glass of water it will gradually diffuse itself throughout the glass, but it will never happen that ink which is diffused throughout the glass will collect itself together again into a single drop. Now we find in the Universe regions where energy is concentrated, more particularly the sun and the stars. These correspond to the drop of ink—the energy is being continually diffused throughout the Universe, and so far as one can see, it is tending to become evenly diffused, like the ink in the glass of water.

No natural process is known by which energy is collected into small regions, just as there is no natural process by which ink diffused throughout water will collect itself into a drop. If you saw a number of glasses of water, each containing a drop of ink in process of diffusion, you would argue that somebody had lately been shaking his fountain pen into them. Similarly the concentration of energy in the sun and stars suggests that the world started from a state where energy was still more concentrated, in which case it would seem that there must have been a beginning. The scientific law involved in this argument is known as the second law of thermodynamics. It might be stated picturesquely as a cosmic tendency towards democracy.

There are other respects also in which the Universe seems to be running down. Radio-activity breaks up atoms, and there is no process in nature by which heavy atoms can be built up. All the radium in the world is perpetually breaking up, and yet there still is radium, the amount of it is halved in every 1,580 years owing to the breaking down of the atoms. Therefore, a gramme of radium now is the remains of two grammes 1,580 years ago, four grammes 3,160 years

ago and so on. If the world has existed for ever, the amount of radium in the distant past must have been colossal, and must have been greater than any assignable quantity at a sufficiently remote epoch, unless nature had means of manufacturing radium of which at present we know nothing.

"NATURAL LAW"
This argument is, however, less serious than the one about the diffusion of energy, because it is quite possible that radio-active elements are still being manufactured in the interior of stars, where conditions exist which are quite unlike any that can be produced in a laboratory. The argument from the diffusion of energy does afford a certain probability that the world has not existed for ever. It still, however, remains impossible to argue that the world must have had a Creator, for if everything needs a Creator so does God, and if anything can come into being without a Creator it is just as easy to suppose that the world did so as to suppose that God did so.

Another argument, which used to be employed very freely to prove the existence of God, is the argument from Natural Law. This became especially popular after the establishment of the Newtonian cosmogony. The law of gravitation was regarded as a behest which the Almighty compelled planets to obey, and generalizing, it was held that the regularity of natural phenomena was a thing inexplicable on grounds of pure chance, and only to be explained on the hypothesis of a Lawgiver. The whole argument has a great deal less plausibility since the modern development of physics than it had before. The theory of relativity has shown that many things which used to be thought to be laws regulating phenomena are merely human conventions.

Even in the remotest depths of stellar space it is still the case that there are three feet to a yard, but this can hardly be taken as evidence of the uniformity of nature. The foundations of physics as developed by Eddington reduce a very large part of the general principles of physics to the same status as the "law" that there are three feet to a yard. And, oddly enough, in the parts of physics which are not amenable to this treatment, the laws that can be obtained are merely statistical averages, not laws regulating individual occurrences.

Law and Law-Giver
Given a radio-active substance, we know that in a given second a certain percentage of its atoms will break down, but we do not know any law determining which of the atoms will break down and which will persist. In regard to the interactions of light and atoms there is a similar situation. We know what will happen in a certain percentage of cases, but we do not know why it happens in just those cases, and not in others. These laws of nature which are not mere truisms, seem therefore so far as our present knowledge goes to be statistical.

... when I reflect upon the cruelties and error which man has owed to religious dogma, I feel that the gain outweighs the loss if men come to feel that their destiny is in their own hands.

We can make this world a heaven or hell as we choose, but not while we dignify fear and submit our thoughts to the fetters of authority.

The creation of the good world needs knowledge, kindness and courage. These cannot come from the tyranny of the past, but only from hope for the future, inspired by the fresh and living thought of our own age.—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Now this is exactly what we should expect if phenomena were governed by chance. In throwing dice or tossing coins there are statistical laws as to the proportion of cases in which they will get double sixes or heads, but these laws emerge from the hypothesis that pure chance determines which of the different possibilities will be realized on any given occasion. At the moment therefore the argument from Natural Law to a Lawgiver is not so plausible as it has been at some other periods. This state of affairs may change, it may even change very soon if we acquire greater knowledge of the course of affairs in individual atoms, but at the moment the state of affairs is as I have said.

Even, however, if natural laws were as determining and definite as Newton supposed, the argument from a law to a lawgiver would suffer from the same kind of logical defect as the argument for a first cause. Either God's laws are promulgated by Him without reason as a mere arbitrary fiat, in which case God Himself lies outside the scope of the reign of law, or else, and this is the more orthodox opinion, God's decrees themselves have reasons, that is to say, there is a law regulating God's actions; and this law clearly has not been decreed by God. But if we must in any case admit a law not due to any lawgiver the whole argument collapses. The argument that a law requires a lawgiver gains a spurious plausibility from the confusion between human and natural laws. A human law is a prescription as to how people ought to behave; a natural law is an observed regularity in the way things actually do behave. Therefore while a human law implies a lawgiver because it is a command a natural law does not since it is merely a compendious description of what in fact happens.

Philosophers' Arguments
As everybody knows, the philosophers have invented three metaphysical arguments for the existence of God, of which the First Cause argument is only one; but all three were refuted by Kant in his "Critique of Pure Reason." Belief in God was, however, too ingrained in men's mental habits to be disposed of so easily, and Kant

himself started a new line of argument which in varying forms has been very popular ever since. Kant's new argument was derived from metaphysics, Kant was quite incapable of doubt as regards the moral precepts which he had learned at his mother's knee, illustrating in this the greater strength of early influences which has been in our time so much emphasized by psychoanalysts.

He believed implicitly in the "Categorical Imperative" and thought that this would be inexplicable without God, Freedom and Immortality. Since his time the practice of basing religion upon morals has acquired considerable popularity. It is satirized by Samuel Butler in "Erewhon Revisited." In this story Mr. Higgs, who had escaped from Erewhon in a balloon, returns after twenty years and finds that he is worshipped as a God, supposed to have made a miraculous ascent into Heaven. At first he is inclined to reveal the truth, but Professors Hanky and Panky, high priests of the new religion, explain to him that the morals of the population have become bound up with the myth of the ascension and that everybody will become wicked if he reveals that it was plain Mr. Higgs who went up in a balloon—so he goes away without undoing their faith.

The moral argument for the existence of God is capable of many forms. Sometimes it is urged that we know by the voice of conscience what is right to do, and that this has nothing to do with the mundane consequences of our acts. It is supposed there could be no right and wrong unless there were a God to issue moral laws. Nevertheless, it is held that God is good, which should imply a superior Deity to issue commands to Him. If, on the other hand, there is an intelligible sense in saying that God is good, then goodness must have some being logically anterior to God's behests, and may therefore subvert even though there be no God. Those who, like most modern people, adopt a naturalistic ethic and think that good conduct is that which leads to human welfare, will have no need for a metaphysical or theological sanction for their moral

code. This form of the moral argument, therefore, is not very convincing.

Virtue and Its Reward
There is another form of it in which it is urged that virtue is not always rewarded here on earth, and therefore justice demands a future life of rewards and punishments. It is, of course, quite true that there is not much justice here on earth, but it is difficult to see how that affords evidence that there is justice somewhere else. A man of science as opposed to a theologian will not dogmatize about a part of the universe which is not accessible to observation, but will argue that, so far as there is any probability to be ascertained, it would seem natural to take what we know as a fair sample. A person inspecting a crate of oranges would never argue that because the ones on the top layer were bad, therefore all the ones in the bottom layer were sure to be particularly good, yet that would be quite as good an argument as the inference from the injustices of this world to their redress hereafter, unless we are independently persuaded that the world is ruled by a just Governor. The injustices of this world, therefore, as far as they go, afford a moral argument against God.

Then there is the Argument from Design. This was a great favorite in the 18th Century. It was urged that everything in the world is adapted to make human life possible. Sometimes this contention took rather absurd forms, as, for example, that rabbits have white tails so as to be easy to shoot. If the rabbits could have felt it very convincing. Darwinian evolution destroyed a great deal of the plausibility of the Argument from Design by explaining how the adaptation of animals to their environment had come about. Voltaire's parody of the argument, in which he said that obviously noses had been designed to fit spectacles, was seen to have been not so very far from the mark. However, after a momentary defeat, the Designers rallied their forces and now appeal to evolution as a great proof of purpose in the world.

I confess that their complacency amazes me. I cannot but feel that an omnipotent Creator with millions of years in which to perfect His work might have produced something better than the Ku Klux Klan, the Fascists, and the authors of the Great War. It may be that in time man will improve, but the pace strikes one as a bit slow for omnipotence and omniscience, and we have to remember that in any case the earth will not always remain habitable, and that the human race, as far as science can show, is a flash in the pan, a mere stage in the decomposition of the heavenly bodies.

The Earth's Future
In the moon we can see the future of the earth, dry, cold and lifeless. Some people find this view unpleasant, but in actual fact what is going to happen millions of years hence trouble no one very much. When people think that they are rendered unhappy by such thoughts, they are really concealing from themselves some more mundane sources of unhappiness, or perhaps merely a bad digestion.

As for the idea that religion is necessary to morals, it is a curious fact that the morality of populations has been in inverse proportion to the number and multiplicity of their religious beliefs. In the ages of Faith men were inconceivably cruel to each other, appalling tortures were inflicted by the Inquisition and millions of harmless women were burnt as witches.

Every diminution in persecution, every amelioration of the criminal law, every step towards the diminution of warfare, every improvement of the position of colored and subject races has been taken in the face of opposition from the organized churches. To this day the churches, so far as it lies in their power, inflict intolerable tortures upon women and defenseless children by their views on marriage. The marriage of an innocent girl to a syphilitic man is proclaimed to be an indissoluble sacrament, and it is held that nothing must be done to prevent the birth of syphilitic children to such a union. Religion is based upon fear, and fear is the main source of cruelty. It is therefore natural that the most religious should be also the most cruel.

The extent to which fear is the source of religion is not generally realized. Religious emotion is considered creditable to the person who feels it, and awe is one of those things which every person of deep sensibility is expected to experience in contemplating the Universe. I may be abnormally unsympathetic, but I confess that I see nothing good about awe, which is derived historically from the emotions of slaves in the presence of Oriental despots.

An Omnipotent God
It is obvious that the idea of an omnipotent God is one suggested by absolute monarchy, and is not adapted to the self-respect appropriate to a citizen of a democratic republic. A

man of slavish soul is subject before the spectacle of great power, but a person of independent mind and character views power with a certain calm detachment. Primitive man was so much a slave to the mercy of natural forces that it became necessary to his peace of mind to suppose that there were methods of winning these forces over to his side. Modern man is much more master of his environment and has therefore less occasion for fear than his remote ancestors. This, I think, is the principal reason why religion is so much less intense than in former ages.

It is an interesting fact that people have always believed most firmly in the goodness of God at moments when the world was most evil. Their belief has flourished in inverse proportion to the evidence in its favor. I read once a careful study of a New England village which lived by oyster fishing, and it appeared that the times when the churches and chapels flourished were the times when the oysters failed. With the new security that industrialism has made possible men have become less and less afraid of natural forces. The chief terror of our time is war, and war is, therefore, a great ally of dogmatic religion. In the years that preceded the Great War the most bellicose paper in France was "La Croix" and the most bellicose paper in Germany was "Die Kreuzzeitung." The other great source of trouble in the modern world, more especially in Asia, is overpopulation, and this also dogmatic religion does everything in its power to prolong.

My Faith
To return to the emotion of awe, Kant and others have told us that we ought to feel this when we gaze upon the starry heavens. I confess that I am quite at a loss to see why we should. No doubt the starry heavens are large, but so is a hippopotamus. I fail to see why mere size should be considered so impressive. To my mind the proper objects of respect are those which have value, and the inanimate world has in itself no value either good or bad. In the world we know, good and bad are confined to human beings, and if either exists in the stellar spaces we have at any rate no evidence that this is so. They may be peopled by angels and they may be peopled by devils; one is exactly as probable as the other; that is to say, there is not the faintest reason for believing either.

It is true that this view makes man something of a Robinson Crusoe in the Universe, but when I reflect upon the cruelties and errors which man has owed to religious dogma, I feel that the gain outweighs the loss if men come to feel that their destiny is in their own hands. We can make this world a heaven or hell as we choose, but not while we dignify fear and submit our thoughts to the fetters of authority. The creation of the good world needs knowledge, kindness and courage. These cannot come from the tyranny of the past, but only from hope for the future, inspired by the fresh and living thought of our own age.

:- De-Bunking The Great Mussolini :-

By James Oneal

THIS is written cables from Europe declare that "Soviet Terrorism Horrifies Europe." This has reference to executions in Russia as "reprisals" for the murder of the Soviet representative in Warsaw. A Times cable from London adds that "bands of fanatics ruthlessly do to death a score of well-meaning persons whose only or whose greatest crime was that their political ideals were opposed to those of their murderers."

We share this revolt against bloody orgies in Russia, but it is a striking fact that the language quoted above aptly describes what has been going on in Italy for years, and on a much larger scale, yet Fascist Italy is accepted by most of the upper classes in England and Europe. If we could imagine the late "Monk Eastman" gathering the criminals of New York around him, later joined by the sons of a vulgar rich class spawned by the war, financed by the post-war magnates, provided arms by military officers and, thus prepared, the criminals

The "Dictator" a Puppet of Insidious Forces

and their allies proceeded to install Eastman as dictator; following the usurpation by raids and murders in all the boroughs, eventually ousting all members of the Board of Aldermen and installing trusted assassins in their place—we would have a parallel to what has happened in Italy. To complete the analogy, all that would be required would be for journalists and magnates of other countries to glorify this bloody regime and raise "Monk Eastman" to the rank of a great "statesman," as they have Mussolini.

Fascism's Revolting Career
Fortunately for the human race, this Mussolini shambles cannot exist long without civilized people knowing what it is. Professor Gaetano Salvemini, formerly historian of the University of Florence and once a prisoner of Mussolini, tells the story of the sad fate of Italy since the march on Rome in October, 1922. In a work complying with the highest standards of histori-

cal judgment (The Fascist Dictatorship in Italy, New York: Henry Holt & Co.), Professor Salvemini records the various stages through which Fascism passed, from its origins in post-war delirium through its revolting career of violence, arson and murder. His account is documented throughout with references generally to Fascist sources, including speeches and writings of Mussolini himself, and demolishes the legend that the Fascists "saved Italy from Bolshevism."

If the reader will recall our own post-war delirium, the numerous strikes ascribed to "Bolshevism," the raids and arrests and deportations, the mobs protesting against playing of German opera, the breaking up of public meetings, the heresy hunts, raiding of public libraries for "un-American" books and publications, the hundreds of "patriotic" societies financed by war profiteers, and the expulsion of Socialists from the New York Legislature, he will have some idea of the insanity that gave Mussolini his opportunity. To this must be added the widespread unemployment in Italy, the official neglect of the returned soldiers, a demoralized currency, the cowardice of the King, and a "Black Hand" militarist clique who used Mussolini as a tool for themselves and the new rich group of war-grafters.

The author presents ample evidence to show that Italy was not "saved" by Mussolini. In fact, Italy was on the upgrade in 1922 when the Fascists seized power. As for "Bolshevism," the word was applied to a variety of men and organizations, just as it was in this country and still is being applied by many of our "patriotic" societies. The only part that genuine Bolshevism played in the rise of Italian Fascism was to help the latter by splitting the Socialists in January, 1921. Mussolini himself, by ultra-revolutionary agitation, had contributed to what genuine Bolshevism there was in Italy. He taunted the Socialists with being unwilling to seize power; he welcomed the return of Malatesta, the anarchist in 1919, and contrasted him with the "imbecile and infamous Socialists" who lacked revolutionary daring; in 1921 he began to assail the Socialists as dangerous revolutionaries, and within a few months he was glorifying Fascists who were beating and murdering their opponents.

Mussolini Not the Creator
Moreover, the evidence shows that Mussolini was not the creator of Fascism. He remained safely in the background as a propagandist through his newspaper, and was finally selected

by the "Black Hand" clique of militarists as the most available tool for their purposes when the Fascist bands became organized and putty in the hands of leaders. The composition of the movement consists of branches "founded by retired officers, officers on leave, members of the police and agents of the industrialists and landowners and intellectual middle classes. The military authorities armed and drilled them. The big war profiteers subsidized them. And the police and magistrates assured them impunity. While the military authorities, the war profiteers, the police and the magistrates pulled the wires behind the scenes, Mussolini stood in the limelight, arousing the enthusiasm of the younger men by daily articles in his paper . . . boasting that he, prominently, was the author of all that was taking place." As a propagandist, "He would unsay today what he had said yesterday. He would on the same day contradict himself on different sentences of the same article."

If Italy was recovering and even the deadlock in Parliament showed signs of passing, what was the reason for the march on Rome? The author mentions a speech by Mussolini in Naples three days before the march which contained no reference to Bolshevism. It was directed against democracy. The military "Black Hand" desired the march in order to suppress democracy before democracy obtained control. Moreover, the author declares that Mussolini was willing to throw in his lot with either right or left. His chief consideration was which would "grant him the greater number of ministerial posts."

An interesting picture is drawn of a wavering King who was undecided whether to declare martial law. At eight o'clock in the morning of October 28 he was ready to sign, then hesitated, and at 10 was told that the army would not fight the Fascists. The Duke of Aosta was with the Fascists and if the King felt he would take up the crown. The military "Black Hand" had its way and Italy passed under the control of murder bands.

Then followed the dreadful night for all Italians not partial to the Fascists. Day after day and month after month the bands had a free hand. Newspaper plants were sacked, editors murdered, buildings of peasants and workers were destroyed, villages were invaded by night and inhabitants brutally beaten and murdered and man hunts through the countryside featured the "saving of Italy." Had the King stood firm this scourge could not have come to

the country of Dante, for little more than 8,000 Fascists took part in the march on Rome.

One may appreciate the character of the "heroes" who participated in these atrocities when it is remembered that their opponents are disarmed. Before making a raid precautions are taken to see that workmen or peasants have no arms.

Not until the murder of Giacomo Matteotti on June 10, 1924, was there a widespread reaction and Fascism for a few months appeared to be tottering. The Socialist Deputy had published a remarkable indictment of the Fascist regime and in Parliament accused the Fascists of their bloody deeds. His murder followed. From this account it appears that had the opposition groups in Parliament grasped the opportunity and appealed to the nation Fascism would have gone down in a whirlwind of fury. Mussolini himself displayed the cowardice of the despot in a conciliatory speech by promising punishment of the murderers. But he himself was involved in the crime as the documentary evidence shows. Frightened by the prospect of being executed the conspirators went into hiding, a number of them depositing accounts of the crime and Mussolini was informed by one of them, Rossi, of the existence of these records and the chief bandit faced the crisis of his life.

This is the most dramatic episode in a book that is charged with intense dramatic interest. It is evident from the record that Mussolini so played his cards as to quiet the masses by his promises of seeing that justice would be done. He was playing for time and as the storm subsided he arranged for the "trial" to be transferred to an insignificant town. The trial proved to be a striking example of Fascist "justice." Growing bolder as the storm subsided Mussolini assumed responsibility for "everything" that had occurred under his regime. The armed bands again appeared, resumed their activities, and Italy again retreated into the darkness of outrage, arson and violence.

Another volume is to follow this one in the fall which will consider the alleged achievements of the Fascists. We can only hope that this work will be widely read in this country. It is a remarkable study of the depths to which human beings can sink in their itch for power over their fellows and an informing presentation of the most hideous regime that has cursed mankind in the long annals of human slavery. It is also a terrible indictment of those who, outside of Italy, sing the praises of Mussolini. Whether they know it or not, they support a cruel despotism propped by murder gangs.

Labor's Dividends

Coal mine accidents during April killed 244 men, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Of these fatal accidents, 210 occurred in bituminous mines and 34 in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. The death rate per million tons of coal mined during the month was 5.84 for the industry as a whole, based on a production of 41,805,000 tons.

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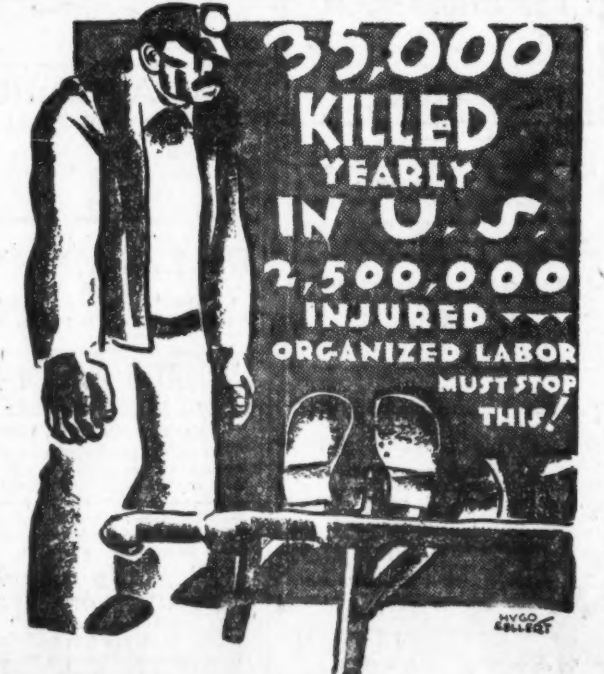
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The Casualties of Peace-Time



From a Poster Drawn by Hugo Gellert for the First National Labor Health Conference, Cleveland, June 18 and 19

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Angus Kerr, A Labor Lawyer

ANGUS is dead and there is a great big hole, not alone in the Illinois Mine Workers' Building, but in the whole labor movement. Men like Angus Kerr don't come often and when they go they leave an emptiness in the ranks and hearts of men that is hard to fill.

He was such a lovable fellow, Angus was. Ever since I knew of him, since the days of the Michigan copper strike, he fought his smiling war for the under dog. And that long copper strike was some strike, believe me. Hundreds of strikers were killed, thousands were beaten up and jailed. Over frozen Lake Superior swept the north wind, adding piercing cold to the pangs of hunger. At a Christmas celebration for the children of the striking miners nearly a hundred children and women were cremated in a burning union hall. It was worse than Ludlow.

In the end, every active union man was either in jail or chased out of the copper country. The charges ranged all the way from disturbing the peace to murder in the first degree, but mostly the latter. The union treasury was empty. The union officials departed. Only Angus remained to carry on his noble fight for a lot of half starved Western Federation of Miners men almost single handed.

He won his cases, thousands of them, like the good lawyer he was, won them without money, against the best legal armadas the copper barons could muster, won them in the face of an inflamed public opinion directed against the "lawless foreigners" who made up the bulk of the copper strikers. But the strike itself was lost and the Western Federation of Miners never recovered from the blow.

So whatever pay Angus still has coming from the Western Federation of Miners he will have to collect on the other side. Somewhere in the big book up there ought to be an entry saying: "Angus Kerr, \$50,000 for time and money expended in defense of the lowly and heavy laden." And if men are rewarded up there in accordance with the good they do down here, Angus will get a seat way up in front.

No, Angus wasn't a churchy man. If he believed in a better or worse world than this one, he never mentioned it to me. Seems he thought that so long as he did the square thing to his fellowmen he had a fair show of getting a square deal on the other side, even if he didn't make long faces and loud prayers in church.

There is a passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew which illustrates the kind of Christianity Angus Kerr carried in his heart—but never on his tongue. To some one inquiring for a short cut to heaven; Christ replied: "I was hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me, I was in prison and ye came unto me." . . . for, verily as ye have done unto one of the least of my brethren so have ye done it unto me."

Well, that's the kind of a Christian Angus was. No body ever went to him for meat and drink and was turned down. No one ever appealed to him in sickness or trouble that Angus wasn't right there with his smile and open purse. And when it came to visiting people in jail—or getting them out of jail, which is still better—there simply wasn't another man in this country who could hold a candle to Angus Kerr.

Of course, these good deeds don't pay in a dollars and cents way. So when Angus departed from the copper country he carried nothing with him except the blessings and prayers of a lot of brow-beaten miners and their families, and the reputation of being a brave and fearless fighter for the cause of labor.

Fortunately for Angus, and still more fortunately for the Illinois miners, he found a berth in District Twelve as head of the newly organized legal department. Others have told you how much he accomplished in that field, of the tens of millions of dollars he collected for the widows and orphans of our members, and as indemnity for the maimed and crippled soldiers of industry, not only among the miners but among all classes of labor in Illinois.

And he did his fighting for the unfortunates so good naturedly, so fairly and friendly that even the most hardboiled opponent had to love and respect him. The tenacity of the bulldog, the courage of the lion, the heart of a woman, the exuberance of a healthy boy and the humor of an Irishman, were combined in Angus Kerr. Himself liberal to a fault with money of his own, he was a Shylock when it came to collecting the last cent in compensation due a victim of industry.

To his associates and assistants he was never a boss, but always a fellow worker. He never looked down upon the lowest, nor looked up to the mighty, meeting all of them, man to man, on the basis of human equality and sympathy.

The Herrin trial took more of his life than life has the right to take from one mortal. It left him tired and weary—and yet he kept going until death closed his eyes.

Goodbye, Angus. We miss you around the Miner building as tens of thousands shall miss you all over this broad land of ours. You fought a brave fight. The world is better, sweeter that you lived. Sleep your last sleep while above the green sod the struggle of the toilers, in which you played such a brave, self-sacrificing part, continued until the dreams and hopes of your life come true.

If men reap as they sow, then judgment day will be your golden harvest day. But be that as it may. The good you did did not with you. The sunshine you spread is not lost in the darkness of your grave. The love you gave did not with the flowers on your bier. For even as a stone thrown in some placid lake weaves ring on ring until they reach the farthest shore, so the good that men do in their short lives goes on and on until the end of time.

We, who knew you best, mourn—not for you, but for the void your parting left in our hearts, for the empty chair at Labor's counsel table and for your mate who stood by you in the darkest hours of your life when all but she had turned their backs on you. Goodnight, Angus, sleep in peace.

Adam Coldigger.

Verdict

I stretched out my hand to an urchin
As I passed through a slum;
She shrank from my gentle intention,
Affrighted and dumb.

My Persian, at half of the gesture,
From her rug would arise,
To take the caress from my fingers,
Delight in her eyes.

Who's to blame for the shrink of the shoulder,
For the flinch of the eye?
The age, and the system, the people,
And you, sir, and I. —Mary E. Fullerton.

Scanning the New Books

NORMAN THOMAS has performed a notable service in bringing up to date his brilliant pamphlet ("The Challenge of War." By Norman Thomas, N. Y.: League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, 54 page, 15 cents a copy.), originally published by the League for Industrial Democracy in 1924. The original pamphlet, it may be recalled, dealt with the consequences of the war, the economic roots of war, the causes of the Great War, the imperialistic trend following 1918, and some of the economic and political forces which have involved us in recent controversies. In the revised edition the author gives a swift and illuminating review of events since 1924, and devotes a final chapter to the answer to the question, "Is Peace Possible?"

Mr. Thomas contends that real progress has been made in the last three years in Franco-German relations. The Ruhr has been evacuated and Germany has been admitted to the Council of the League, while Briand's policy of Franco-German amity on the whole makes progress. Much, however, needs still to be accomplished. French troops still occupy the Rhineland and the French-Polish relations may lead to serious consequences. The real test of the Dawes plan has not yet come. Already German opinion is practically unanimous that the reparations cannot be met without intolerable sacrifice.

Outside of Franco-German relations much slower progress has been made toward peace, as is indicated by the imperialism of Mussolini. On the other hand, there is gradually "growing up" some feeling of a common Europeanism to mitigate the crazy and self-destructive jingoism of the immediate post-war period." The usefulness of the League of Nations, declares Thomas, will be sadly impaired so long as Russia remains outside of it. The recent presence of Russian delegates at the Economic Conference at Geneva is a good omen.

This immensely stimulating pamphlet, written in simple, clear and faultless English, should have a wide circulation wherever men and women are genuinely determined to end war and bring about a lasting brotherhood

of the nations. It may be obtained for 15 cents a copy from the League for Industrial Democracy, of which Mr. Thomas is executive director, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ten copies, \$1. Harry W. Laidler.

Consumers' Co-operatives

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently completed a statistical study covering co-operative consumers' societies, credit, housing and workers' productive societies—in short all the branches of the co-operative movement except agricultural organizations. The results are published in its Bulletin No. 437.

The co-operative movement in this country is little developed as compared with European countries. Nevertheless, on the basis of the societies which have furnished reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1925, the total co-operative membership may be placed at over 700,000 and the co-operative business for 1925 at considerably in excess of \$300,000,000. It may safely be said that the co-operative movement in the United States (not including agricultural organizations) reaches several million people.

During the early part of this century a slight revival of interest in consumers' co-operation took place. This gradually increased in strength, reaching its crest during the war years of high prices, when nearly two-fifths of the consumers' societies were formed. The year 1920 marked a turning point in the tide of consumers' co-operation; since 1921 few new societies have been formed and the societies in existence have had a hard struggle, but seem now to have rallied and to be on the upward trend. They are more than holding their own in point of membership, "real sales," capital and reserves. They have entered many lines of business and are making good. The year 1920 also marks the beginning of a rapid development of the co-operative credit movement. Since that year, with the passage of enabling legislation in state after state, the idea of co-operative credit has spread widely and rapidly.



Sketched by Arthur Watts
for "Poems of Impudence" (Doubleday, Page)

Still the War

WRITERS everywhere seem unable to shake off the effects of the World War. Periodicals are full of war stories. Almost all novels these days are headed for the bang and crash of the late war. Some end with it. Others continue a step further to trace its influence on present day psychology.

Pierre de la Maziere is one who brings his hero home from the war. In his recent novel, "I'll Have Fine Funeral," translated by Jacques Le Clercq (Brentanos) de la Maziere portrays the character of a virtuous man, humble and destined to remain so, in wit as well as in experience, but for the war. Returned to his pre-war post as bookkeeper in a bank, the man who had imbibed integrity from the source of all imbibings "experiences a sensation of impotence and revolt." Memories of war time horrors and the injustice to those left behind, who declared that the armistice had come too soon weakened his struggle against his ordained destiny to retain his decency and egged him on to his decision to convert a cashed check which the bank had neglected to perforate to fifty

thousand francs in money. That done, although "theft is reprehensible," the man became a shrewd financier who turned every investment to gold and proved that "the product of theft is sacred." P. M.

TEACHERS' UNION APPEALS FOR OUSTED TEACHER

The Teachers Union of New York City has asked the Board of Superintendents to investigate the dismissal of Charles Wagner, substitute teacher in the Berriman Junior High School allegedly for teaching evolution to seventh grade students. Wagner claims that the ground of "inefficiency" given by the principal is only a blind. He charges that Dr. William F. Kurz, his principal, has threatened to blacklist him in all New York City schools because he published his version of the dismissal in local newspapers. New York educators have objected to reported rules forbidding the teaching of evolution to students in the junior high school.

Post-War Reaction Gives Impetus To the Growth of Communism

Whence This Communism?

By James Oneal
(Continued From Last Week)

IN 1923 the American Federation of Labor for the first time attempted to outline a philosophy of economic transformation of society which is Syndicalist in two respects. It is Syndicalist in its opposition to the organization of a Labor Party and to independent political action and in its aversion to the interference of the State in industrial relations. It is Socialist, in so far as it protests against the profit motive in industry, but is anti-Socialist in that it does not seek to abolish private or corporate ownership of industry. Its opposition to State intervention in industry, however, is the conspicuous aspect of the program. Its authors appear to regard the State as something extraneous to the economic life of society, a sort of mischievous policeman who may be needed in an emergency, but who should have no intimate relation to industry. It is a near-Syndicalist view of the State and suggests a body of men reluctant to abandon old intellectual moorings.

"The threat of State invasion of industrial life is real," reads this declaration. The Each-Communes act, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, the Colorado Industrial Commission, and the Sherman Anti-Trust act are all cited as bungling interference on the part of the State. But the very legislation which it mentions as being evil can only be repealed by influencing State action. Shaping State policies is a matter of politics and political action. State "invasion of industrial life is real," to be sure, but the invasion is not satisfactory to the trade unionists because it has been too often an invasion against them. In spite of this aversion to the State, the very logic of the situation forces the Federation to political action, although it distributes its political power among thousands of candidates of various parties, candidates over whom it has no direct control.

Disturb of the State is also justified on the ground that the decisions that "most vitally affect the intimate daily lives of our people are the decisions that are made in industry," yet the acts which it protests against

above are acts of the State which "vitally affect the intimate daily lives of our people." This new trade union philosophy has in mind "the enfranchisement of the producer as such" and the "rescue of industry from chaos, profiteering and purely individual whim," but industry must also be rescued "from the domination of incompetent political bodies." This program was adopted in 1923 and in 1924 the convention again considered it and again emphasized its distrust of the State. "Industry must find its own way through the difficulties with which it is beset," reads the paragraph of the declaration of 1924. "There is no magic wand with which barriers may be waved aside. There is no outside agency, governmental or otherwise, which may be called in as a physician to cut away the entanglements. Industry, we repeat, must solve its own problems, or we face the alternative of State intrusion, which must inevitably lead to bureaucracy and breakdown. Democracy cannot come into industry through the State. Any effort in that direction results in bureaucracy and destruction of democracy."

The Syndicalist view is pronounced in the above paragraph. As a whole, the program recognizes the existence of State intervention, objects to it, fears it as an "outside agency," but leaves the State under the influence and direction of the upper classes, while insisting that industry alone "must solve its own problems." The authors of the program do not appear to understand that if "State intrusion" means "bureaucracy" it is precisely because they abandon control of the State to those privileged classes whose interests are bound up with the bureaucratic view. Organized workers have demonstrated in many countries that they can use the administrative and legislative organs of the State for popular and democratic purposes by intelligent use of their political power. The suspicion of and complaint against the State which the American Federation of Labor emphasizes merely registers the fact that its political policy has not influenced the State in favor of its democratic aims. Instead of abandoning its ineffective political policy for a better one it abandons the State to those who represent the bureaucratic ideal and seeks for a realization of its aims in industry alone. It reluctantly embraces a near-Syndicalism, but often finds its most moderate

aims baffled because the power of the State is left in the hands of those opposed to these aims.

The program itself is candid in admitting the weakness of the American Federation of Labor. "Too frequently Labor is still compelled to fight for the simplest rights," it complains. "It is compelled to fight for the very A. B. C's of industrial freedom—for the right to organize, the right to cease work, the right to speak through its chosen representatives." All these rights are accepted as a matter of course in countries like England where, instead of abandoning the State to the upper classes, the organized workers obtain direct representation in the law-making bodies through their own parties and thus confront the bureaucratic tendency of upper class legislation and administration with the democratic aim of an informed and politically organized working class. In the modern nations abroad Syndicalism has not made much progress. In this country both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. O. represent important phases of Syndicalism, the former unknowingly and the latter willingly. It therefore need surprise no one that physical conflicts in industrial disturbances are more rife in the United States than in any other modern nation.

In this and the preceding four chapters we have observed the tendency of political and economic organizations of Labor at various times to seek a "short cut" to a realization of fundamental aims. This tendency has been generally the result of insisting on one form of action to the

exclusion of others and ending in sterility and disappointment. Frequently the overemphasis of political or economic action has logically led to the adoption of physical force as a method of social transformation. No form of the Labor movement, whether political or economic, has been completely free of the lure of force. When the Russian Revolution burst upon a world involved in the mightiest conflict in all history and the Russian Communists took the leadership in organizing the Communist International, the latter found factions and groups in nearly all countries ready to respond to its program. Moreover, the ruling classes had also submitted their rival claims to dominion to armed conflict and had hurled millions of workers into it. The Socialist and Labor movement in all countries had anticipated the war of the imperialist powers for many years and had protested against the sinister interests that were bringing it on. The hysteria of the war years had also prepared a psychic mood for armed insurrection to overthrow the capitalist out of which the World War had issued. The greed of the victorious powers, their peace of desolation, their cynical division of the booty of the war, their revolting treatment of the famine-stricken populations of the defeated nations, and their use of conscripts and Romanoff generals against the Soviet power of Russia contributed much to convince many workers that an era of physical force was at hand and that the laborer who declined to accept violence as a means of social and economic liberation was either a conscious or unconscious agent of reactionary classes. By their conduct and their policies the ruling groups in the victorious nations made a marked contribution to the organization of the Communist International and its affiliated national sections all over the world.

THE END

AMMUNITION FOR FIGHTERS

FACT BULLETINS on the POWER QUESTION

No. 111. Boulder Canyon—The Power Trust in Politics. Address by U. S. Senator George W. Norris at testimonial dinner given him by the League's Washington Forum, April 12. Inside facts of Power Combine's methods in Congress and out.

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NATIONAL POPULAR GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

JUDSON KING, Director

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Isabel Goes Native

FOR a week now she has been in the wilds of Wilton, Connecticut, our black cat Isabel, of whom you may have heard in these columns before. With her is her daughter Funny Face. Neither of these cats has ever been in the country before. Their acquaintance with Nature in her varying moods is confined to the back yards of East Twelfth and Ninth Streets, Manhattan, and is not extensive as yet.

When they first arrived they were two very sick cats. Funny immediately retired behind the sink in the cellar, completely sunk, while Isabel took to the bedroom on the second floor, where it was dark and congenial to her mood at the time. For a long while neither of them could be beguiled to emerge into the open. Only hunger brought them forth, and in the cool of the evening they finally walked abroad in the garden ala Adam and Eve. Only "slunk" would be the better term, as they became almost snake-like and went slinking about on their bellies, their ears twitching at all the unaccustomed and undoubtedly, to them, horrendous noises being emitted by bedding birds.

For two days they kept up this distressing method of propulsion each time they hied abroad. Frankly, they were nervous wrecks appalled by the immensity of the great outdoors, evidently suffering from nostalgia for the familiar noises of the metropolis, the hoarse cries of the early morning garbage removers, the conversations of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers mass picketing around and other well-beloved and familiar sounds. Then the third evening quite a large number of automobiles came by, honking vigorously, and this to an extent improved their morale. They began to take note of their surroundings and almost resumed their cat-like carriage.

Now Isabel, at any rate, has gone native. Funny is in search of a mate and makes small moaning sounds from time to time as though calling on the alien State of Connecticut to produce a lover wild. But Isabel stalks through the garden, clear out to the outhouse, in the manner of a triumphant panther challenging the jungle to produce her peer.

This morning, invigorated by the clear country air, she even chased a bumble-bee hither and yon, and she has been quite threatening to one of the smallest brown squirrels in this county who throws down hunks of bark and other debris from a high tree in front of the house that our naturalist scouts tell us is a weeping snlew or something. At all events she is by now far better acclimated to life in the country than our host Ben Stolberg, who has long had a peculiarly deadly hatred for the rural scene and who sits on the front porch thinking what fun everyone at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue must be having, breathing in the nice gasoline from the motor-busses' exhausts and not being bothered by a lot of noisy birds early in the morning.

This whole town and country business develops a number of unexpected sides of one's nature. There is a poem by Robert Browning about the man in the country envying the city dweller's lot and vice versa that expresses it nicely. We ourselves are country-born, having come into this world at 167 West Seventy-third Street, New York, at a time when that was way uptown and all true New Yorkers looked on our parents much as the early settlers of Connecticut looked upon the first pioneers who set off across the Alleghenies in covered wagons. Why you could see a whole truck farm and a duck pond at 72nd Street and Broadway from our windows and we grew up with a deep and abiding love for nature firmly implanted in our manly bosom.

So we can understand how people love to get up before the sun rises and rush about chopping wood and eating dried lettuce and cold milk for breakfast. We can understand what fun it must be to take the open road in shorts and a khaki shirt open at the neck and just hike jollily along singing hiking songs as one goes. Sure, we can understand all these things. So can we understand the principles of the game of bridge, for example, but if you ever catch us playing bridge or hiking or getting up much before nine o'clock in the morning, or eating good green vegetables for breakfast, you can come up to Wilton and we will give you everything there is in the house, throwing in the butcher's bill for nothing.

It is a bit ironic that we should be quartered for the Summer in the State of Connecticut. One of the cases cited in the Supreme Court records of this glorious commonwealth is that of the State of Connecticut vs. McAlister Coleman. This refers to a happening in Meriden shortly after the war when we were brash enough to get up and read the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, which sets plainly forth, and at some length just how anybody in this State can say what he pleases about any subject. No sooner had we finished this unusually tolerant free speech pronouncement than the Chief of Police and a couple of hundred other dicks marched us to the hoosegow.

It is terribly unsafe to make generalizations about any State these days. Take Massachusetts—"there she stands"—or that sink-hole of bigotry and intolerance, West Virginia, or Tennessee, or—. But at any rate, we think we can get by with the statement that of all so-called civilized States in New England at any rate, Connecticut is the most reactionary and barbarous. Ever since her beginnings she has been dominated by a little hierarchy of narrow-minded Protestant ministers, who, for example, during the time of the Alien and Sedition laws exhibited a ferocity against all political heterodoxy that gave a close run to the "witch" harriers of Massachusetts. Industrially, she is one of the most backward States in her treatment of labor. Everywhere you find company unionism flourishing. In Waterbury it was the head of the home guard who told me how he and his brave boys broke up a strike. "There were a lot of Polish women in the crowd of strikers," said he glibly, "and some of the women were pregnant. We just picked them out and gave them the butts of our guns where it would do the most damage, and that was the end of that strike."

They show you a house up the road from here which is distinguished as being the home of the man who owned the last slaves in the State of Connecticut. They must mean black slaves, for not far away is an auto tire factory and several other industrial galleries where white slaves are pulling the same old oars under conditions that in many respects are even worse than those faced by the poor blacks. A hell of a State, this Connecticut, with a lot of lovely scenery and lousy natives in it.

McAlister Coleman.

Mt. Airy Community

When you are tired of subways, skyscrapers, Babbitts and machine-made civilization generally, come and look at MT. AIRY (Croton-on-Hudson). It is a beautiful place and conveniently located. A fine social life CAN be created there. One thing to remember, however, is that the people are liberals, radicals, artists and thinking people. Do you belong? Enquire Harry Kelly, 70 Fifth Ave. Tel. Chelsea 0432.

IN THE THEATRES

Views and News of Current Productions

A new policy with regard to matinees will be inaugurated at Henry Miller's Theatre, where Holbrook Blinn is starring in "The Play's the Thing." The growing American custom of week-ending tends to cut down the theatre attendance on Saturday afternoons, without seriously affecting the Saturday night business of a successful attraction. This apparent paradox being probably due to the presence in New York of a large floating population eager for Saturday night entertainment. In London, where the week-end is an established custom, many theatres have found it expedient to abandon the Saturday afternoon performance and substitute an extra mid-week matinee. This policy, new to New York, will be adopted at Henry Miller's Theatre for the balance of the summer run of "The Play's the Thing." Beginning with Wednesday, June 8, there will be a matinee each Wednesday in addition to the regular Thursday matinee. Both of these afternoon performances will be at popular prices.

The German Center for Socialist Education (address Reichsausschuss für Sozialistische Bildungsarbeit, 3 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, S. W. 68) is planning an enterprise which, if well supported, will unquestionably be of great assistance to labor propaganda throughout the world. It proposes from the beginning of this month to inaugurate, in conjunction with a film-producing company, the production of weekly labor films showing current events in trade union and labor party history, labor sport, co-operative activities, strikes and lock-outs, the sufferings of the workers and how to put an end to them, etc. It has already asked foreign labor parties to assist. By this means it hopes to provide representations of the Labor Movement in all lands and to enable foreign labor movements to do the same. Those wishing to profit by this enterprising arrangement should communicate with the above address.

During his recent European trip

Gilbert Miller secured the American rights to "Der Patriot" (The Patriot), a drama by Alfred Neumann, which tells the story of the intrigues and plot leading to the assassination of the tyrant, half lunatic Czar Paul of Russia. It derives its title from the character of Count Fabien, War Governor of Petersburg, the chief conspirator, and one of the most vivid historical personages ever brought to the stage. "The Patriot," which Gilbert Miller will personally stage here next season, is a drama in five acts, requiring seven scenes and a large cast.

The opening of Texas Guinan in "Padlocks," announced for Monday, June 6, at the Shubert Theatre, has been postponed until Monday, June 13. The Moers, Shubert announced yesterday "Countess Maritza," which was to have closed at the Shubert this Saturday night (June 4), will continue indefinitely at the Shubert Theatre.

Lawrence J. Anhalt, producer of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Ruddigore," at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, is planning to form a repertoire company for the purpose of reviving Gilbert and Sullivan and other popular operas and operettas. After "Ruddigore" shall have completed its engagement Anhalt will offer a revival of "The Gondoliers."

The tenth season of the Goldman band concerts, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, was inaugurated on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The first concert will be given on the mall in Central Park. There will be seventy concerts during the season, forty of which will be given at Central Park on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings, and thirty will be given on the campus at New York University on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The first concert of the season at the university will be given on Thursday evening. Interesting programs have been arranged. The concerts are free.

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

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GUILD THEATRE W. 52nd STREET. EVENINGS 8:30
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"NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 55th STREET. EVENINGS, 8:40
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:40

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JOHN GOLDEN THEA. 58th E. OF B'WAY. CIRCLE 5678
EVEN. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

ARAB WORKERS JOINING UNIONS IN PALESTINE

Despite the fact that the great majority of the Arab workers in Palestine are engaged in farming, there are enough of them employed in public and private industries to make the necessity of lining them up with the trade unions formed by the Jewish workers apparent to the latter's leaders. Consequently, according to a report recently put out by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the Palestine Federation of Labor is affiliated, the Arabs already constitute a good-sized percentage of the some 23,000 organized workers in the country.

Arabs compose 50 percent of the organized railroad employees, and in several other trades there are substantial beginnings of organization work among the native toilers. Last year the Jewish unions helped the Arab carpenters and tailors win strikes that cut their working hours from fourteen to nine. A club of Arab workers has been organized at Haifa, with the aid of Jewish workers. The Federation of Labor issues a weekly paper in Arabic devoted especially to impressing the Arabs.

LAUNDRY BOSSES FAIL TO WIN INJUNCTION FOR THE SECOND TIME

A second attempt of the North American Laundry, of the Bronx, to obtain a temporary injunction against its striking drivers proved unsuccessful when Judge Mullan denied the application of the employer for a temporary injunction.

A few weeks ago the laundry bosses commenced an injunction against the Laundry Drivers' Union in which their application for a temporary injunction, heard before Judge Mullan, was denied. The bosses then brought an injunction action against the individual striking drivers, seeking to obtain the same relief. Judge Mullan then handed down a decision denying the second application. In his second opinion the judge refers to the first refusal and says: "My decision was based upon the refusal of the plaintiff to live up to the contract with the union."

Several weeks ago about twenty-two drivers employed by the North American Laundry went on strike because the laundry bosses on strike because the laundry union by refusing to arbitrate a certain question which arose between the parties. Since then the men have been conducting their strike against the North American Laundry, which, the men declare, is backed by the organized laundry owners of Bronx County, who belong to an association of which the North American Laundry is a member. The union was represented in both actions by Charles Solomon.

A Get-together of the Various Sections of the Entire Labor Movement Will Take Place this

SUNDAY, JUNE 19

AT

CAMP GANEDEN



The big feature will be a special dinner, for which the following organizations have been invited: The Forward Association, the New Leader Association, the United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Socialist Verband, and other labor organizations. All those desiring to make reservations can do so at the office of the Jewish Socialist Verband at 175 E. Broadway.

Special Rate for Dinner and a Full Day's Fun and
Enjoyment \$3.00

A special boat to the camp will leave Sunday morning at 9 a. m. The same boat will also bring the guests back to the city in the evening. Those desiring to go by train, take the Grand Central R. R. to Cold Spring, N. Y.

Camp Ganeden is now open for the season, where we invite friends of the Labor Movement to spend their vacation. The camp offers many conveniences as well as all sport facilities, including bathing, rowing, fishing, tennis courts, baseball and other amusements.

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Bertrand Russell

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Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CAMILL, President
EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 B'way
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENGERT, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.
JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer HENRY ARMEDINGER, Rec. Sec'y
ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 488 E. 140th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET Telephone Helms 8674
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUGHER, Bus. Agent
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CARPENTERS and JOINERS**
OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163
Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York. Phone: RHINECLANDER 8330
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. Office hours every day
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THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y CHAS. BARR, Treasurer WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
Carpenters and Joiners of America**
LOCAL UNION No. 308
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 4414. Office hours every day
except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HARKETT, President ALFRED ZIMMER, GEO. W. SMITH, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Rec. Secretary JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6422.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday
Evening at the Labor Temple, 949 East 54th Street, New York City.
MICHAEL J. O'LEARY, President and Business Agent.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. W. J. COBURN, Rec. Sec'y.
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PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 3141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street
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N. FEINSTEIN, Recording Sec'y. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.
M. ARKER, Financial Sec'y., 200 Tappan St., Brooklyn

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
Office and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at
SHIELDS'S HALL, 51 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.
Phone Watkins 9186
LEON E. BOURKE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6304.
Office and Headquarters, 350 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM MEHRENS, Recording Secretary.
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Office 3224 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4575.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 345 East 54th Street
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Business Agents: GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN BASSETT, PAT DREW.

LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION
LOCAL 906, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Office and Headquarters: 211 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4453 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOHN E. JOHNSON, President. GUSTAV ANDERSON, Vice-President. GILBERT O. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.
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B. AUGUST PETERSON, JOHN WISTER, Delegates.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

Northwest States
Emil Herman of Seattle has reported to the National Office the finances of the district for July, 1926, to January, 1927. The report shows cash contributions by the National Office of \$689.50, in literature \$502.23, showing a total of \$1,191.73. The National Office has received from the district in the same period \$2,443.09, the net realized by the National Office being \$1,251.30.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Tour
James D. Graham of Montana and other State Secretaries are planning meetings for Ida Crouch Hazlett. They expect her to cover a large part of the Western and Rocky Mountain States such as Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. She will include points on her way from Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Socialists desiring meetings will write James D. Graham, Box 632, Livingston, Montana. He and other secretaries will give prompt co-operation in arrangement of meetings.

MONTANA

New Leader Cards
James D. Graham of Livingston has received 15 New Leader cards contributed by Morris Hillquit for the organization campaign of Socialists in the Northwest and writes that the comrades in that section will be glad to have others follow the example. Another comrade has contributed ten American Appeal cards for this work. Socialists who wish to help the Northwest comrades and the party press in this way may address Graham at Livingston, Montana.

Graham for Vice-President
James D. Graham, returning from a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, spoke before the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council of Butte. Graham is active as a trade union organizer, and the council unanimously nominated him for vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

INDIANA

The State Executive Committee met June 5 at the State Headquarters. Members present, including the State Organizer, Max E. Matthews of Muncie, met to map out plans for building the Party and to boost Annual subscriptions. The plan embraces sending a letter to the inactive organizations and endeavoring to renew interest. State officers are to call personally on such locals as they can. The State Secretary served dinner to the committee.

Local Marchion County met Friday evening with a large attendance and every one full of enthusiasm. Each member pledged to call upon an old member who has been slow in attending meetings.

ILLINOIS

Illinois Socialists are preparing for their picnic at Riverfront Park, Chicago, Sunday, all day, June 19. They have also held successful street meetings and are planning to hold such meetings continuously during the summer months.

NEW ENGLAND

Upton Sinclair spoke to a great crowd on Boston Common Sunday, June 12, and received an enthusiastic reception.

Frank Baker Lewis spoke at Sacco-Vanzetti meetings in Gardner on June 7, and Brockton June 15.

Ether Friedman's Tour
Dates already announced: Ether Friedman: June 28 and 30, Pittsfield; July 1, North Adams; July 2, Greenfield; July 3, Worcester; July 4, Holyoke; July 5, Northampton; July 6, Greenfield; July 10 and 11, Worcester. Other dates are open to the end of July.

Vipsels
New England Vipsels are beating New York Vipsels badly. Comrades Syrjala, Hirvonen and Rabinowitz of the Boston Circle, especially the latter, are writing most of the Vipsel column in the Appeal, and the Gardner Circle, with a contribution of \$85, was the first circle in the country to contribute to the Debs Radio Fund.

The Boston Circle will hold its study class hereafter at 8 p. m., Thursday evenings, at 21 Essex street, instead of Sundays as heretofore. But the meetings on Boston Common will be held as before.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia
Local Philadelphia is issuing a monthly bulletin in mimeograph form for the members which carries interesting propaganda and notes of party activities. A section is devoted to the work of the branches, another to literature, a financial section, a "Jimie Higgins Column" of personal notes, and other interesting matter. Nomination petitions are being circulated to place party nominees on the ballot. The bulletin has an attractive layout and will serve the party well.

Reading
The dragging out of the strike of the carpenters has increased the activity of the trade unionists and Socialist Party members. The Party weekly, the Labor Advocate, is increasing in circulation and is much appreciated by union men for its support.

NEW YORK STATE

State Secretary Merrill has asked local secretaries to advise the State Office of conditions of employment in their localities, and if the time is opportune for the distribution of pamphlets on unemployment.

A bulletin of the State Office sets forth the result of party organization in Germany. Statistics are given as to the membership of the Social Democratic Party, its press and publication enterprises, and the result in members elected to Parliament, State and provincial legislatures, number of mayors, other executives, etc.

Debs Radio
In a communication to Socialists of New York State, the State Secretary makes the point that Radio Station WIDB will be devoted to propaganda for Labor and Socialism, but that the organization of workers on the political field must of necessity be carried on by locals and branches, and that the effect of radio propaganda will be negligible unless it is capitalized in dues paying members and votes.

The meeting of the State Executive Committee, tentatively set for June 19, has been postponed to a later date. The next meeting will be held in Albany.

Portchester
The Finnish Local will hold a picnic Sunday, June 26, and sends an invitation to Socialists and their friends to join in the festivities. An elaborate program has been arranged for the day. Those coming from New York by surface lines may go direct to New Lebanon Hall on Mill street, where they will be directed to the picnic grounds. Those going by auto should drive out Boston Post Road to Portchester, through Liberty Square, along North Main street, and into Main street to New Lebanon Hall, the Finnish headquarters.

NEW YORK CITY
Campaign Convention
The call has been sent out for the Convention of Trade Unions, Workers' Circles, Socialist Party and Fraternal Groups for the campaign in the Second Judicial District and the reelection of Judge Jacob Fanken. It is expected that the organizations will respond and that a successful convention will be held on Tuesday evening, June 28.

The order of business is the formulation of plans, discussion of ways and means, and the organization of the preliminary work for the great campaign.

New Leader Outing
The outing for the benefit of The New Leader will be held Sunday, June 19, at the Hotel Waldorf, Westchester County. A very pretty spot has been chosen and arrangements are made for a day of games, hikes and bathing. The automobiles will leave in two detachments. The Brownsville, East New York and Flatbush comrades will leave from the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, at 9 a. m., go to Manhattan, travel along First avenue to the Bronx, and then along Southern Boulevard to Intervale. The comrades from Manhattan and the Bronx will gather at Southern Boulevard and Intervale avenue no later than 10:30 a. m. They will be joined by comrades from Brooklyn and Queens. The fleet will continue up Southern Boulevard to the Bronx River. Highway and on that highway to Valhalla. The machines will be decorated with pennants, which will enable them to follow in line to the picnic grounds. Comrades who have automobiles will donate the space of their cars to the advantage of the ride will pay \$2 per head. The entire proceeds go to The New Leader. Comrades will bring their lunches. Drinks and other refreshments will be on hand.

MANHATTAN
Street meetings are being held in various parts of the borough with fair success. A considerable number of New Leaders are being sold and subscriptions obtained. The branches are holding regular meetings and are busy engaged in making nominations for candidates and preparing for the campaign.

BRONX
A general party membership meeting will be held Friday evening, June 17, at 8:30 p. m., at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. The principal business is final recommendations on candidates and preliminary organization of the coming campaign. The resignation of P. J. Murphy as County Organizer necessitates the election of a successor. The problems of the Bronx organization, finances, etc. will be tackled at this meeting. Executive Secretary Claessens will be present and will speak upon the political outlook and prospects for the coming campaign.

BROOKLYN
Branch meetings are held every Monday evening at the headquarters, 345 South Third Street. Monday evening, June 27, an enrolled voters' meeting will be held at a meeting of the clubrooms and be addressed by August Claessens and possibly William Karlin.

At a well attended meeting of this

branch the following nominations were made for Assemblyman and Alderman: Assemblyman—6th A. D. Samuel H. Friedman; 8th A. D. Jos. T. Atkins; Alderman—6th A. D. Joseph Tuvin; 5th A. D. M. G. Wolpert.

It was decided to hold one and probably two street meetings per week before the beginning of the campaign. Branch officers for the ensuing term are: Organizer, Joseph Tuvin; financial secretary, I. M. Chatcutt; recording secretary, Viola Levinson; treasurer, S. Mason. Branch meetings are held every Tuesday night at headquarters, 167 Tompkins Avenue.

Boro Park
The Boro Park (English-speaking) Branch meets every Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum, 14th Avenue and 43rd Street.

Bensonhurst
An enrolled voters' meeting will be held Friday evening, June 24. The Socialist enrolled voters of part of the 5th and 16th Assembly Districts will be addressed by August Claessens. The hall will be announced later.

22nd A. D. Branch No. 3

Street meetings were started last Saturday evening at Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenues. Comrade Claessens delivered the first lecture. The attendance was fair and a number of persons showed considerable interest in the questions that followed the lecture. These will be continued on the same corner and with the same speaker every Saturday night.

YIPSELDOM
Athletic Meet
Entry for the city athletic meet must be in the city office not later than June 20. Applications sent in after that date will not be accepted. Every member of the League is urged to enter some event or other. The prizes are well worth trying for. Let every circle in the League show its athletic talents in this coming contest.

Special Camp Offer
Camp Ganaden has made a special offer to members of the Y. P. S. L. desiring to spend their vacation at the camp. Fifteen dollars a week the special rate for Yipsels. Every member ought to avail himself of the opportunity.

Lecture
"Religion" will be the topic for a lecture and discussion at Circle Eight's meeting on Saturday, June 18, 8:30 p. m., at their headquarters, 95 Avenue C. The speaker will represent a religious youth group known as the "Boat of Abraham." Members of all circles are invited.

Circle Two
Beginning June 17, Circle Two meets every Friday at 8 p. m. This Friday the educational program will consist of a talk on "Why I Believe in God" by a member of the circle. Also a parody on a senior meeting by the members of Circle Two, Juniors.

Circle Nine
Circle Nine will meet temporarily at 1346 Lincoln place on Friday, June 17, 8:30 p. m. Members of all circles are urged to visit this group.

STREET MEETINGS
MANHATTAN
Friday, June 17, 8:30 p. m., 7th street and Avenue C. Speaker: Esther Friedman.

Saturday, June 18, 8:30 p. m., 137th street and Seventh Avenue. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith, Ethelred Brown.

Monday, June 20, 8:30 p. m., 10th street and Second Avenue. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

Tuesday, June 21, 8:30 p. m., 79th street and First Avenue. Speaker: Esther Friedman and others.

Tuesday, June 21, 8:30 p. m., 135th street and Lexington Avenue. Speaker: V. C. Gaspar and Ethelred Brown.

Wednesday, June 22, 8:30 p. m., Grand and Pitt streets. Speaker: Ethelred Brown.

Wednesday, June 22, 8:30 p. m., 95th street and Broadway. Speaker: Esther Friedman and Pierre De Nio.

Thursday, June 23, 8:30 p. m., Sheridan square (Grove street and Washington place). Speaker: Esther Friedman.

Thursday, June 23, 8:30 p. m., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker: Ethelred Brown.

Friday, June 24, 8:30 p. m., Seventh street and Avenue C. Speaker: August Claessens.

Saturday, June 25, 8:30 p. m., 137th street and Seventh Avenue. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

BRONX

Friday, June 24, 8:30 p. m., 169th street and Grant Avenue. Speaker: Ethelred Brown and Eldore Polstein.

BROOKLYN

Friday, June 17, 8:30 p. m., Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speaker: Ethelred Brown.

Saturday, June 18, 8:30 p. m., Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenues. Speaker: August Claessens.

Monday, June 20, 8:30 p. m., Floyd street and Summer Avenue. Speaker: Ethelred Brown and Joseph Tuvin.

Friday, June 24, 8:30 p. m., Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

Saturday, June 25, 8:30 p. m., Pennsylvania and Sutter Avenues. Speaker: August Claessens and Samuel Kantor.

Saturday, June 25, 8:30 p. m., Have-meyer and "South Third" Streets. Speaker: Ethelred Brown.

IN THE Workmen's Circle

News of the Young Clubs

THE first city-wide affair of the Young Circle Clubs of the Workmen's Circle will take place Sunday, June 26, when the members and their friends will sail up the Hudson to Indian Point. Members of all the clubs and groups in the city and their friends are invited to come, and Yipsel circles and members are especially invited.

There will be no tickets, all who take the trip being expected to buy tickets for the boat ride at \$1.25 for the round trip. The excursionists are expected also to bring their own lunches. Those who take the trip are to meet at the Desbrosses street pier at 8:45, and the entire group will go aboard the boat at 8:55, in order that deck chairs may be secured in a block. The boat sails at 9:20, and the ride is one of the most attractive in and near the city. The sail takes a little less than three hours. After lunch there will be a mock athletic meet for the championship of the City League. There will be prizes for first, second and third place, and a point trophy for the circle winning most points. The events will be a three-legged race for boys, for girls, wheelbarrow races for boys and for girls, four-legged races for boys and for girls, potato sack races and a tug of war for the boys and for the girls. Except for the tug of war, all guests, whether members or friends, are eligible to compete. Entries should be made at once, and entry blanks can be secured from Philip Gelleher, 175 East Broadway.

P. Gelleher, educational director of the Workmen's Circle, who has charge of the work of the clubs, has an interesting letter from Julia Swovel, 17-year-old leader of the Midwood-Flatbush club. She reports the organization of the club out of the Workmen's Circle school, and the growth of the organization from a group of young boys and girls into a club of 15, 16 and 17 year old members. She is immensely gratified with the success of the work. She suggests uniting with neighboring clubs in some sort of loose federation.

From Stockton, California, comes an inquiry requesting information of the way to organize a club, and a promise that it will be a good and active organization. Within a short time there will be a lively and functioning club in that city.

Richmond, Virginia, reports the organization of a lively club with 16 members as a start. More are coming, and interesting activities are planned.

The educational department of the Workmen's Circle has issued a leaflet with instructions to the circles, clubs and groups, suggesting to their leaders how to go about their work. For the guidance of people who are interested in this work the suggestions are here-with repeated.

Some Suggestions

1. Each club should arrange a hike for the members at least once a month.
2. Have the members participate in a theatre party to see one of the better plays. After the theatre party, a meeting should be devoted to a discussion of the characters and the literary value of the play.
3. Have a dance at least once a month where each member may invite one or two friends.
4. Have one regular meeting at least once a month when matters pertaining to organization, increase of membership, future entertainment, etc., should be discussed.
5. Have several of the members read one of the better, recent books and devote one meeting for a literary discussion of this book. This will not only create a literary taste among the members, but develop a desire for reading good literature.
6. Arrange visits to museums and places of interest.
7. If a few members have dramatic talents, it would be advisable to form a dramatic section. Suitable plays for amateurs can easily be obtained.

Oneal to Lecture
Branch 650, Lincoln English-speaking branch, meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. Each meeting will conclude with a lecture or debate followed by a discussion. One Thursday evening, July 7, James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will lecture on "Early American Labor Philosophers," also giving some readings from rare books of these writers. Outsiders are invited.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 44th St., Room 13. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesday Evenings. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.
S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel.
Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 225 Broadway, Rooms 2709-10, New York. Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough Avenue, Brooklyn.
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.
Carpenters' Union No. 493. German Technicians & Draftsmen.
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 2.

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS. Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 44th St. PETER J. BOETTNER, President. ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary. AMBROSE HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters 306 EIGHTH AVENUE. Telephone Longview 3699. Day Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. JOHN W. SHIFF, President. FRED GLAZIER, Vice-President. Fin. Secretary M. McDONALD. G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President. Reg. Secretary Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M. MEETING HALL TO RENT FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 300.

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3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

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Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Ashland 2009

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DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 221 E. 14th Street. Union Local 65, I. L. G. W. U.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

SELECTION MEETINGS

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.

Brooklyn—E. 18th St. & Broadway 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

W. 19th—195 Montross Ave. 1st & 3rd Sunday 12 A. M.

SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

Union, Local 8, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 601 E. 161st St.

Meirwe 7699

CARL SHAPIRO, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY

Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 8:30 P. M.

R. GUSKIN, Chairman

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M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

BUTCHERS UNION

Local 254, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.

175 E. W. Way. Orchard 3239

Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday

I. KORN, Manager.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.

1 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 3607

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday

Night in the Office of the Union

Z. L. FREEDMAN, President

GEO. TRIDTMAN, Nathan Riesel, Manager

Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 7078

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 3rd Street

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A. Weitzer, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres.

Wm. R. Chelting, Business Agent

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.

Phone Dry Dock 3360

REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

Joint Executive Committee OF THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway.

Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

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Local 584, I. U. of T.

OFFICE: 584 W. Third St., City

Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEEHÖVEN HALL

210 East Fifth St.

Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at

BEEHÖVEN HALL

210 East Fifth Street

JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.

MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.

Office and Headquarters at 44th St. 1087, 3rd St. 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1072. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

PETE KOPP, Pres.

BARRETT BRIDGE, J. GREEN, Sec'y.

JACOB RAPAPORT, Aaron Rapaport, Vice-Pres.

Bus. Agent.

German Painters' Union

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THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927

A FEUDAL PARADISE

BY THE year 1950, declared O. H. Cheney, New York banker, to the convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Louisville, "the basic industries of the world will be organized on an international scale. . . . For centuries there has been international economic competition, but it has never been so intense and on such a large scale as since the war. . . . I do not believe we can stop this great economic trend by calling it names and waving the Stars and Stripes."

This statement, considered in the perspective of a little over a century of history, is not utopian. When Jefferson took the oath of office in March, 1801, production was a household and neighborhood affair. The canal, the railroad and the telegraph were unknown. Within fifty years these agencies of communication and transportation accompanied the rise of power machinery and the factory system. The village community, parochial life, and household production ceased to be typical of the East and lingered only on the edge of the wilderness.

Since the Civil War the factory has expanded into the mammoth plant, the neighborhood market into the national and world market, the small business partnership into the great trusts and mergers, and these have come into control of the Napoleons of finance with relationships extending all over the world. "Waving the Stars and Stripes" has never checked this remarkable development of capitalism and imperial finance and it never will.

But if there is to be international co-operation between the business and financial kings of the world, and the beginnings are already here, why not something beyond even this co-operation? Does the banker expect the great underlying populations to remain satisfied with a world ruled by feudal chiefs who co-operate with each other across frontiers and seas for their own purposes?

It seems to us that the masses will want to take a hand at co-operation, conquer the great collective powers of production and distribution and make them minister to the happiness of all rather than enrich the feudalists. And this ideal of a co-operative world is Socialism. We are inclined to think that "waving the Stars and Stripes" will also be ineffective in preventing this consummation.

WHERE FREEDOM IS!

WHERE there is economic mastery intellectual freedom cannot live. Those who have the power to control the living of others have the power to control their opinions and actions. If in the presence of a master the slave expresses distasteful opinions and is not punished, it is because the master chooses not to exercise his power, not because he does not have it.

These observations serve as a preface to an incident in the life of Rev. William Gilbert Nowell, minister of a church within the province of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and renting a house from the company who has been evicted from the house. The opinions of Nowell and the company regarding trade unions do not agree. He was warned by the manager, shadowed by company spies, then called to the office and was told to get out. He did. If there is to be a church in that community it must be a department of the company and the sermons must be submitted to it.

This subtle coercion broods over all the intellectual life of the United States. As a general rule the teacher and the minister "feel" the pressure and most of them, become reconciled to it. Here and there an individual rebels. He is ousted and replaced by one who accepts the situation.

This servitude of the intellectual class to those whose property gives them dominion was especially glaring when a few thousand planters ruled the South. It was this intellectual servitude that induced the poet, Thomas Moore, when he was in Washington, to write the lines "Where . . . Freedom waves the fustian flag in mockery over slaves." These lines may be commended to the former pastor who is now seeking a job.

"OPPOSITION OPINION"

A SERIES of informing articles by Benjamin Stolberg in the Nation has brought a series of letters to that publication, including one by a "Committee on Democracy in Trade Unions" and signed by Robert W. Dunn, Paxton Hibben, H. W. L. Dana, Helen Black and Ann Washington

Craton. Stolberg's articles revealed a spirit of conscientious research and balanced judgment that are essential to intelligent understanding.

It should be noted that of the five signatures, four are either Communists or of strong Communist sympathies. Their chief criticism is a "protest against the expulsion of members of any labor union for opposition sentiment."

This is a noble sentiment with which we heartily agree, but when the committee assumes that this is the issue it ignores volumes of evidence. Day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, the members of the unions have had to contend, not with intelligent discussion, but with unsigned circulars seething with foul billingsgate and charges against officers and members, charges that the authors declined to bring in regular form by signing their names and permitting investigation by taking of testimony. This is the "opposition sentiment" which the committee defends.

Mr. Dana is an authority on literature. Let us assume that he is delivering a course of lectures on the work of Longfellow, his grandsons. A circular is distributed at each one of his lectures containing some choice invectives from Communist lingo and directed against him. In the question period he gets another dose of this "opposition sentiment." In a hundred cities throughout the country for a year or more he meets with the same experience. Will Mr. Dana bestow his affection on those guilty of such conduct and concede that this sort of "opposition sentiment" squares with the ideal of free discussion? If he can support this sort of thing in his own work we have a poor opinion of his intelligence.

If to this conduct is added secret organization of cliques in his classes to obstruct his work we have a complete parallel to the "opposition sentiment" which he is defending in the trade unions. We single out Mr. Dana for illustration because he is a man of education, not because of any bias regarding him. If he does not know what he is defending he can find out by consulting documentary evidence that is available to all who wish to know the truth.

THE UPPER PATRIOTS

IN THE United States we are accustomed to the trick of our soap, steel, coal and railroad kings charging that what favors them is "American" and what does not is "foreign." This is especially true of the crusade for the open shop in industry. It is called the "American plan." Henry Clay used to call his political views, especially a tariff for northern industries, the "American system." What these gentlemen do is to translate their own interests into "patriotism" and call it "American."

Workers of England also have the same experience. A recent number of the Glasgow Forward gives some attention to this trick by presenting a long list of actions of the upper class of patrioters by way of answering the assertion that the Labor Party is inspired by some occult foreign influence. A few items from this list are informing.

The Forward declares that it was not the Labor Party that "turned the Highlands of Scotland into a deer forest for Indian Maharajahs and American millionaires." It was not the Labor Party that "erected the new up-to-date shipbuilding yards in China to build ships with cheap labor." Nor was it the Labor Party that refused to subscribe "to five per cent. loans for New South Wales, but heavily oversubscribed 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. loans to Hamburg and Belgium."

In other words, the ruling-classes of Britain really regard the fatherland as a commodity. They sell out to Indian magnates and send their capital abroad for investment when this export of capital pays more dividends than by investing at home. What the magnates of the super-rich do in Britain they do in all countries. The ratio of dividends they can get is their guide, not affection for the homeland. Their aversion for things "foreign" has no basis in fact. The ring of the cash register is their national anthem.

WAR-MAKING

WE HAVE often contended that the art of militarism cannot be defended in terms of logic. Those who make war and prepare for war can never admit that war is the objective. The recent address of Secretary of War Davis at Atlantic City is an example. In consecutive order he made the following assertions: (1) The program of the War Department is one of "defensive preparedness"; (2) the department is opposed to offensive preparedness; (3) the program "cannot possibly be used aggressively."

These three assertions seethe with contradictions. Any intelligent human being knows that if we prepare for defense the preparations can be used for offense. To assert that mobilization of the industries of the nation for war "cannot possibly be used aggressively" is to also assert that they are useless for defense purposes. If such mobilization can be used for one purpose, it certainly can be used for the other.

The trouble with the war-makers in all countries is that their trade is of such a character that they cannot be honest in presenting it. They know and every intelligent man and woman know that they are preparing for war and that war involves both offensive and defensive strategy. Moreover, each nation that prepares always assures the population that it will never be the first to attack. All of them without exception claim to be preparing against attack, yet in every war some nation has been the first to attack. There are cases where the nation that is attacked so shuffled the diplomatic cards as to make the other attack. The attacked nation in this case is really the aggressor, although it assumes a defensive role.

War-making is a trade that involves deception and butchery logic. It has never been anything else and it will remain what it has always been.

Two Heroes of Socialism

Meyer London and Giacomo Matteotti

By Morris Hillquit

On the Anniversary of Meyer London's Death

JUST a year ago we buried Meyer London. His death was so sudden and tragic; he was torn from our midst so unexpectedly and cruelly that we were stunned and almost inarticulate.

The pitiful "eulogies" which we pronounced at his open bier were nothing but a groan of grief and pain. We could not formulate a just estimate of the value of our departed comrade or gauge the depth of our loss.

Our grief is still keen, but in the year that has elapsed our judgment has become calmer, our vision clearer, and today, on the first anniversary of his death, we may attempt an estimate of his life and work.

We can never truly judge the worth of a living person. The greatest man has his small human weaknesses, peculiarities of habit or manner, insignificant traits of outward appearance or behavior, which are apt to hide and obscure a great soul, a noble personality.

We all loved Meyer London when he was alive. We knew him as a true comrade, a loyal friend, an unselfish and devoted champion of our cause. But he was one of us. He moved daily in our midst. He was too close to us and we could not see him in his full stature. Now that he is gone and we see him only as a memory his image grows before us in ever increasing splendor and grandeur.

Today we know that Meyer London is irreplaceable, and that his loss is irretrievable.

Meyer London was no honest in the expression of his sentiments that it would be a desecration of his memory to indulge in fulsome exaggeration of his qualities or in indiscriminate and hypocritical laudations on the anniversary of his death. He did not shine as a political leader. He was an eloquent and inspiring speaker. But it is not as a popular orator that he will be principally remembered. What gave him the unique position among all of us was his personality, his modest, lovable and loyal personality; his simplicity of faith and honesty of purpose; the complete absence of vanity and self-seeking in his whole attitude and activities; his unswerving, almost organic devotion to the cause of the workers in all circumstances and under all conditions and his eternally young and impulsive idealism.

It was this rare combination of qualities that secured for Meyer London a place of his own in the Socialist and labor movement of America, and a warm spot in the hearts of all who came in contact with him directly or remotely. That is why the news of his untimely death caused such general grief and consternation; that is

why, on the day of his funeral, the whole of the East Side, old and young, turned out on the streets with bowed heads and tearful eyes bidding a last farewell to their beloved champion and trusted friend.

Like Eugene V. Debs, with whom he had much in common and who so soon followed him into eternity, Meyer London's deep hold of the masses was mostly due to the purity of his soul, the inspiring example of his life.

His career was cut short by the cold and cruel touch of Death. But he has not lived in vain. The human love which emanated from his person, the radiant idealism which he spread around him, the warm memory of his fellowship will never die. We are all richer and better for having had him with us.

Meyer London is dead. We cannot bring him back to physical life. But in paying homage to his memory we can resolve to resurrect his soul and spirit, the spirit of service, of eternal and unflinching devotion to the cause of human welfare and social justice, the conquering spirit of faith, hope and optimism which our movement has of late been sadly lacking.

This is the great and indestructible monument which we may erect and maintain to the memory of our unforgettable Meyer London.

In Memory of Matteotti

EVER since the dawn of history two antagonistic forces have been contending for the mastery of the world—the force of darkness and reaction and that of light and progress.

In all ages and nations the privileged classes have claimed for themselves all of life's bounty and blessings. In all ages the masses of people have slaved and suffered, and periodically they have revolted.

The indomitable urge of liberty, the unfading ray of hope and the eternal dream of happiness penetrated even into the subterranean dungeons of the slave of antiquity, the miserable hut of the medieval serf and the humdrum life of the modern wage worker. The ideal of a just and livable world, a world of equal joy and glory for all, always shone like a bright star upon the dreary lives of the subjugated masses. From time to time the irrepressible yearnings found definite expression in liberating social movements, in bold attempts to break the chains of slavery, in desperate determination to stake life for the conquest of liberty.

The struggle against tyranny and privilege has become more determined, more effective and promising than ever with the rise of the intelligent, organized and determined wage working classes of our times. It had reached the point of a real and imminent

menace to privilege after the devastating World War and the collapse of the capitalist industrial order. The powers of privilege were alarmed. They mobilized against the insurgent slaves, their government machinery, their military forces, their courts and their press, their material wealth and all other instruments of repression. The struggle was general and intense. It divided the world into two definite camps. In the countries in which the progressive forces prevailed free and democratic government was instituted or re-established. In countries in which reaction triumphed a new despotism was enthroned, a ruthless, blatant despotism, undisguised and unashamed, cynically challenging the world. The name by which this infamous movement has come to be known all through Europe is Fascism, its appropriate symbol is the black shirt of reaction, its physical incarnation is Benito Mussolini, the brutal apostle of suppression and repression, the grotesque ape of the despotic Caesars of a dark and dead age.

Against this threatened relapse into barbarism and medieval darkness stands arrayed the revolutionary working class of the world, pledged to the lofty ideals of social democracy, of the reign of reason, justice and brotherhood. In daily struggle in the shop, parliament and street, by speech, print and action, in spite of temporary reverses and defeats, it moves irresistibly towards its never-changing goal—the liberation of the human race, the redemption of the world from its despoilers. The spirit of this liberating movement is expressed in the best of its leaders. Its personal symbol and ideal incarnation has in the last three years come to be epitomized in one sacred memory, one inspiring name—Giacomo Matteotti.

As the name of Mussolini stands for brute force and suppression so the name of Matteotti stands for lofty idealism and liberty. A Mussolini and a Matteotti could not live at the same time and in the same country. Three years ago Mussolini murdered Matteotti.

But while the body of the noble champion of the Italian people was destroyed, his spirit survived in ever greater and growing glory. Benito Mussolini is full of animal vitality; Matteotti is physically turned to dust. But as a symbol in the world's progress Matteotti belongs to the dead, while Matteotti is alive and will live forever.

Today millions of workers in all lands assemble to pay tribute to his memory, and in all spoken tongues the cry resounds as a consecration and a challenge: "Long live Matteotti; long live Liberty, Democracy and Social Justice. Down with Fascism, down with Dictatorship, and with all forms of political, industrial and social oppression."

THE CHATTER BOX

A Celestial Sings Three Songs

To M. L.

As yet you have not lost the spirit of a child,
To you I bow admiringly my head,
Still I dare not advise you ever to retain such a spirit,
For a child is likely to be cheated
In this world—such is this world.

To a Dog

Dog, why dost thy bark at me?
I never have offended thee,
Canst thou tell what is my sin,
Or merely hatest my yellow skin?

If thou canst reason like a man,
I'd fain explain the best I can,
With some grain of human tact,
How unmanlike thou dost act.

The Sunday Newspaper

The Sunday newspaper is like a chicken rib
Men are unwilling to relinquish it,
But it is really not edible.

KWEI CHEN.

Chinese student at University of Wisconsin.

Now that the inevitable capitalistic crusade against Soviet Russia is about to begin in deadly earnest, war, radicals of the right, are hard put to an honest attitude toward her distressful ordeal. Many of us have suffered bitterly through the years of Communist destruction in our own endeavors. We cannot readily forget. And yet, what is there left for us, who feel for the peasants and toilers of Russia, but to devote our last sinew of weal and effort to keep the iron ring of old from forming about her.

Personally, we will never be able to forget the outrageous stupidity of the Communist Caesars, in their blundering through these last ten years. We will vision to the end, every Socialist and radical protestant that they have flung into their filthy jails. We will always hear the braying of their juvenile propaganda, the stage thunder of their pronouncements. The utter ignorance of their leaders as evidenced in the tortured attempts to develop their country industrially is astounding to anyone at all conversant with material progress. The manner in which red tape and bureaucracy have enmeshed every step Russia has taken toward orderly development would make a departmental Washingtonian quite uncomfortable with envy. Opportunities have abounded at every turn for the last decade to build up production industries, to arrange for exploitation of her own mineral and natural resources, to utilize her enormous man power toward mechanical mobilization toward securing the revolution by the steel and iron of industrial resource. Instead, the leaders and their daisy dictatorship have devoted all their energies toward effecting world revolt.

It is perhaps too late now to show them the ugly error of their ways. It is even indecent for us at least to spitefully crow, "We told you so." It is perhaps out of joint to gasp with the rest of the outraged world at the brutal reprisals they have taken in answer to Volokoff's murder. Was it the madness before impending destruction that prompted the summary execution of the twenty-odd spies and prisoners? Certainly it has been quite in sequence and logical line with what the Executive Commissars have been performing of late years. Yet for all their committed and omitted sinning against all reason and just common sense are we really to hold the one

hundred and fifty million workers and farmers even indirectly responsible? Shall we see without great and certain protest and grief the end of a dream in whose light and hope we all stand dedicated?

Modern military science has given capitalistic Europe wings for destruction. The marshes, the mud roads, and the vast spaces between one Russian city and another will no longer stay an invading army. Out of the air thousands of bombs will drop and wipe out towns and peoples. Napoleon's mistake over a century ago will not be repeated by England or France, or whoever joins in the unholy war against Moscow. The feverish haste in which Russia joined hands a year or so ago with the German Junkers to build up an air force has hardly been productive enough to create sufficient defense against immediate invasion. Armies on foot travel for weeks to reach a given point. Aeroplanes leap such distances in so many hours. Therein lies the great fear that has seized the now awakened dictators of Russia. And what is doubly galling to generals of dogma is that you cannot distribute leaflets among aviators, particularly while they are hurtling through space at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour.

And should the United States send help to Europe for a speedier conquest of "Bolshevism and the Red Terror," etc., etc., what will there be left of the once united forces for peace and reason? The labor movement? Thanks to the Third International, it is full of hate and narrow nationalism. The part that has broken away from the main body at the behest of Moscow is pitiful in its epileptic convulsions. As for the Socialist Party, it might as well attempt to hold back the Mississippi at flood time, once the war drums start their symphony of hate. And that, too, can show keen gratitude to the superman of the Smolny Institute, who helped so brilliantly in battering down what would have been now a stout bulwark of international defense.

We pray with all our heart that somehow the impending disaster will be averted. Some miracle may ensue, in which peace will be preserved. But should the forces of madness prevail, as it seems they shall, what really can we, deep lovers of Russia's struggling millions, do?

We can see, even now, the curl of sneering insolence on the lips of Zinoviev, Rykov, Stalin, et al., at our expressed solicitude. We know how the lesser Trotsky and Kalenins of Union Square will greet these remarks. "Leave us alone. We will get along without your yellow, reactionary, counter-revolutionary sympathy. Thanks for your kind words, but they don't mean anything to us proletarian people. We will fight you and the whole capitalist world to preserve the great Russian Communist Revolution. Workers only of the world unite. Hands off China, and Long Live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!" . . . And so forth, and so on. . . .

We are sorry, old friends, but neither your bravefools us, nor does your bluster intimidate us. We still believe that the whole of Russia is a bit more important than you, your leaders and your seven divisions of faith thrown in together. We are still of the belief that Socialism will come to Russia in the ordained manner, in spite of all you do now. You have helped to set back the clock of civilization for that land some fifty years. But we are tempering our hope with patience and tolerance. In the meantime, we can only pray for peace, while you and your doctrinaires blunder into war.

S. A. de Witt.

Discoveries

By Herman Kobbe

WHEN Harvey, a famous anatomist and teacher of medicine, announced the proof of the circulation of the blood, not a single physician in England above the age of forty believed him.

And when Jenner, a country doctor, had already cured dozens of people of all ages of the "pox," and offered to read a paper on his discovery of vaccination before the Royal Medical Society of London, the president of that august body hastened to write him a friendly letter. In this letter he strongly advised him not to hazard his reputation by pretending to have made such an improbable discovery. So Jenner died with his life work still unappreciated and unknown.

When Darwin published his work on "The Descent of Man," a chorus of indignation arose on all sides, a chorus which is still vibrating like the voices of a million mosquitoes in the groves of prejudice.

When Fulton announced the first public trial trip of his steamboat the shores of the Hudson were lined with bumpkins who had come in hilarious mood to watch the crazy man's boat drift down-stream or capsize from the top-heavy weight of the big iron funnel.

When I was a student in Paris the French papers announced a great Yankee fake. A wild west character named Wright had claimed the invention of a flying machine, and fantastic pictures appeared ridiculing the inventor and his alleged "mechanical bird." That sort of thing might be believed in Chicago, but in Paris they knew just a little too much.

In the social sciences likewise every new advance in thought meets the opposition of the wise men. To the average conservative mind there is, for instance, no such thing as "over production," as understood by Socialists. "Of course, we sometimes produce too much, so we would under any system of society, because you can't tell in advance exactly how much is going to be consumed." The idea that "over-production" is a disproportion between wages paid and wealth produced, and an inherent weakness of the capitalist system, cannot be grasped even by lawyers and bank presidents. It is too new, too inconvenient, and runs too much against the comfortable notions of the rotarians.

LETTER BOX

A Proposal on Prohibition

Editor, New Leader:

I submit herewith a proposal for the Socialist Party platform regarding liquor plank.

We are the progressive political party of the nation and recognize that American customs (and customs make morals) are changing to prohibition of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes as the only solution of that stupendous problem.

Let us be constitutional and remember that the eighteenth amendment is a part of our fundamental law and, due chiefly to profit, has never had a fair trial.

The liquor traffic has no advocate left except those who profit by its trade or by those whose unnatural appetites crave it.

Compromising and temporizing have failed miserably. We cannot stand for this curse to the human family that is now outlawed, or any "government control" of the liquor business, which would mean the return of the saloon, that never did obey the law.

Socialism would back up the eighteenth amendment by taking the right out of the whole nefarious traffic. I believe that we will gain many new votes by a definite dry stand, in contrast to the faithlessness of the two old parties. HENRY J. COX.

Rutherford, N. J.

WANTS MORE EDUCATION

Editor, The New Leader:

American Socialism, indeed! Any national Socialism is No Socialism. The old Russian Czar and Cossack stalks about every capitalistic country. The great flame of light that has been steadily illuminating the avenues of progress was ignited by the Russian revolution and it is nauseating to note the steady flow of "brotherly" emotional drivel that is intended to put out that light. Russia is openly and honestly freeing itself from the sinister, the despicable political power of so-called religion. That is far more than we can say. Besides, Russia is making experiments in group and individual education equal in every way to ours.

If Socialism is to become a social force for industrial adjustments, money will have to be spent on schools and fraternal societies—not on political campaigns. The vote will take care of itself. AUG. C. METZ.

CARPENTERS FIGHT TAX ASSESSMENT

Petition for an injunction to prohibit Marion county, Indiana, from collecting 1926 taxes assessed against the real estate owned by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose headquarters is in Indianapolis, has been filed in Superior Court. The petition alleges that the real estate, which is used for the carrying on of the business of the brotherhood, is not subject to taxation under the Indiana tax laws, as the organization is operated on a non-profit basis and functions as a fraternity. The assessed valuation of the property in question is \$118,840 and the taxes claimed \$2,351.