A Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement

NEWLEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

WEALTH MOUNTS

AS WAGES

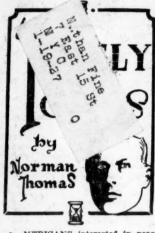
LAG

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'Prosperity' Creating Ever Wider Gap Between Profits and Workers' Income



MERICANS interested in peace and a reduction of taxes for naval expenditures will probably be under great temptation the next few days to denounce the wicked British or the wicked Japanese for trying to get the better of our peace loving American delegates in working out some formula for further reduction of armament. Now, I have no particular confidence in anything the present British conservative government may do at home or abroad, but it won't do us any harm to remember that essentially the United States, Great Britain and three nations for financial reasons, if nothing more, want to put some sort of upper limit on a mad race in building cruisers, destroyers and subma-They want that limit to be so placed and so interpreted that each them may get the maximum number of the type of ship it prefers. Since neither the problem of defense nor the existing distribution of naval strength is the same among the three nations naturally each nation will have its own mathematical formula to present. Good statesmanship will find some sort of compromise that ultimately can be adopted. The people at home can help that statesmanship by not getting too easily excited. Aviation is likely to change the whole problem of defense, both naval and military, in the very near future, no matter what the experts at Geneva decide.

The truth of the matter is that we shall not be saved by any formula of disarmament or reduction of armament so long as we keep the economic and political organization that leads to fear, suspicion and the will to war. Nevertheless, there are or may be psychological advantages in these discussions at Geneva. Certainly a new naval armament race would greatly add to the predisposition to war. Therefore we should wish well to this Geneva conference at the very moment that we recognize that of itself it canany thousand years of peace. The difficulties faced at Geneva may prove educational if we let them appeal to our brains rather than our emotions.

Some of Mr. H. L. Mencken's disciples are in a fair way to miss the Rotary convention at Ostend. Of ourse it's all very funny that the new international president of rotary should be named Sapp. But rotary is anything but a joke. It is making fair progress in furnishing to business men a cult, a creed, in short, a re-ligion. Of course it is not religion of a very high order intellectually or Its identification of service with profits is a piece of partly conscious and partly unconscious hypocrisy. The big figures in the business and banking world probably have enough sense of humor occa-sionally to laugh at this church of the smaller fry which is nevertheless so useful to them.

No one can understand America who fails to take into account the fact that in our country there is a religious fervor about ordinary profit making business. These rotarians actually went to convert European

business men to their point of view.
Once Europe might have laughed at this rotarian religion, not because European business men are one whit less acquisitive or "materialistic" than their American cousins-that popular criticism of America whether on native or foreign lips is not borne out facts-but because conditions in Europe, the hangover of a feudalistic culture and the rise of the proletariat the men to dishand their union within furnished less fruitful soil for this new eight days on pain of dismissal. The religion than America. Since the war, union at once secured an injunction there is an increasing ten- from the lower courts restraining the dency in Europe among almost all city from enforcing its edict. groups, except the class conscious workers, to look to America as a paradise of business and to seek the mar- lower courts in issuing the injunction. velous secret of supposed American The city then took the case to the

(Continued on page 2)

Sam Moore, Freed, Pledges Life to Cause of Debs, "My Christ"

By S. A. DeWitt

AM, I want you to meet Sam Moore, the Negro buddy of Gene Debs at Atlanta . . ."

Business had brought me to Chicago. Lunch hour found me hard pressed for interest, and what else can a Socialist do who comes from distant parts except to visit National Headquarters. And what else could queer chance offer than coincident.

I found genial Comrades Henry and

gripping the hard hand and looking into the clear, strong face of a stocky lad whose fifty-seven years were betrayed only by the crisp grey fringe of cropped hair over an unwrinkled brow. Reddish brown of skin and coal black of eye, he looked more the Sioux Indian than the true kin of Ham. He didn't have to be asked questions. An unearthly force seemed to have en-tered an otherwise common son of the soil, and he just told us fascinating

And all because he had met Gene Debs after thirty years of serving a life sentence for murder-murder which in his simple story was committed in frightened self-defense. A of Ni white man had rushed toward him with zetti. an unclasped knife certain to stab him. Moore lifted the spade with which he was shoveling sand and struck to ward off the attacker's stroke. The white man bent down as if to dodge the spade. The shovel fell on the stabber's head. The white man died. The white man tried him in his courts. A tyro of a lawyer was appointed to defend genius fussed, and stammered and granite cutters, editors, factory work-hemmed. He forgot all about the knife ers, reds, standpatters, millionaires, hemmed. He forgot all about the knife that was found under the body of the felled man. The judge brought it out, and bankers. These hundreds of thoubut laid little importance on that phase of the evidence. belonged to the white man. A white voted him a black man's verdict

. . life imprisonment at hard labor. When Debs Came

Almost thirty years passed, and Sam had forgotten time and history. Men were only sullen automatons doing a sodden round within four walls of spike and stone. Then the light broke. Gene came into that sordid world. A sanctity had permeated the half living hell. "Yes, sir, he just walks up and kisses me square, and I haven't been Sam Moore since. The first day after I met him he just took my hand and walked down with me to a bench. We sat down, and for an hour we neither of us said one word. But, if ever I heard God speaking, I heard lots then through the unbroken silence. And all around us, all the tough eggs, the passed us by or went at their work as (Continued on page 8)

Montreal Loses Fight to Oust

MONTREAL .- The third round in

the fight between the city council of Montreal and Police Union, No. 62, was won by the latter when five

judges of the court of appeals of the Province of Quebec dismissed the

city's appeal against an injunction re-

straining the civic authorities from dismissing members of the police force

In 1922 the city council adopted a

resolution instructing the chief of po-

lice to take disciplinary measures to compel the police to abandon their

union. The chief thereupon ordered

The city appealed to the superior

court, which upheld the action of the

court of appeals,

because they belonged to the union.

Murray King engaged in receiving the Murray King engaged in receiving the Negro lifer. He was on parole from SACCO PLEA

Huge Petition Is Presented to Governor Fuller in Mass

BOSTON.-The Sacco-Vanzetti De fense Committee has filed with Gov. Alvan T. Fuller a petition with signatures estimated by the committee to number more than half a million, gathered in many countries, protest-ing against the impending execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Van-

tion the committee says that "these signatures represent a longing cherished by many human beings-the longing for justice."

"The multitude of people," the letter adds, "who have written their names on these and similar petitions are college presidents, miners, profes sors, dock workers, college stdents tenement dwellers, lawyers, doctors You see, the knife deep feeling that these two men did not have a fair trial."

"A large number of them declare their positive feeling that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. They ask you to give these two men justice by conducting a thorough public investiga-tion of the entire case."

Among the letters bearing on the case received at the Governor's office today was one from Helsingfors, Finland, which said that "the Social Democratic Party of Finland has taken offense at the fate of the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti."

Socialists Win Seats In Swiss Elections

Municipal elections, which resulted n marked success for the Socialist in marked success cokeys, and the dirt of the earth, just Party, have been held in the Cantons of Neuenburg and Geneva. In the quiet as lambs. Say, there was peace all over the prison that day. He didn't belong, and yet, by God, he became the strongest party. In La Chaux-depart of the sunshine that poured in at Fonds, well-known for its watch-makpart of the sunshine that poured in at times in the yard. From that day on the sun kept shining day and night, through ran and mist—just because Gene was there. And as soon as the buddles got wise to his bottomless recovered, while in Geneva, in Versoix heart, they came to him with all their and in Vernier the Socialists gained troubles, and gosh how Gene did keep one seat. In Meyrin three seats were writing letters to folks outside of the gained. In two small parishes only of prison to try and help them out. Gee, the Canton of Geneva were two seats lost.

Police for Union Membership

WHITEWASHED ON BLAST

Killing of 97 Coaldig-Reaction In West

HARLESTON, W. Va. -- For the first time in decades a newspaper has had the courage to question the benevolence of the coal and steel oligarchy that rules West Virginia. The needless killing of ninety-seven miners in the Everettsville mine disaster last May and the subsequent whitewashing of the company induced the Wheeling Intelligencer in two blistering editorials to challenge the whole complex regime of economic despotism and governing servility which has sacrified many hundreds of synonym of the old czarist Russia. This newspaper revolt is the most

journalism. The oligarchy of property powerful that a daily paper hazards its existence to attack it. For more than ten years the anti-union paradise of West Virginia has been the scene of numerous mine explosions. Almines and other safeguards, the min-

Following each human sacrifice there has been a formal investigation that usually investigates these horrors consists of men who accept the despotic mastery of the State, and the verdict, almost without exception, acthe mine owners of responsibility.

Trade Unions Protest

The Everettsville explosion was one of the most disastrous in the history of the State. The coroner's jury mad the usual investigation and the usual report. Only the trade unions pro-tested against this outrageous and brutal report when the Intelligencer hurled an editorial bomb in which it pilloried the jury, the mining company and the public officials who are accomplices in this ruthless killing of workers in the mines. Under the caption of "A Preventable Catastrophe, the Intelligencer recorded the following facts:

"A coroner's jury, investigating the Everettsville mine explosion of April 30, in which 97 miners met horrible

explosion spread and gained force as it reached coal dust in the main 'dips.' "That on January 12, State mine inand made written recommendation that it be rock-dusted.

"That on January 20 Chief Lambie, of the State Department of Mines, ordered the superintendent to rock-dust the mine immediately, and that on February 1 the superintendent replied that this essential safety arrangement was being made.

"That in the opinion of all the mine xperts, both State and company, had this rock-dusting been done as or-dered and promised, the explosion would have been localized and not more than ten men would have be

"That the company's only excuse for not having the Everettsville mine (Continued on page 2)

MINE OPERATORS 35,000 Die Yearly In American Industry **Labor Conference Finds**

gers Creates Strong CLEVELAND.—Every working day 117 workers are killed "accidentally" in the United States. Of this ghastly total, 35,000 lives a year, fully 85 percent is a needless sacrifice. The United States is the most dangerous country to work in, statistics prove. Here more are killed in peace times in industry than the nation lost in one year in the World War.

These facts were laid before the First National Labor Health Conferration which met at the Hotel Winton in this city June 18 and 19. The convention had been called by the Workers' Health Bureau, with sponsor from the Ohio State Federation of Labor and those of Pennsylvania Rhode Island and Washington and a number of international unions.

Parade of Maimed Toilers

The mournful procession of stretch ers that starts every day from the colliery, the construction job and the factory and highway to the workers' miners' lives and made West Virginia homes and hospitals needs no added publicity. The newspapers with monotonous regularity recount the mine courageous incident in West Virginia blasts, the collapse of buildings, the couralism. The oligarchy of property falling derricks, the plunges down and politics that rules the State is elevator shafts, the slaughter on the

Miners provide the largest number of workers killed in this shocking procession of industrial maimed and dead. Next are the building trades. Equally widespread are victims of industrial poisons, but these deaths are ore successfully concealed. All these striking conclusions will be brought forth for discussion and action at the firmed, and the higher court laid down approaching conference.

"The object of the conference is not erely to discuss the present alarming increase in industrial accidents and diseases, but to formulate plans for action whereby labor can control the delegates attend from over 200 labor

Emergency Measures Needed

Measures for the immediate control as well as the practical steps to enforce safety codes. A concerted attack on the causes of industrial accidents and occupational disease will be to bring the facts forcibly before the labor representatives. They realize nothing is quite so effective as the force of labor, when aroused.

A few of the more damning facts of national waste of workers' lives and vitality are available to the conference. "That a comparatively small gas the home fire, is spattered with some

Most Dangerous Jobs

Every country has reduced its insecond to mining tragedies. Fifteen eting. states have no safety codes for building work. Construction accidents have picketing, provided it is orderly and dexes are based upon the inspectors are employed to safeguard strike. the lives of 400,000 workers in that wealthy commonwealth.

inspectors from every other activity successfully carried to the Court of 649,000 in 1926.

Unskilled Labor Has Not Participated in Gains, Facts Indicate

IN COURT

Picketing Without a

Judges Declare

Strike Is Legal, N. Y.

DECISION of great importance

to organized labor has just been

handed down by the Court of

a member of the Shirt Ironers' Union

hand laundry at Broadway and 112th

street. In the Police Court the magis-

trate convicted the picket of "disor-derly conduct" on the theory that

there was no strike and that therefore picketing was unlawful. The appeal

was taken to the Court of Special Ses-

the proposition that even if the con-

tention of the union that the boss had

broken its agreement was correct, the

Solomon, attorneys for the union, and

both lower courts and laid down the

proposition of law that picketing in the absence of a strike is not disor-

The picket was also charged with

collecting a "crowd." On this point the

Court of Appeals had the following

he did collect a crowd. We are told

of the Socialist and Labor International to "obtain correct information" before

States against men in responsible posi-

tions," because Comrade Henderson had protested against the court-martial-

ing of Zoltan Szanto and his twenty-

"The form of government in Hungary is a thinly painted dictatorship which

(Continued on page 2)

to say:

By Louis Stanley WO facts become evident from & study of the available statistical

> (1) That the gap between the coming ever wider, despite in-creased wages, and

data on wages, profits and in-

(2) That the exploitation of labor is actually lowest during a period of depression and highest

This bears out the theoretical analysis made in the two previous articles We assumed that the function of the capitalist system is to create profits and more specifically exploitation of Appeals, the highest court of New labor. Therefore, our industrial order york State.

The case arose out of the arrest of exploitation are at their best. We pointed out the inadequacy of the usual indexes to the business cycle in throwing light on the problem of dis-tribution of income, and we recalled that the amount of profits is generally kept safe from the public eye. Nevertheleas, we suggested that an analysis be made of the material at hand, and that is our present task.

A few explanations as to procedure:

First, it will be observed that the years 1919-1926, inclusive, have been selected for this inquiry. Two considerations have dictated this choice: (1) the availability of statistics and (2) damages for breach of contract and the typicalness of the movement of the action whereby labor can control the not to strike. An appeal was taken to situation," says the Workers' Health the Court of Appeals by Goldberg & are (a) two periods of depression, one severe, in 1921-22, and the other mild, in 1924, and (b) years of prosperity before and after these recessions. Secondly, it will be noticed that all figures have been reduced to relative derly conduct tending to a breach of terms by the use of index numbers, equal to 100. In this way rates of increase and decrease—we are not interested primarily in the absolute numer ical quantities for the purposes of this study-can be compared.

The Social Product

that a crowd is a throng, a great number of persons, a multitude. At It is necessary at the start to have number of persons, a multitude. At some understanding of the total probest the word is indefinite. Difference duction of society every year to see in time and place may shape its mean- what amount is available for distribuing. A crowd at midnight may not be tion. While the various estimates by or crowd at noon. A crowd in a councillable or unreliable authorburing the last ten year's more than 25,000 miners have been killed. Every ton of coal, whether for the factory or the home fire, is spattered with some in reference to the hour and location."

The first is the new index of industry the recent try schoolhouse may not be a crowd in Washington Square, but there is always implied in the word numbers we shall select three sets of figures. The first is the new index of industry the recent try school or the hour and location."

The first is the new index of industry the recent try school or the hour and location. This decision, following the recent trial production constructed by the decision in the Court of Appeals in the Federal Reserve Board at Washington case of Exchange Bakery vs. Rifkin, In the original the average for 1923-25 is made the base (100). We have made spectors inspected this mine, found it dustrial death toll except the United to be in danger of coal dust explosion, States. Accidents on buildings are column 1, table 1.) The next two inincreased 61 percent in New York not motivated by malice, is lawful re-state in the last two years. Only twelve gardless whether there is or is not a One set of figures represents income in values of the current dollar, thes proposition was laid down in a civil other the same items in terms of the In Pennsylvania the State Departnent of Labor was compelled to take in the case which Goldberg & Solomon ranges from \$68,260,000 in 1919 to \$78,-Factories were neglected as a result. criminal case.

successfully carried to the Court of \$49,000 in 1926. The corresponding amounts in 1913 dollars are \$33,162,000 and \$46,392,000. In columns 2 and 3 and \$46,392,000. In columns 2 and 3 of table 1 the index numbers for the National Industrial Conference Board estimates of national income are given.

Our next task is to show how capital has fared during these years. The RTHUR HENDERSON, British "New York Journal of Commerce" has A Labor M. P., reacted sharply to the insulting telegram from Count Stephen Bethlen, in which the Hungarian Premier advised, the head of the Socialist and Labor International monthly average in 1919 to \$361,326,-"directing unfounded and ridiculous attacks in matters concerning foreign" 479,746,000 monthly to \$93,366,000 and dividends on industrial and miscellane-ous stock start with \$48,264,000 in 1919 and reach \$51,641,000 in 1926. Lack of space will only permit us to supply index numbers for the total dividend ing of Zoltan Szanto and his tweetenine companions in time of peace.
In a statement printed in the Burnley News Henderson said:

Swelling Profita

Swelling Profita

After all dividends and interest are will be transformed by its present man- more or less stable, the fat years comagers into an absolute monarchy as ing to the assistance of the lean ones, soon as the Hapsburgs want to come but the net profits from which divicovered with just as thin a varnish of are variable. The best comparable One must know statistics reach pack of New York

Arthur Henderson Attacks Bethlen for Insulting Note

Experiences and impressions in three prisons by Eugene V. Debs -

BEGINS NEXT WEEK IN THE NEW LEADER

has compiled the net profits of 365 and furnished quarter! ros. The amounts for each quarter and fall among themselves but he trend has been upward from \$389,-000,000 in the first quarter of 1923 to \$656,000,000 in the third quarter, the last available for 1926. The quarterly average for 1923 is \$400,000,000; for 1924, \$388,000,000; for 1925, \$480,000,000 and for 1926 through the third quarter, \$541,000,000. The corresponding index numbers appear in Column 5 of Table 1.

Our third consideration is labor we have to study not only the wages expressed in money (nominal) but also wages in terms of purchasing power (real), not only total pay-roll but also the number of wage- earner fitting and the degree of employ ment. Table I presents index numbers based upon available data. In Column 1 is presented the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics pay-roll index covering some nine thousand firms ying about three million persons The figures are based on averages. Next, in Column 2, appears an index for the number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing according to the Biennial Census of Manufactures. Column 3 supplies the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index of employment. The next two columns, 4 and 5, give Paul H. Douglas' indexes for annual nominal earnings and annual real earnings of wage-earners employed in manufacturing. If account were taken of unemployed the average would be low-ered in periods of depression. Finally, special figures are shown in Column and for nominal and real wages of un skilled workers in manufacturing as compiled by Whitney Coombs. Here especially unemployment would down the earnings during bad times The Rich Get Richer

The significance of all these data is apparent from an inspection of the various index numbers. We shall simply enumerate the most important

From 1923 to 1926 industrial pro duction increased 7 per cent and national income measured in current dollars 9 and in 1913 dollars 6 per cent but dividend and interest disbursements made a 21 per cent gain and net profits 37 per cent. In other words, capital was increasing its share of the social product.

On the other hand during the same CLINED 4.2 per cent and that of employment 8.1 per cent. Between 1923 and 1925 the number of wage earners in manufacturing decreased by 4.4 per cent. The inference is that the proportion labor receives from current facome has been decreasing.

Nominal wages of wage-earners in between 1919 and 1924 and real wages 13. Unskilled wage-earners lost 4 per cent in nominal wages during the same period and gained 1 per cent in real wages. This indicates that the so-called prosperity of the worker does consist in a greater purchasing power of his wages but just as important to note is the fact that the unskilled worker, largely unorganized, has pracilly not improved his lot at all.

4. Comparing the game and labor in the Comparing the gains and losses depression periods of 1921-22 and 1924, we find that dividend and interest disbursements were hardly disturbed in the big shakeup of 1921-22 and unaffected entirely in 1924, and that net profits, industrial production and national income all declined. Contrasting with that is the tenacity of labor to hold on to the gains it made during the period of prosperity. Real wages of factory wage earners actually in creased in 1921-22, though unskilled vage earners were less fortunate. In periods of prosperity capital more than recovered its losses. Wages, however,

Successful Capitalism These conclusions are verified by and serving from one to fourteen years in large by two independent calculations. San Quentin Prison. A recent decision The quantity manufactured per wage of the Supreme Court of the United states closed the last door of hope for States Bureau of Labor Statistics by Miss Whitney so far as the courts are comparing the number of wage earners reported at the Biennial Census of feeted her case brought many pro-tests from all over the country, in which many newspapers joined, which many newspapers joined. serve Board index for production. The following index numbers are obtained:

																	G	21	1					-				u pe:	
																											-	ne	
1919																										8	1.	L	
1921																										8	1.	7	
1923																									1	0	0.0)	
1925				,				,																	1	0	8.6	3	
The	p	r	0	d	l	10	1	i	v	i	t;	y		0	Í		1	a	b	0	r		1	he	ıs		be	eer	n
ncreas	ir	11	g	,	Ì	b	u	t		1	1	1	B		8	33	Li	r	18	,		h	8	v	e	1	be	er	1
aken	u	p		1	23	,		c	a	r	i	t	a	1.															

The other proof of our conclusion is based upon the percentage of in-come contributed by labor and capital as indicated by individual income tax returns. Income tax statistics are extremely unreliable because of tax exemption provisions and concealment of true income, but we shall present the percentages of income derived from labor for what they are worth as re-

ported by the Bureau of Internal Rev-

1920 57.21 1921 59.21 55.06 1928 48.53 37.88

That the increasing exploitation of labor has aroused the interest of en-lightened capitalists is typified by the work of William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings. They offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best adverse criticism of the thesis they presented in their book, "Profits," that consumers (and in that they inceive enough to be able to buy the current production. They translated their theory into simpler language in their level keeps up consumer demand.

wealth as such—not now, anyway, they know no frontiers. They must help say. They only see the deficiency of those who cannot help themselves."

Profits and the Social Product Table I

	I able		190	
			Dividende	Net
Production	Dollars	Dollars	and Interest	Profi
1	2	3	4	2.3
82	95	87	89	
86	103	84	95	
	77	73	93	
	86	87	95	
	100	100	100	10
	98	99	107	1
	108	104	114	13
107	109	106	121	1;
	66 84 100 94 103	Industrial Current Production 1 Dollars 1 2 82 95 86 103 66 77 84 86 100 100 94 98 103 108	Industrial Production Current 1913 Dollars Dollars S2 95 87 86 103 84 86 87 100 100 100 94 98 99 103 108 104	Industrial Current 1913 Dividends 1913 Dollars 1 2 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Labor Data Table II

				Annual Es		Wages of Unskilled		
	11.4	Number of		Wage-ear		Labor		
		Wage-	Employ-	Manufact		Manufacturing		
Year	Payroll	carners	ment	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	
	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	7	
1919		102.6	108.2	93	87	104	99	
1920	125.9	*****	109.9	108	89	119	98	
1921	80.0	79.2	85.1	94	91	93	87	
1922	79.9	*****	88.4	. 92	94	91	90	
1923	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1924	90.6		90.3	100	100	100	100	
1925	93.6	95.6	91.2					
1926	95.8	*****	91.9	•••		***		

UNITY HOUSE OPENING

In spite of the fact that all weather

ndications pointed to bad weather an

members of the International Ladies'

Garment Workers Union came out to

celebrate the opening of Unity House

There were over three hundred guests

the I. L. G. W. U., as well as repre-

An elaborate program was arranged

of brief addresses were delivered,

for the opening celebration. A num-

President Morris Sigman, Luigi An-

tonini, and Edward F. McGrady, who

came to bring the personal greetings

try in having such a beautiful sum-

varied and included a number of very

fine artists. The first artist called on

who was given a rousing ovation was James Philips, baritone. Madam Jean

Sorocca, a very fine soprano, was the

next on the program and she also was very enthusiastically received by the

audience. Misha Applebaum and Isi-

dore Cashier of the Jewish stage and

Abe Burk (violinist) each entertained

in their own fields most capably, Paul

Burstein, also of the Jewish stage,

rendered a most amusing performance and the audience showed their appre-

ciation of his fine Jewish vaudeville

skits in no uncertain manner.

The above described program was

arranged by the new social director,

was fortunate to secure for this sea-

Unity House Committee, presided. At

the completion of the program, danc-

ing followed to the tantalizing music

After so fine an opening, it is expected and hoped that Unity House

will enjoy a most successful season.

STREET MEETINGS

ed Brown.
Thursday, June 30, 8.30 p. m., 106th street and Madison avenue. Speaker,

Friday, June 24, 8.30 p. m., Pitkin evenue and Bristol street. Speaker,

Saturday, June 25, 8.30 p. m., Sutte

Active Socialist Dies

Austin D. L. Montayne, an active

was a member.

He, together with his wife, joined the Socialist Party 25 years ago, and both have been active ever since in party activities, particularly on the upper West Side. Their active interest could always be counted on whenever or wherever were were

Frank Crosswaith

of Eddie Geller's Jazz Band.

man Furman, whom Unity House

Jacob Halpern, Chairman of the

home for the workers to enjoy.

The musical program was widely

William Green

sentatives of many other unions.

nting over two dozen locals of

A HUGE SUCCESS

the capitalist system that we have pointed out. They consider it remdial. We hold to the view that it is the function of our industrial order to increase the rate of labor exploitation and that therefore, the function ing is most successful when the exploitation is greatest. Such a period rightly known as prosperity.

CONN. TO RAISE \$25,000 FOR DEBS RADIO

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut, in session at by Norman Thomas, Molly Friedman, New Haven, unanimously endorsed the \$250,000 Debs Memorial Radio Fund and voted to raise \$25,000 in the state of President toward the fund. The purpose of the A. F. of L. All speakers pointed with fund, which has headquarters at 31 pride to the great achievement of the Union Square, New York City, is to purchase an already existing broadcasting station in New York City, which will soon become part of a national circuit for the broadcasting of news and information of interest to the labor movement.

Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, who presided at the meeting, introduced the resolution. He explained that the personnel of the board of trustees of the fund insured an impartial presenta-tion over the station, which will be known as WDEBS, of all phases of labor and progressive thought. Already, he pointed out, labor unions of all shades in thirty states have contributed to the \$250,000 fund.

A moving factor in endorsing the radio project, Martin Plunkett, secretary of the party, stated, is the proposed campaign of the party for a state unemployment insurance and for old age pensions. He declared that a radio broadcasting station, controlled by labor, would aid consider ably in creating favorable public opinion for these two measures

The convention organized a State Debs Memorial Radio Committee and voted to organize conferences in every

Anniti Whitney Is Given Full Pardon

Sacramento, Cal.-The unwelcome publicity given to the conviction of Charlotte Anniti Whitney, Oakland social worker, under the notorious Syndicalist Act, has saved her from serving from one to fourteen years in concerned, but the decision as it af-

As a res ernor C. C. Young has pardoned Miss Whitney. The Governor has spent several weeks studying the records of the case through its beginning in the Alameda county Superior Court to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the conviction was upheld on May 26.

Henderson Raps Bethlen

(Continued from page 1)

especially that there is neither freedom

especially that there is neither freedom of the press nor of assembly nor of association in Hungary.

"Voting is open, that is, not secret, in 199 of a total of 244 election districts. Not without reason did the correspondent of the Manchester Guardam write: 'The terror exercised by the government's agents in the present election appears to beat all previous records.

"I wanted to protest not only against the persecution of Peyer, the Social Democratic Deputy, but also against the court-martialing of the ar-

against the court-martialing of the arrested Communists, who are to be condemned under an exceptional law of 1912. Since my protest I have received a cablegram from Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. in which the British labor movement is asked to request the Hungarian Government to turn the matter of the arrested Communists over to the ordinary courts until lawyers from the United States can reach Hungary and

Austin D. L. Montayne, an active and devoted member of the Socialist Party and many times a candidate, died in the Harlem Hospital last Saturday, June 18. Stricken with paralysis five years ago, he was an invalid up to his death.

Comrade Montayne was born in Elenville, N. Y., 65 years ago, Coming to New York 33 years ago, he worked at his trade as a printer and took a close interest in the affaifs of Typographical Union No. 6, of which he was a member. "I hope that Count Bethlen will listen to the appeals and protests that are recent volume, "Business Without a being sent to him from all the countries They thank the capitalists' of the world. No responsible politician lucky stars for labor's resistance to ought to interfere with the domestic wage reductions in periods of depres- affairs of other States, as he has sion for the maintenance of the wage enough to do at home. But where the whenever or wherever workers were required. Their married life of forty years was an ideal one. The funeral took place on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 p. m. The body was cremated at Fresh Pend creval in Middle Village, L. L. elements of political and economic liband Catchings, however, are erty are lacking, the feeling of responnot interested in the distribution of sibility on the part of Democrats should

TIMELY **TOPICS**

(Continued from page 1)

prosperity in standardized production of ideas as well as goods. Hence rotary has had its chance. It and its imitators have the armor of success against their detractors. And success appeals just now to the Belgian, French or British bourgeoisie as much as to any Americans.

What might happen to the religion of success in case the myth of American prosperity were exploded is another matter on which I may write more fluently after our L. I. D. conference on that theme at Camp Tamiment this week-end. From that conference I expect to light on many things, from the farmer's problem to the latest development in this labor banking which would save the world. Somehow, a combination of Mitten and nusually large number of friends and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the investment games makes for me. a rather unrecognizable

> Elsewhere The New Leader will doubtless discuss the happy significance of certain recent judicial decisions broadening and defending the right of picketing in New York. Philadelphia, it seems, has had no such luck. Judge Lewis has granted to the Philadelphia Carpet Unions an injunc tion prohibiting the Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union No. 2 from picketing the plant where a strike has been in progress since September 22, 1926. The union had no hearing at all and no chance even to know, much less to defend itself, against the charges made by the company. This is the sort of evil which American workers in all

The form which the left-right wing controversy has taken among the New York furriers is, I fear, likely to weaken labor's fight against the injunction and against that interference with so-called mass picketing for which the injunction is often used The A. F. of L. generally and the right wing of the furriers in particular have just cause to fight against gangster ism, the corruption of the police, or discrimination in favor of left wing pickets as opposed to right. In this fight they must take elaborate pains not to attack the right of mass picket ing. By seeming to ask police help against mass picketing they will create a precedent which will rise many times to plague them. The Socialist Party in particular must make it plain that it does not support any appeal to the police or to the courts against peaceful picketing, even when that picketing is used in a cause in which it does not believe. Gangsterism, of course, is another matter. The A. F. of L. leaders should clarify their position in these matters. They cannot afford to be misunderstood.

MANHATTAN
Friday, June 24, 8.30 p. m., Bleecker
and McDougal streets. Speakers, S.
Romualdi and G. Valenti.
Friday, June 24, 8.30 p. m., 7th street
and Avenue C. Speaker, August
Claessens. Claessens.

Saturday, June 25, 8.30 p. m., 137th
street and 7th avenue. Speakers,
Frank Crosswaith and V. C. Gaspar.
Tuesday, June 28, 8.30 p. m., 79th
street and 1st avenue. Speaker, Ethelred Brown.
Wednesday, June 29, 8.30 p. m., 95th
street and Broadway. Speaker, Ethelred Brown. Just how much graft would it have taken to cost the City of New York as dear in the operation of its subways as has the private chicanery of its so-called partners, the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. The Socialist Party can afford to rejoice in the work that Samuel Untermyer is doing in showing up the costs of private operation. We can say

street and Madison avenue. Speaker, Hyman Nemser. Thursday, June 30, 8.30 p. m., Sheridan Square (Grove street and Washington place). Speakers, Isidore Philips, Leonard C. Kaye. Friday, July 1, 8.30 p. m., 7th street and Avenue C. Speaker, Ethelred Mine Operators Whitewashed and Avenue C. Speaker, Editerred Brown. Friday, July 1, 8.30 p. m., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker, August Claessens. Saturday, July 2, 8.30 p. m., 137th street and 7th avenue. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith and V. C. Gaspar. BRONX Friday, June 24, 8.30 p. m., 169th street and Grant avenue. Speakers, Ethelred Brown and Isidore Polstein. Thursday, June 30, 8.30 p. m., 180th street and Daly avenue. Speaker, August Claessens. BROCKLYN Friday, June 24, 8.30 p. m., Pitkin avenue and Bristol street. Speaker,

(Continued from page 1)

ock-dusted as ordered and promised, and thus saving 97 lives that then were sacrificed, was that the rockdusting machine was being used in another mine.

"That, after the explosion and not intil then, all the officials of the company were convinced that, without the ock-dusting a multiple tragedy was

inevitable. "Could any evidence be more damn West Virginia has a law making the rock-dusting of mines in which there is any large quantity of the highly combustible, and always dangerous coal dust, compulsory. Failure to carry out this regulation is a felony. The Everettsville mine was clearly recognized as a vast death trap. Its management was warned officially in January, did nothing, and then saw the dirty slaughter of 97 men more than three months later.

"Apparently there is no effort on the part of the State to enforce the rock-dusting law. So we have catastrophe after catastrophe-the needless, criminal waste of hundreds of lives. "How long is this condition, than

which nothing could be more appalingly disgraceful, to be continued? How many more hundreds of miners' lives are to be sacrificed on the altar of inal negligence?"

This indictment was followed up the ext day with a long attack on the 'melodramatic performances' of the Governor, "who has rushed to the scene of every explosion, patted all the relief parties on the back and onsoled the widows and orphans." These "tawdry" performances are declared disgusting because the laws are ignored, the mining corporations are whitewashed, and more slaughters must follow official neglect.

Members of the trade unions are lives of other miners.

Morones Traces SACCO DEFENSE Mexican Troubles With United States

By Luis N. Morones

Secretary of Labor and Industry in the Mexican Cabinet

THOSE who know the "Mexican question" only from the newspapers and periodicals maintained by Mexico's enemies can scarcely be cted to arrive at a true picture of the situation unless they know beforehand the antecedents leading up to the legislation now being brought into force in Mexico, and by virtue of this knowledge are able to appraise the fundamental causes out of which this legislation, which is mainly responsible for the existing difficulties with the United States of America, has grown.

Three fundamental problems have confronted Mexico throughout the the people receive proper and modern centuries: the system of land tenure. oppression of the laboring classes, and the predominance of the Church. These problems antedate the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Their origin lies in the system of government used among the Indians, where the chief of the tribe was owner of the life of high official rank and the nobility grouped around him making up the privileged classes which the people had oppression of the worker. In the matter of land tenure, the strong dominated the weak, and even where lands the upper classes. The influence of the priests close to the rulers was coormous, as it was in general over an entire populace submerged in fanati-

cism. During the Spanish domination the conquerors robbed the Indians of their lands, leaving them sunk in slavery and forcing them to become converted to the Catholic religion. However, the Spanish monarchs did concede lands to the Indians, and from these grants arise the legal title to property and the "ejido." The ejidos were lands set aside for the community to use in common. They could not be alienated. The Church was the possessor of large estates, and its influence over the Colonial governors and over the people continued powerful to the point of fanaticism.

Political Independence

Except for the fact that slavery was abolished, the problem of land-tenure, the domination of the Church and the underwent no change with the coming must be submitted for examination to of Independence in Mexico. The long the Department of Industry, Comof Independence in Mexico. The long the Department of Industry, Com-years of struggle the Mexican people merce and Labor of the Government. prevented them from solving such ond law constitutes no prejudice deserved; thus the despotism and the lave nothing to fear. Only a few injustices continued. Meanwhile, the companies, who know the larger part United States of North America had of the oil lands they are working have embarked upon its policy of imperial- been acquired through reprehensible Mexico had been able to take away at times resorted to in securing more than half of her territory.

For its time the Constitution of

arriving at a complete solution of the lation. problem of land-tenure or the protection of the worker, was sufficiently advanced. The Land Surveying Companies, established in 1883 for colonization purposes, made the situation more grave, as they served only to create enormous estates for the benefit of those surrounding the President and to complete the crime of thrusting the peasant back into a state of slavery and exposing him to the exploitation of the land-owners, which ended in the practical disappearance of the

During the regime of Porfirio Dias. who had become a dictator in Mexico, all right of protest was denied: the peasants as well as the town laborers were oppressed by those in power. their least effort to regain their rights through rebellion being suppressed by the army; the natural wealth of the country was exploited by large interests for the most part foreign, and with the assistance of the Administration. During the last years of the dictatorship of Diaz, a new fountain of riches appeared—oil; its exploitation was entered upon according to the same principles and standards without conscience, with the thought of greatest production uppermost and with the majority of the operations in the hands of foreigners. In this connection must be noted the fact that up to the year 1912 no taxes were paid by the petroleum industry in Mexico. The church during the years of the rule of General Diaz had also won back her old authority, which had suffered some curtailment during the period of the reform, and again dominated the great portion of the seople in spite of the prohibitions of the law.

The Uprising of the Workers

All this aroused the Mexican people, who were weary of supporting injustices, plunder and oppression, together with exploitation on the part of a small group of their own citizens and by foreigners; and they broke forth in the struggle to conquer their ideals of liberty and equality, fought through the long years from 1910-16, and saw victory only when a Constitution had been secured which embodied their aspirations, that is to say, a Constitution which in their mind met the greatest needs of contempo- as the best argument. Mexico's attirary progress. Such is the Mexican Constitution of 1917. Not only does it is clean. seek the well-being of the Mexican people and of all the inhabitants of the country, but, besides authorizing always there will reign the greatest full liberty and guarantees, remedying harmony between the two nations, the injustices committed by and dishopeful that this influential support pelling the undue influence of the interess and the fact that they are of their protests will help to save the church, it provides that the natural neighbors geographically, should alwealth of the country be duly pre- ways be friends.

served and used to advantage, that education, that the working classes are not oppressed, and that land is

justly distributed. Difficulties of a political and military character impeded the carrying out of some of the dispositions of the Constitution of 1917, and, it was not until the year 1921 that, with the country completely pacified and national reconstruction well under way, and lands, the high-priests, warriors steps could be taken to enforce all the provisions of the Constitution. Mexico's progress, especially during the last few years, is evident. Yet at the very time when the best efforts of the to support. Thus was originated the country are being expended toward oppression of the worker. In the mattion and progress to the greatest excharacter has had to be faced in the were given to the people, invariably opposition some few North Ameri-they were worked for the benefit of of the Department of State of their made to the execution of our laws.

The "Iniquitous" Laws

Two laws have stood out in this ntroversy: those dealing with land and oil. The first is solely in defense of national integrity and prohibits foreigners acquiring property in certain limited zones along the frontier and the coasts. Present holders are permitted to hold their properties during their lifetime and equitable conditions are established whereby transfer of property rights in the prohibited zone to others may be effected. Such a law is in no way a violation or abuse, and many States in the North American Union have similar stipulations. The second law legislates upon the

development of Mexico's oil deposits: guarantees the rights of holders of the lands and outlines terms under which fifty-year concessions may be obtained without endangering in any way those holding titles legitimately acquired prior to the Constitution. Naturally, to obtain confirmation of wide difference between the classes old titles or new concessions, titles had undergone in realizing their ideals Here, again, it is seen that this secproblems with the thoroughness they violation, and those with clear titles ism, and by provoking a conflict with means, plunder and crime having been claims (and some of these interests have had to face justice in the United Mexico, promulgated in 1857, while not States itself), are opposing our legis-

The oil companies, by circulating a false interpretation of the provisions of Mexico's new legislation and giving occasion for an exchange of dip- of the Communists has not fact that every country enjoys abso- munist propaganda. lute liberty to dictate the laws it deems fitting and necessary, but, as quoted above, and many others not well, by virtue of its duty to safe-guard the well-being of the people, the refusal of this committee to allow end injustices and prescribe some reg-ulation for the exploitation and preservation of the nation's natural re sources.

"When in Difficulties"

Not finding legal arguments with zetti. And, of course, we never will which to justify their attitude, the try to head off such protest, because Americans affected by the new laws we are fervent in our conviction that have resorted to calumny, creating first the absolutely false story of Bolshevist activities which they have not been able to prove.

The supposed despoliation of lands came next, despoliation done with the sole aim of rectifying in accordance with the law the injustices of land distribution, and especially of returning lands acquired by illegal means and restoring ejidos.

Interference in Central American has been the last charge brought against us only because Mexentirely within exercise of its sovereign right, extended recognition to a Government which it believes le-gitimate—that of Sacasa in Nicaragua. All the world knows that Mexico has no munition plants, yet Mexico is accused of shipping arms and war material to the Nicaraguan

Mexico accepts any and every method of demonstrating the justice vanzetti and use the majority of it, if not all, for Communists' propaganda. fact that all Communist propaganda supported by their class-ally the

It is to be hoped that the existing difficulties will soon be over, and that

IN ATTACK ON **COMMUNISTS**

A STATE OF THE STA

Boston Committee Forced to Reply to Criticism of Lefts

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

B OSTON.—After several years of fense Committee of Boston has been compelled to make war on the Communists because of their gathering funds for the condemned men and using the money for Communist agita-Last year the Communists reported to Moscow that they had col-lected \$500,000 in this country for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Boston committee has been unable to get any accounting of these funds.

When the Boston committee tried to get some reliable information from the Communists regarding this money the latter opened their batteries in an attack on the committee. The committee has issued a statement which follows:

"Repeatedly during its seven years' struggle for justice for Sacco and Vanzetti the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has stated its unqualified disthe Communists in this calle. Once again we are compelled to do so.

Criticism Quoted

"In current numbers of The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communists in America, we are charged with trying 'to head off the vigorous protest movements planned by other bodies.' The Communists scoff at our request for the advisory commission (now appointed) and charge us with, pinning our faith on middle class intellectuals rather than on the workers.
"'Militant labor,' says the Daily Worker, 'has found countless obstacles placed in its ways by the Defense Committee, composed for the most part of personal friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, earnest people who have little conception of nation-wide agitation and organized propaganda because of their anarchistic principles.

"The existence of this committee and its work for Sacco and Vanzetti have been made possible all these years entirely by the workers of this and other countries. The friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, workers and hated radicals, when arrested, naturally turned to their only source of aidtheir other friends among the workers. They had no friends of wealth and power. They were despised because of their extreme idealistic views. The Communists did not come forward at that time.

"The friends of Sacco and Vanzetti appealed to an increasingly large circle of workers. Finally the world gave heed because of this vast worker dis-cussion. But at no time have we of the committee directed our appeal to any one group in the worker ment. On the contrary, it has been to that movement as a whole, because it is to the general movement for the betterment of workers' lives that Sacco and Vanzetti have devoted their ener-

"Lives for Propaganda"

"Our objection to the Communists" tactics in this case is because they so clearly show that the primary object lomatic notes, have tried to secure the lomatic notes, have tried to secure the help of the American Department of but rather has been to increase memsecure justice for two fellow workers, State; but the Mexican Government, bership and raise money by using the with its policy as clear as the mid-day sun, has proclaimed with all prac-In other words, the lives of Sacco and tical wisdom that justice which is on Vanzetti have been traded on by the Communists for purposes of Com-

"The statements of the Communists the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti to degenerate into a purely political propaganda agency. We have never tried to head off vigorous labor pro-test at the outrage perpetrated in the name of justice upon Sacco and Vanthis case is one which should arouse the workers of the world.

"Besides, this fight has been for all these seven years of deceit and trickery solely a worker fight. The nature of the prosecution and the conduct of the trial hardened it solely into a worker fight. It is only recently that the conservatives have taken an interest. If it had not been for gloriously faithful persistence of the workers in shouting the issue of fair dealing and in furnishing the means of keeping that issue talked about, cco and Vanzetti long ago would have paid the horrible penalty of burning in the electric chair for holding extremely high ideals.

"We owe everything to the workers: so, of course, we have not turned from them, nor will we ever so do. The statement of the Communists that we have is inspired by the same selfishness that prompts them to collect money in the names of Sacco and

"Our every move is dictated by our and any idea of interfering in the in-desire to secure justice for Sacco and ternal affairs of other countries is Vanzetti. We are on the scene of the ternal affairs of other countries is desire to secure justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. We are on the scene of the struggle and are striving sincerely to States, Mexico is attacked in what is save Sacco and Vanzetti and to act in considered the Government, and in the manner they wish us to. We want the capitalist organs and the press and need the solidarity of the workers in this crucial struggle, but we un Church, wherein insult is resorted to qualifiedly denounce the use of this case for selfish propaganda purposes."

FOR RENT

Neat, clean furnished room which, by virtue of their reciprocal in American family; no other roomers. Mrs. Paulitsch, 1338 Franklin Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

D.

Will American Prosperity Continue? MACHINERY PRACTICALLY DENTAL MECHANICS MAY ELIMINATES WORKERS FORM NATIONAL UNION;

CLOAK AND FUR By George Soule COMMUNISTS SET BACK

Progress Made in Eliminating Left Influence in Needle Trades

ITH the election of new inter national officers by the International Fur Workers' Union and the complete breakdown of the strike called by the expelled Communist element in an effort to force their recognition by the employing interests, the work of reorganizing the New York Fur Workers' Union is now reaching its last stages.

Meanwhile, in the cloak and dres industry, the Communist element suffered similar serious reverses. For failure to meet rent payments, the Communists were ejected from the valuable headquarters at 130 East 25th treet. The International Union and its Joint Board immediately took posses sion. The revealed bankruptcy of the left and the securing of the headquar-ters by the "rights" will prove of immoral and material benefit to

Of even greater importance than the taking over of the six-story building was the decision reached by the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., to deal in the future only with the International Union and the reorganized Joint Board. This means that the International Union has control of all shops affiliated with the Council.

The "picket" line established by the Communists in an attempt to tie up the fur industry and wrest control of workers from the International Union appears to have collapsed.

Early in the week Edward F. Mc-Grady, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Committee, engaged in reorganizing the New York Furriers' Union, made public a list of "pickets" arrested in the fur strike. All these were adherents of the "left wing." Checking up on the occupations given "pickets" and entered on the police blotter, Mr. McGrady found that scarcely fifty percent were members of the Furriers' Union. The other half was made up of Communists in other crafts, including dressmakers, embroiders, jewelers and peddlers. Mr. Mc-Grady offered this list as proof of his charges that the strike is being atempted not by fur workers, but by combined forces of the Communist

Later in the week Mr. McGrady affiliated with the Federation Union, who have been the victims of physical assault or threats from the "pickets" of the Communists.

A peculiar situation has arisen in the Central Trades and Labor Council in connection with the fur situation.

Last week Vice-president Mathew Woll issued a call to trade unionists, urging them to come to the defense of the furworkers who were being vic-timized by the so-called "mass picket-He urged counter "mass" letter he vigorously criticized the police department, suggesting that so of its members have been bribed by the Communists.

Sponsored by trade unionists who are very close to Tammany Hall, a resolution was passed by the Central Trades Council expressing "confidence" in the police department. Though the nists interpret this as a slap at the Woll appeal, those who know the n feel that the C cil acted as it did, not because it lover Woll less, but that it loves the Tammany police department more. Any desire to aid the Communists was farthest from the minds of those who

President William Green, of the A. F. of L., is coming to town one of these days to look into the situation. It is Commissioner on the question of the alleged bribery of the police by the Communists ousted from the fur

Philip A. Silberstein, general president; Harry Begoon, general secretary-treasurer; Charles Gmeiner, first general vice president; Pietro Lucchi, secnd general vice president; Hyma Kalmikoff, third general vice president; Samuel Falperin, fourth general vice president; Charles Stetsky, fifth general vice president: Moe Harris. sixth general vice president; Frank A. Currie, seventh general vice president; Jack Millstein, eighth general vice president; Jacob Dissin, ninth general vice president; Art. Foucher, tenth general vice president; Isidor Winnick, eleventh general vice president.

NECKWEAR UNION HOLDS ELECTIONS

Louis Fuchs has been overwhelmingly re-elected business agent of the Neckwear Makers' Union, tabulation ficers elected include Edmond Gottes-man, secretary-treasurer; recording secretary, downtown branch. Adolph president, Philip Zold.

Executive board members elected gone, the Communists no longer are Ada Cooper, Louis Feldheim, Aaron trol any New York local union.

(An address at the Friday morning session of the June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa.)

W E are not, I take it, met here as a gathering of Babbitts at a Babson conference to find out what is going to happen to business next week, so that we may know whether to go long or short on the stock market. Nor are we a group of conomists with an academic interes in the business cycle, observing its progress with statistical microscopes as if we were naturalists watching some sort of inch-worm looping its way across our charts. We are interested primarily in the labor movemen and we have observed that during this recent period of prosperity the labor movement has appeared to be affected in a peculiar way.

THE MYTH OF A CONQUERED BUSINESS CYCLE

The first phenomenon we have to examine is a new myth which has building is now being sustained large-arisen among the spokesmen for the ly by public expenditures, operating Babbitts. This myth is that the present order, always assumed to be theoretically perfect, but open to practical that a curtailment of public revenues objections because of unfortunate acci- would directly lead to unemployment control to be virtually perfect in prac- address is printed in an adjoining coltice as well. Ever-increasing production is being shared by the workers in the form of ever-increasing real wages. The Federal Reserve System, through its influence on currency and credit. has learned how to avert both infla-tion and deflation. Business men have now abandoned the practice of speculating in materials, but are ordering only in a hand-to-mouth fashion as sions during the last generation, genuine demand makes itself felt, thus avoiding the building up of large unsalable stocks which might crash down on oversupplied markets. In short, the business cycle is conquered; we shall have no more industrial depressions but shall float on in an ever-broadening stream of welfare.

THE FUNCTION PERFORMED BY THIS MYTH

In one aspect this myth, founded, as all myths are, on a substantial amount of faith. In another aspect it is seized, almost unconsciously in many cases as an article of propaganda. Everyone who has a stake in the existing order wraps it around himself as a protection from the cold winds of cynicism It protects the ineffable Calvin in the White House. It protects the employer and manufacturer against unrest of labor or consumers. It protects the non-union employer against criticism reactionaries against all forms of social legislation. It is taken up by British and European conservatives who delight to point to the United States lems have been solved without the intervention of troublesome radical groups or theories. From their sounding boards it reverberates back over us with renewed prestige. And it appears to leave no place for the labor movement either in its trade union function or its political function.

PROSPERITY AND

LABOR MORALS Powerful as propaganda may be, it cannot long succeed in its object unless it is wafted upon favorable currents of reality. The fact that so many persons spread this myth would not long make the workers believe it or much weaken the labor movement unless there were more substantial prosperity weaken the unions? Professor John R. Commons and his associates have observed in the history of the movement what seems to be a general rule, that during periods of prosperity the unions have great accessions of numbers, spirit and activity in their efforts to make gains in wages, hours and conditions, whereas, in periods of depression, when such gains seem job was lucky to keep it. Thus we powerful and temporarily bearish pri-

Fuchs, Adolph Eisler, Max Hoenig, Sam Itskoquitz, Harry Liebowitz, Sam Lerner, Sam Newman, David Smoke, Sadie Steinberg, Willie Tannenbaum, Sol Vieder, Irving Berger, Ruth Ber-Harry Heisler, Isaac Levy, Rubin likely he will see the Mayor and the Rubinstein, Agron Armel, Bessie Engelman, Morris Feig, Sol Karp, Joe Rosenberg, Lena Shapiro and Philip Zold. The previous administration had but one Communist in it. This time The following officers were elected he was defeated by a vote of three to

> The union has been making great strides, consolidating its gains in New York and reaching out for new ones out of town.

Embroiderers' Unions Turn Out Communists

Communists have been dislodged

from their last stronghold in the New York local unions affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with their defeat in special elections held to fill the executive board of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66 of the International. The elections were held to fill three vacancies in the executive board of the local. Three supporters of President Morris Sigman of the International, who has been conducting a fight to rid the International of officials of returns this week show. Other of- taking orders from the Communist Party, were swept into office over the opposition of the Communists. The men elected were M. Lederman, Julius Elsler; recording secretary, tackers' Scharf and George Hattab. The elections gave the anti-Communists a mabranch, Ruth Berman; vice president, jority in the executive committee, thus Mollie Greenwald; tackers' branch, freeing Local 66 from Communist domination. With control of Local 56 gone, the Communists no longer con-

Business Is Destroying Own Prosperity, Soule Tells L. I. D. Conference

AMP TAMIMENT, Forest Park, Pa.-That big business is unconsciously doing its best to unlermine prosperity through the campaign it is now conducting for the reduction of taxes, especialy state and local taxes, was the contention of George Soule, an editor of the New Bureau, Inc., at the June Conference of the League for Industrial Democrany, devoted to the general question of "Prosperity," which opened here

Mr. Soule contended that the presnt building boom was a prime tainer of present-day prosperity; that through the building of schools, public buildings and public works, and

Dr. Willard Thorp, Professor of Economics, Amherst College, member of the staff, National Bureau of Economic Research and author of Business Annals, spoke at the opening session Thursday evening.

Dr. Thorp, after briefly describing the periods of prosperity and depresmaintained that, if the present era of relative prosperity continued through the year 1927, it would be the longest country during the last forty years. prosperous years, he declared, were can save it."

panaceas, which promise the regener ation of the whole order. During the war and post-war prosperity, for instance, the unions made the greatest they are now at ebb tide, though we are not suffering from depression?

It seems to me the answer lies in the peculiar nature of the prosperity we have recently been attempting to enjoy. Ordinarily, prosperity has not been characterized by greatly in-creased efficiency or enlarged per capidly. There is a marked increase in one of the most profound menaces to the morale of labor—and instead has a confidence in his bargaining power.

During the past three years, on the contrary, prices have been falling. The cost of living has tended downward rather than unward. The desire for increased wages has thus been rendered less sharp. It has also been met, to a moderate extent, by voluntary increases on the part of employaccompanied-except in certain tion-by speculative fervor. een brought about rather by more have a combination of circumstances which at the same time gives more satisfaction to the worker, and renders him less able to protect, than in an ordinary boom. It is this condi-tion which renders the myth of economic perfection in the United States easier for the worker to believe.

PROSPERITY, CREDIT AND GOLD RESERVES

What solid ground is there fore con-fidence that this condition will continue? In order to answer that question one would have to know the whole secret of the business cycle, whereas to the best of my knowledge and be-lief, economic science has not yet any certain key to that secret. Nevertheess there are substantial grounds for the guess that even our present type of prosperity will not go on without serious interruption. I do not want to class myself with the business fortune tellers, and do not intend to tell you when the next depression will arrive but will content myself with expressthe automobile and the building industries. The farmers had not par-ticipated in the profits, while the textile and coal industries were slack.

been noted during the last twenty years. The national income per capita has increased about 45 per cent since 1909. Real wages have advanced. Hours of labor have decreased in the last twenty years by about 16 per cent. Government expenditures for health, recreation, education, etc., have increased.

On the other hand, we have by no means reached the goal of absolute prosperity. We find wide gaps in the distribution of income and wealth. One per cent of the population re-ceives 20 per cent of the income, while 10 per cent receives 40 per cent of the income. Industrial control is has been rapidly increasing and was constantly concentrating into fewer hands. In the face of these conditions we cannot afford to be compla-

in this country was not likely to be affected adversely by the international largest competitors. economic situation in and of itself during the next few years, as the prosperity? Several, possibly. In the countries abroad would probably be first place, as long as the big fellows able to absorb as much of our commodities and our surplus capital in tory and the cross-roads store, they the near future as in the recent past. still have plenty of velvet and busi-However, the political situation was ness is not greatly disturbed. But if such, with its wars and its rumors of or when failures becomes more nu war, that we might at any moment merous among the larger fry, and the era of peace-time prosperity in this be brought into a devastating con-country during the last forty years. flict, from which "neither economic considerbaly diminished, there may be organization nor military preparation a substantial curtailment of produc-

turned to political and other general believing that it will arrive sometime. One reason for the confidence in the ontinuance of prosperity on the part of the optimists is that the Federal Reserve Banks have apparently adoptgains in their history. Why is it that ed the policy of discouraging both inflation and deflation. This they do by raising interest rates and selling securities when over-speculation aplowering interest rates and buying securities when business begins to lag. The effectiveness of these measures ita production. Rather, it is a wild not wholly within the control of the crgy of speculation. Prices rise rapnot be lowered and securities bought the demand for labor. The worker is at will if there did not exist ample stirred, on the one hand, by a mounting cost of living, which gives him largely of a lion's share of the world's the ardent desire for higher wages. On the other hand, he is given the power fers as a result of the disturbed conto demand what he wants because em-ployers are so eager for his services. the war. Let gold begin to flow out If he organizes and strikes, there are no reserves of unemployed to take his place. He loses the fear of insecurity— and prosperity abroad, and credit would perforce be tightened in this country.

Or, on the other hand, if much more gold should arrive here, it might easily come into possession of the local member banks, who could then proceed to enlarge their credits at will without depending on the aid of the Reserve Banks. Then no central banking policy could restrain a period of inflation, if other conditions were ripe ers. The increased production has not for it. We have also to face the possibility that the policy of the Reserve instances, such as building construc- Banks themselves might change, as a It has result of political pressure for soft money on the part of big business inefficient use of plant, machinery and terests anxious for a good showing labor. Thus, while output has increased, employment has gradually de- | sighted groups of farmers, or to help clined. There has been no great demand for new workers in the labor ury sell Government bonds. Or devate banking interests.

> Even at the best, moreover, banking policy alone cannot govern business conditions. While it can influence the total supply of credit and currency, it cannot control the supply of goods offered for sale, or the distribution of the purchasing power with which to buy those goods. Let us turn our

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BUSINESS FAILURES

The fact that this period of pros-perity is, on the whole, one of falling prices and increased efficiency, rather than one of rising prices and speculation, affects employers as well as workers. In an ordinary boom, when prices are going up, all businesses make money almost without effort, the small along with the large, the infficient along with the efficient, Now, when prices are going down, it is only them fail. Competition keener and keener; as profit margins shrink, everyone tries to make more and more goods in order to gain the advantage of large-scale production and keep the expensive plant, sale organization and overhead busy. The large product tends to drive prices on downward. The result is an increasing concentration of production and trade in the strongest hands. Take, for instance, the record of bankruptmuch larger in the first quarter of 1927 than in any year since 1922, the firms failing have been growing their average assets. The profits of ing session, contended that prosperity the biggest firms are growing much

> are merely mopping up the little facconsiderbaly diminished, there may be tion and real unemployment. In the second place, the history of the business cycle seems to show that depresgions are more severe as the average sized business grows larger. Troubles on the part of the big fellows, with tentacles in every industry and locality, create more of a stir than troubles and trade are more localized and decentralized.

PRODUCTIVITY GROWS FASTER THAN PURCHASING POWER

A third possible cause of trouble lies in the apparent fact that, for any one or more of dozen reasons advanced to explain it, the capacity of industry to make commonly used goods grows faster than the purchasing power of the mass of the consumers to absorb se goods. The productive capacity of industry has been growing faster than ever before in the past five years and while there has also been an un precedented increase in real wages of actory, mine and railroad workers since pre-war days, this increase o (Continued on page 6)

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The introduction of machinery into the glass industry has had a most dramatic effect upon labor productivity and the character of the labor force according to a summary of a recent study published in the April issue of the Monthly Labor Review. To take an extreme example, the output of four-ounce prescription bottles per employe per hour is more than fortyone times as great with the automatic machines as with the hand processes. which were in general use less than 20 years ago. This means not only a profit largely; the less efficient find great reduction in the number of work-their profits restricted, and many of ers, but also a great change in the character of the labor force as, instead of the employment of highly boys as assistants, mechanics and machine operators are employed on the automatic machines and there is little or no demand for hand labor. Maproduction of standardized wares in hand processes are still the more effi-

FORM NATIONAL UNION: LOCAL FORMED IN WEST

CHICAGO.—It is anticipated that & new national or international unimay result from the recent launching of a federal labor union composed of Chicago dental laboratory mechanics. Gus McCarten, president of the Chicago local union, has received a tele-gram from New York saying that the

dental mechanics of that city have

held meetings with a view of organ-

izing and that the prospects for the

formation of a union there are good.
With Chicago and New York leading the way, it is expected that the dental mechanics of other cities will fall in line, with the final result that a national or international union will come

The Chicago dental laboratory owners and representatives of the newly organized union are still fighting each other at this writing. The bosses are determined that they will not recognize the union, while the me nare just as determined that they shall be recognized as an organized body.

The dental laboratory owners are large quantities, although for small being backed by the organized non-orders and for odd-shaped wares the union employers of Chicago, who have used nearly every weapon in their

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:-: Historical Wisdom for Youthful Babbitts

The American Legion and Allied Guardian Forces Contrive

By Harry Elmer Barnes

(A Review of "The Story of Our American People." By Charles F. Horne, New York: The U. S. His-tory Publishing Company. 1926. 2

THE present work constitutes the culmination of the influence of date historians to divide a two-volume writing and teaching in the United in carrying on the Great Crusade to free oppressed peoples and make the world safe for democracy, it was deemed necessary to develop more than normal enthusiasm for fighting shoulder to shoulder with our ancient ene my, Great Britain. Consequently American history was rewritten or reinterpreted in such a manner as to represent the American Revolution as an amiable family quarrel for which no one in particular was responsible and which was of no particular consequence in any event. Anglo-Saxon infallible key to the salvation of western civilization. It was natural that such an attitude would not be especially pleasing to William Randolph Hearst, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus, or the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hence no sooner had peace set in on the battlefield than a new struggle broke out over historical textbooks in the public schools, an account of which is clearly and fairly presented in the closing sections of Miss Bessie L. Pierce's admirable book, "Public Opinion and the Teaching of History." The dominant note in this attack upon the textbooks was anti-English. Books which had made only the faintest be ginnings toward telling the real truth concerning the American Revolution were violently assaulted, and in some cases driven from the schools of great cities or whole States. The hysteria spread from education to politics. In the spring of 1927 we witnessed the edifying spectacle in Chicago of Big alleged pro-British textbooks being used in the Chicago schools and his figurative and symbolic immersion fortnight.

Democracy Is Cured

The other great reaction following the war was the onslaught upon the Wilsonian liberalism and related progressive advances of the period following 1912. Democracy did not cure war, but the war cured democracy in the United States, an outcome which was foreseen by many of the astute conservatives who induced the simple-minded Woodrow to consign his constructive political achievements to the flames in order to save the Entente from the natural and deserved results of their bad guessing in July and August, 1914. The reaction which set in under the aegis of Palmer and his Cossacks has now permeated all of American life, and has become more powerful in proportion as its technique has become less direct and more subhistorical textbook for the American youth of today, who hails from right-thinking parentage, is one which caresses the eagle with assiduity and warns against the impending ravages of Moscow in our kindergartens.

Here is such a work in two handsomely illustrated volumes of a thou-sand pages, with its sterling qualities attested to in feeling fashion by accredited representatives of more than a score of guardian spirit organiza-Protective Order of Elks, the Boy spirituals wrung from him by the massecouts of America, the National Security League, the Daughters of the days of chattel slavery. Relief Corps of the G. A. R., and the Y. M. C. A. It was prepared under the direct auspices of the American Le-gion by a learned Historiker, Mr. Charles F. Horne, professor of English in the College of the City of New He was cheerfully aided by a goodly band of reverent savants drawn m every branch of human learning, all types of educational institutions, and every corner of our land. Whereas

to "Put God in American History" it has become customary among up-to- The author and his advisers have cer-

nary."

epical work of our forefathers is guaranteed adequate attention by devoting period and the Revolution. God's Own Country

It would appear to the reviewer that any fair-minded reader will have to admit that the book is by no means as bad as one might have expected, in the light of the auspices under number and type of fingers that had a part in the pie of its construction. It is certainly as fair in its treatment of international relations as the average textbook in use in this field a genera tion ago and not a whit worse in its unity was ecstatically indorsed as the attitude towards Germany and the used work of Mr. Guitteau. And it is more up-to-date in its apportion of space to social and industrial history than so admirable a textbook as

> What, then, are the defects of this work which have called down upon it such widespread and uniform condemnation by indignant academic historians? By all odds the most serious fault in the book is the all-pervading theological bias and epical outlook

tainly concurred in the exhortation of the World War on historical Civil War, this work has resisted the "put God in American history." estimable Harry F. Atwood to writing and teaching in the United Bolshevik materialism which has dic-states. In order to buck up our morale tated such deplorable procedure. The tion the statement in the note of acknowledgment: "Among historian and schoolmen the foremost acknowl edgment is due to Dr. Frederick O Norton, former dean of Drake University, Iowa, and professor of sacred history at Crozier Theological Semi-

> regard may be gleaned from the fol-This Land Lay Long Hidden Like a Secret Treasure

The flavor of the work in this

The fact that our continent lay so long unused has seemed to many earnest thinkers one of the world's most striking manifesta-tions of the Divine Purpose of God. They have believed that all this wealth of field and forest and mines was held untouched until civilization should grow worthy

Who were the people who came to occupy this rich and sheltered and long hidden land? Again we may pause in awe to contemplate idea of a Divine Purpose working out some mighty aim for erica. By natural processes, world of Europe was sifted America. and sorted so that there might be

Europe's foremost people in ini sturdy endurance. They had to most resolute of those who dared to revolt against European

Docility Preferred This attitude towards our national the reviewer, is much more disastrous

the truth, so that no child learns afterward to distrust it. But World War and the American entry Wizard Evans: "We'll take every child in telling the truth it must be careful into the conflict is certainly sad, but in America and put him in the public

have been made by minor parties, in- today. It is obvious, however, that no dividual statesmen or sectional groups, child will be guided towards a sensihistorical development. failed to deliver when sent to the bat in our great crises. Though the book This attitude towards our national in our great class that there viewer to be almost ideally conceived the reviewer, is much more disastrous have been two sides to most of our and constructed to teach children the than nationalistic, class or partisan national controversies, there is never intellectual attitudes and the historical bias, for it tends to paralyze any ten-

wie es eigentlich gewesen: "It must epic of the "white man's burden," and fully harmonious with the the account of the causes of the ideal recently expressed by Imperial

Therefore, whatever mistakes may several widely used school texts of nothing of vital or general significance ble and objective view of world afhas ever gone fundamentally wrong in fairs by the account of the interna-The tional politics and diplomacy of the "pinch-hitters" of destiny have never last twenty years which is contained A Sausage Link
In short, the book seems to the re

viewer to be almost ideally conceived

dency towards independent thinking the right side triumphed in every inor critical analysis. How can any
child be encouraged to independent
not necessarily devils, they were at evaluation of a process presided over the best well-intentioned but mis-by "Divine Providence" from its very guided people. trated attack upon the present work, but must rather be a criticism of conby "Divine Providence" from its very guided people.

origin. To do so would be nothing less than for the child to shake his and in its account of our wars the less than for the child to shake his and in its account of our wars the book is certainly no worse than the the general tendens of the book to average school text now in use. It for happiness and success in an age encourage intellectual docility and had been expected by many that the characterized by Babbitry, Palmerism, reverent credulity on the basis of the treatment of the American Revoluever-present operation of the divine tion would be particularly terrible, lice departments, Fundamentalism, hand in our history is strengthened but such is not the case. It is rather Bishop Manning theology, Bruce Barover-present operation of the divine tion would be particularly terrible, lice departments, Fundamentalism, hand in our history is strengthened and extended by the nature of the dilustrations, headings, inserts and anecdotes.

The book presents the following exergises of von Ranke's famous formula as to the statement of historical truth with the surface of the ever, continued to the end. The Spanish of the statement of historical truth with the statement of historical truth with the surface of the ever, continued to the end. The Spanish of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the ever, continued to the end. The Spanish of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the ever, continued to the end. The Spanish of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the ever, continued to the end. The Spanish of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the surface of the statement of historical truth with the surface of the

schools of America. My son and daughter and all other children will go side by side to school. We will build a homogeneous people; we will grind out Americans just like meat out of a grinder." Hence, there is little point in assaulting in any unique fashion something which is nothing more than to tell the truth optimistically." confessedly not worse than that in a link in the sausage of our national tory textbooks can be depended upon to encourage and inculcate habits of ntellectual honesty, courage and selfeliance only when these traits come to be esteemed as personal and public virtues, as, indeed, they were by those who founded our national polity.

A word should be said in conclusion as to the logic and propriety of the uniform and frequent assaults upon this textbook by the respectable American historians of the academic vintage However much they may be honestly disconcerted by the unforescen results of their activities, there can be no doubt that they set the precedent for those developments which have led to the compilation of the present work through their demonstration during the world war of how history could be used to buttress class, party and national-istic propaganda. The real "grand-daddy" of the American Legion History is not the Hirshfield report, but and the National Board for Historical Service. The clinical picture of the more explicitly by Mr. Grattan in his article in the American Mercury for July, 1927, than by Miss Pierce in her excellent book on the patriotic frenzies of the various hundred per-

cent organizations. Nor can many of our most eminent historians lay claim to a negative historical Wasserman, even at the present time. The American Historical Association now has as its president a man who, in a very recent work, has subscribed to as flagrantly a provi-dential interpretation of history as that exploited in the American Legion His-And in Williams Stearns Davis' book just published, "Europe Since Waterloo," one will find an account of the causes of the world war as divergent from the facts as the summary in the work under review. The Amergarded as anything more than a clinical symptom of how badly our na-tional culture, our educational system, and our historical profession need a housecleaning and of how little likelihood there is that they will get one in the near future.

SIX STATES AND ALASKA HAVE AUREADY ADOPTED OLD AGE PENSIONS

The adoption by Maryland of an old age pension law marks substantial progress in the campaign to provide care for aged dependents in their own homes instead of in costly and in-human poorhouses. Colorado also enacted an old age pension law recently which makes a total of six states— Maryland, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky — and Alaska that have already adopted non-contributory old age pensions. This legislation is based on the standard bil

lation and labor organizations.

-:- The Porters' Union Goes South

A fully mindful of the grave seriousness of the By Frank R. Crosswaith and personal danger. Conscientiously feel brotherhood's cause is so righteously important that a is so righteously important that a that great municipality almost solely firm stand should be taken. Have pany. Smith not alone joined the or- was he a good porter, but an equally for him by the resourceful Bennie, the on the ground of his vulgar attacks fully decided to remain and meet the consequences. This means that I am willing to make the supreme sacrifice. of George V in the Chicago drainage Have sacredly dedicated my all to the canal several times each day for a promotion of the brotherhood's noble cause. Advise at once. Being con-

officials."

This remarkable telegram was received by A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at its headquarters, 2311 Seventh avenue, New York City, and was sent by Bennie Smith, field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stationed in Jacksonwhat every unprejudiced student of of the Negro have consistently claimed -that the Negro workers of the nalabor's ideals will bring to the movement that rich spiritual contribution, that fidelity to ideals, that unfading courage in the face of great danger which have characterized the Negro throughout his history in the United States. In some respects these invaluable and ennobling contributions destined to be made by the Negro to the cause of labor in its struggle against wage slavery, will be even more startlingly brilliant and socially tions, including the Benevolent and serviceable than the soul-sustaining

Bennie Smith had served the Pullman company faithfully and efficient- pany. ly for twenty years, during which period he succeeded in chalking up a record termed "enviable" by both his fellow workers and his employers. porters began, among the first to join was Bennie Smith of the Omaha, Nebraska, district of the Pullman com-

An Unknown Negro Organizer Writes a New Page in Labor History

ganization, but exerted his every influence to bring the other porters in izer. his immediate district into the brotherhood. His attitude added tre-When the Pullman company became stantly intimidated by Pullman Negro

elected a delegate from his district; at the time he was local officer in the short order he had a goodly number ompany union. At the conference, held in Chicago, the company first gave the porters a slight wage increase and then handed the delegates a company-made agreement to be ville, Florida. It substantiates fully signed by them. Two of the delegates had the courage and manhood to re-American labor and all sincere friends fuse to sign on the doted line; one of these was Bennie Smith, the Ne-Edwards, of St. Louis, Mo. These two tion whenever reached by the message dissident porters remained adament of organized labor and inspired with against the pleas of their more guillible and spineless fellow delegates as well as against the threats of the company representatives in the

> Upon the return of Bennie to his district the local Pullman officials began to exact from him a high price for his stand in the conference. All nanner of mean things were done to him, calculated to get him disgusted

> with the service and eventually out of it, But Bennie was wiser than they had given him credit for being. The which characterize the telegram above sustained him and he continued to be the efficient and capable porter as before. He would permit no one to mar his "enviable" record with the com-

Smith Is Summoned The company next called for the election of delegates to a convention of the Pullman Porters' Benevolent When the movement to organize the Association-the benevolent feature of the company union-and again Bennie's name was placed in nomination by his fellow porters to the awe and chagrin of the company's officials. Immediately a campaign was quietly started to insure the defeat of Ben-Porters were secretly advised

'not to vote for Bennie Smith," that

"he was disloyal to the company" et When told of this Bennie complained to the head of the industrial bureau of the company, in whose hands is lodged the responsibility for making the company union function. This move on the part of Bennie offered the company its long awaited chance to clip with a terrible thorn in its collective sides. The head of the bureau called Bennie to Chicago "In order that he might in person, file his complaint against his local superior officer"; Bennie was also to "bring along the names of the porters who told him that the Omaha supertendent had advised them not to vote

or him.

Realizing that in the event he did comply with the latter request not alone would he be penalized, since never before in the history of the bureau had a porter been found guiltless in a dispute with an official of the company, but that his fellow workers who had informed him of the secret instructions would be penalized as well. He therefore agreed to appear before the bureau, but refused to dis-close the names of his brothers. The result was that Bennie was dismissed from the service. Thereupon he was employed as field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and proceeded to prove that not alone

courageous and capable labor organ-

About two months ago he was or dered by National Headquarters to that he (Bennie) should report at the mendously to the immense popularity leave St. Louis, Mo., and proceed to he already enjoyed among the men. Jacksonville, Fia. Arriving there he morning when Mr. Cooper would be found that the local porters knew very present with the copies of The Mesalarmed over the rapid growth and little about the Brotherhood. In the expansion of the Brotherhood of spirit of the pioneer, Bennie endeav-Sleeping Car Porters it decided to call ored to inform them of the struggle a conference under the aegis of its being waged by their brothers in mpany union." Bennie Smith was other districts for a living wage and improved werking conditions. "Employee Representative Plan"—the of the Jacksonville porters enrolled, to the alarm of the local stool pigeons as well as the officials of the company.

Invitation Extended One of the methods now being em ployed by the company to thwart the efforts of the Brotherhood is the tour-ing of Negro Pullman officials through the various districts to make speeches against the Brotherhood. Accordingly, on April 20 C. C. Webb of Chicago made his debut in Jacksonville, Fla., and delivered his customary tirade against the organization. On the next day Mr. Webb is said to have informed the local super intendent that "Bennie was in town. Some of the local lackeys were then called in and told that "I think it would be a good idea to give Bennie Smith an invitation to leave town." The lackeys, of course, were to get word to Bennie indirectly. When the information reached him, Bennie ignored it and continued to quietly en-On the morning of May 18 two desame stalwart courage and bravery tectives called at Bennie's temporary headquarters. He was out. They left word for him "to report immediately Roberts." Upon so doing the chief it was extremely hazardous for him questioned Bennie about "his business (Bennie) to remain in that section," in Jacksonville," at the same time re-

marking cynically that "he didn't care been asking about him. anything about the organization of the Pullman porters," but "he did care organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—because "there was some damn bad stuff in it" and that

Bennie then asked the chief to tell him which of the issues of The Messenger had the objectionable matter in it; or would he kindly let him see the particular copy. Evidently, unaware of the trap set expressed intention of "returning to

chief naively replied that "Mr. Franklin, E. Cooper (the local Pullman susenger to file his charges. Chief Roberts then ventured the opinion that "The Messenger had been preaching social equality and stirring up the

Negroes A Judicial Reception

Obviously when Negro workers de nand a living wage, better working conditions plus the right to organize in their own union, they are considered by the Pullman Company as making a bid for social equality. Bennie then tried to get in touch with the Judge in order that he might explain to that dignitary his presence in Jack sonville and was informed by that dispenser of justice that he (the Judge) knew all about it, and that he had it in "black and white" and that Smith had better get back to head-

quarters. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Bennie immediately secured legal advice and was informed tha inasmuch as there had been no charges made against him, no warrant issued for his arrest, and, furthermore, since he had violated no law, he was legally within his rights in remaining away from the courts of Jacksonville. The next day W. H Mitchell, a local Negro Pullman official, made three trips to Bennie's to tell him that "if he remained in Jacksonville he would do so at the risk of his life," that "because of certain information he had gathered and the dangerous condiand, besides, many white people had The inference here is unmistakable.

immediately informed this about The Messenger"—the official sable-skinned emissary of the company that it was his intention to leave Jacksonville at an early date, but that, in view of the sudden develophe (Bennie) "was going to be put in ments, he was willing to hasten his departure if he knew positively that Mr. Cooper (Pullman superintendent) desired it.

Smith Leaves Town The stool-pigeon fell into the trap and immediately left Bennie with the

let him know how the superintendent felt about the matter." Upon returning, Mitchell informed Bennie that "it was best for his personal safety if he left town at the very earliest possible He treacherously added, moment." "The superintendent didn't say so, but overheard something." Bennie then refused to leave town. Meanwhile preparations for Ben-

nie's arrest and incarceration were being made; he, however, steadfastly refused to leave Jacksonville. He did so only after A. Philip Randolph sent him the following wire: against Cooper's is valueless in a Southern court. Leave immediately." Some hours later Bennie Smith was passing through Waycross, Ga., on his way to Chicago, Ill.

Bennie Smith will be sent back to Jacksonville by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters after steps have been taken to give him all possible legal protection. For, as he very tersely stated in one of his messages to headquarters, "I am not afraid of the law, for I have done no wrong. But I am concerned about the Thereby ends, for a time at least, a most dazzling and inspiring chapter in labor's history contributed by the rapidly awakening Negro

American labor can make of the industrially arrived Negro worker a promise or a menace. What will its American Association of Labor Legisdecision be?

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Isaiah Gets In Wrong

SAIAH, Hebrew gentleman, one time prominent prophet and pacifist of Judea, now deceased, wrote some time ago:

"Nation shall not lift sword against nation. Neither shall they learn war any more,"

Plously patriotic citizens of Plainfield, New Jersey, erecting war memorial monument in commemoration of war to end war inscribed Isaiah's sentiment on

American Legion and other veteran organizations, instrumental in winning war to end war, scorn mon-ument in honor of victory over war. Say Isaiah's saying "isn't the kind of thing for the younger generation growing up to read." Call it rank pacifism and refuse to become pacified unless treasonable sentiment of Israelist Isaiah is deleted.

Calm yourself, oh veterans of the war to end war. In spite of your great victory the end of war is not yet, nor soon, nor maybe ever. For Pacifist sentiments, such as those of Isaiah, have never yet put dents into thrice blessed war.

The Bible, from which the objectionable verse is taken, is full of similar sentiments. The good book has been the season's best seller for some two thousand years, is translated into every civilized and uncivilized tongue, and can be found in almost every Christian home and hotel room. Yet war is still with us and each war is bigger and better than ever.

"Peace be with thee," oh veterans of the war to end war. Shelve thou thy holy wrath against the iniquity of peace. Wax not wroth over those who cry "Peace, peace," for they are like unto the medicine men who cry salves and nostrums in the market place for curing pyorrhea and growing locks on bald heads that are as barren as billiard balls.

Ever since Samson, son of Cain, slew three thousand Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass, jaw bone and ass have combined in setting to nought the efforts of the peace masters, for is it not written that even the Prince of Peace died ignominiously between two thieves on Golgotha in testimony that there isn't a blooming thing to this pacifism?

Verily, it seemeth that the more mortals mouth peace the more they mock it, for is it not true that the nations who worship Him who died to bring peace on earth are also the most efficient in the dissemination of death, devastation, hell and damna-

Wherefore, I say unto the sons of Mars, Samson and Cain, fear not the idle talks of the prophets of Israel nor that of the Son of Mary. For they are dead and their followers are all mouths, filled with teeth that are not and from which come words that fit their action like the fist on the eye of the proverb.

But, getting back to these piping times of peace and prose, don't you think, boys, you are making a helluva mistake opposing a pacifist sentiment on a monument immortalizing the latest and most successful war against war? Seeing such action as yours, people may get it into their heads that they didn't get value received when they invested thirty billion smackers in the war to end war and with that kind of a feeling back in their heads how can they be expected to invest in preparations for the next war to end war?

Take it from me, boys, it is not fewer but more pacifist sentiments that are needed. Suitable senti-ments like: "Thou shalt not kill," "Resist not evil," "Love thy enemies," etc., inscribed on rifle barrels. bayonets, shrapnel, aerial bombs and similar messages of good will would make war not only more attractive to the right-minded, but also more chastising to the sinner. For there is nothing so rouseefying as the proper mixture of savagery and saintli-

Rechless Uncle Sam

According to Secretary Hoover, some seven hundred thousand people have been made homeless by the big flood. Six hundred thousand of these are destitute. Most of these people have lost their Their homes, furniture, clothing, implements, and animals have been washed into the gulf or buried in mud and slime. In many parts of the flooded region, the waters receded too late for replanting. A tragedy of the first order if there ever was one.

But cheer up. The richest country on earth will not allow so many of its citizen to suffer. Succor is in sight. Secretary Hoover has already announced the organization of three finance corporations in that many states. Each corporation 4s to have a capital stock of \$500,000 (half a million dollars) subscribed by the aforesaid three states. The public at large will be asked to contribute an additional two million dollars. If all goes well, the seven hundred thousand flood sufferers will be able to borrow \$3,500,000, at more or less reasonable interest. from the three finance corporations. This is exactly \$5 (five dollars) per capita.

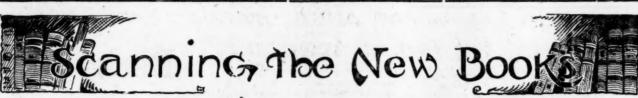
Ordinarily five dollars would not go far toward re building homes, barns, chicken coops, buying furniture, clothing, implements, live stock and seed. But wait. Five dollars per capita means five dollars per head of every man, woman and child flood sufferer. The people of the Delta country have large families. Seven per family is a conservative estimate.

Imagine father coming home from the county seat bank where he had drawn his rehabilitation allow-With shining eyes and flushed face, he storms into the home-I mean the mud flat where it used Triumphantly he swings seven five-dollar bills above his head. "We are saved, saved," cries, his voice choking with emotion. Mother rises from the cracker box which a kind providence had flooded out of a grocery cellar in Illinois and landed just exactly where it was needed the most. The children rise from the ground and sing "My country, this from thee" in unison. Then all join hands and dance around the cracker box.

When the excitement at last calms down, mother, the ever-careful, makes out the rehabilitation program of the family. Grabbing a stubby lead pencil and a

rumpled candy bag from her bosom she write	8:
Home for 7 (without bath)	8.98
Barn for 2 mules and 1 cow	6.61
Two mules at \$5.30	10.60
One cow (fresh)	4.05
One chicken coop	1.20
Six chickens at 7 cents	.42
One rooster	.08
Two beds and bed clothing for seven	2.87
One table and seven split bottom chairs	.16
Dishes and cooking utensils	.02
One plow, two sets harness, one wagon, th	ree
hoes, two shovels, sundries	

\$35.12 A deathly pallor steals over mother's face. government did all it could, but we are still twelve cents short of complete rehabilitation," she moans



At the Heart of Things

THE alchemists, guided by a false metaphysic, pursued an unattainable goal in trying to convert base metals into gold. Their futile efforts were compared by Lord Bacon to the striving of the gardeners who ought hidden gold in the vineyard; they worked over the mold and so in-creased the yield a hundred-fold; the gold they found was real gold, but not that which they were after. It is in much the same way that scientific research yields by products that are fre-quently more valuable than the objects sought. This is not to be considered a justification for the entertainment of false metaphysic, or for using indirection in the pursuit of our objectives it is to say merely that the world is a bigger and a more complex thing than the specialist, as specialist, can see. The scientist's conception of matter has undergone several revolutions in the course of a comparatively short time. The constitution of matter as conceived by Newton appears aughable to the mere schoolboy of today, who has had but a smattering of chemistry or electricity. The conception of matter as expounded by Dalton served as a guide to the remarkable development of the chemical industries of the nineteenth century; those who still seek to discredit science because its ideas are constantly changing make a big point of the more recent disinte-gration of the atom. And before many years we may expect more subtle methods in the laboratory to smash or explode the electron to smithereens, whatever it is that electrons can be broken or exploded into.

Nevertheless, the successive revoluions leave a residue of continuous growth, and the essential values of each period continue to serve even after the fashions change. Newton's impenetrable little balls, arranged precisely as necessary to serve the end for which God had formed them, are rather crude alongside of Dalton's atoms, but they did not interfere with Newton's achievement; nor does the atom obstruct further research into the nature of matter and motion. In-deed, now that the crude notions of past ages have been replaced by the subtle refinements of a truly scientific age, we may go back to the task of the alchemists with a suspicion that after all the transformations they sought may not be altogether impossible; and we may consider Newton's corpuscles still of value for certain

Dr. Harrow (The Romance of the Atom. By Benjamin Harrow. N. Y.: Boni & Liveright; \$1.50) gives us in several brief and comparatively simple chapters a great deal of the very information that the general reader wants about the newer concepts re-garding matter. The story is made interesting as an adventure of particular personalities in search of some thing definite, or of a Crookes looking for one thing and finding something else. There is no artificiality or journalistic device; it is a series of news stories, however, in the best sense There is the human interest of a Priestley finding a treasure and not recognizing it because he could not overcome old habits of thinking in terms of "phlogiston." There is the tory of Mendeleeff and Mayer, played solitaire with symbols and discovered a fundamental "law," one with which people could prophecy; and then the story of prophecies come true. There are several stories of the invasion of men's minds with the idea of the electron, and the cataclysmic effects upon their thinking. There is the story of the discovery of new elements, first upon the sun and then ight here on earth. Radium and the Curies will always remain a romance. There is some speculation on our

failure to extend the powerful instru-

While father is rushing to the nearest furrow for water to dash in mother's face, Secretary Mellon in Washington announces a tax cut on incomes above \$5,000 amounting to three undred million dollars per year.

No. I am not blaming Hoover for this piece of unsurpassed penury coming from the "richest nation on earth." The man is entirely too experienced and far travelled not to see the ridicusness of the situation. Besides, the offer to loan three and a half million dollars to seven hundred thousand ood victims smacks too much of New England stinginess not to suspect Cal behind the weeping farce.

Nor am I sore because I, too, am a food sufferer, since the raging waters of the Father of Rivers drowned all the cabbage on my Louisiana estate. water on that cabbage—it seems providence just wanted to show what it could do if it had a mind to go after me right.

What gets my goat is that the patriotic abandon which caused us to blow in thirty thousand million dollars and two hundred thousand lives to settle old world quarrels suffers a est catastrophe that ever struck our wn land. The whole thing is too much like a fellow buying a rope of pearls for a chorus pony, while pay-ing his wife for the family washing with a quarter smoothed from her own

Adam Coaldigger.



The Pharaoh Mencheres and His Queen, from Arthur Weigall's "History of the Pharaohs," Volume II of which has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co.

mnt of scientific thinking to some of our more immediate problems. Even the ideal man of science, alas, forgets to be scientific outside his laboratory, and succumbs to the temptation to preach, or to do business, or to play politics. And there is some speculation on the bearing of science upon life—both in the sense of prying into the mysteries of protoplasm, and in the sense of helping us manage our affairs more effectively. But the most and the best of the book is the story of the radical transformation of our thoughts about matter, told in a way that ordinary readers can follo

B. C. G.

A German Yearbook OR the first time the reports sub-

mitted to the Annual Congress of the German Socialist Party have appeared in the form of a printed book. It consists of 520 pages and provides a survey of the work accomplished, not merely by the party itself, but by all the organizations connected with

During the year under report the partys representation on public bodies was as follows:

In the Provincial Diets, 482 members, including 20 women. In the District Councils, 3,146 mem-bers, including 47 women. City Councils, 6,773 members, in-cluding 295 women.

Parish Councils, 20,090 members, in-cluding 482 women. Seven hundred and eight comrades of the party hold office as mayors, 637 as heads of parishes and 340 as paid

city councillors. The membership, which is suffering continually from the economic crisis and the consequent unemployment, shows an increase of 17.252. The total membership on January 1, 1926, numbered 806,268, including 151,811 women, while at the close of the year the number was 823,520 including 165,492 women. According to this the increase and besides more regular than that

In addition the report contains very interesting statistics on the distribution of the membership according to age and professions, together with reports from the groups in the Reichstag and in all the Provincial Diets. Separate chapters deal also with economic questions, trade union work, co-operatives, welfare work, and the In the Reichstag, 131 members, including 16 women.
In the Federal Parliaments, 468 members, including 49 women.
In the State Council of Prussia, 24 members.

Bill Aimed at Native Labor in Africa Causes Protest from the Whites

Amsterdam.—The Native Administration bill recently introduced by the South African Government is framed in such severe terms that even the white workers are afraid for their freedom of movement. Their alarm is chiefly aroused by Clause 26, which provides "that the Governor-General may make regulations to prohibit the dissemination by any person of doctrines sub versive of peace and good order among natives in the Union. Acts which may be prohibited by such regulations in-clude those done with an intention to uncite natives to commit any unlawful act in order to alter any system of government prescribed by law, or to subvert organized government, to inunlawful methods an alteration of any matter by law established in any part of the Union, or to incite any native to commit any crime or disturbance of hostility between different races in the Union.

This bill is itself more calculated then anything else could be to stir up great friction between the natives and the whites in South Africa. It is indeed a proof of hopeless lack of insight on the part of a government, at a time when whole races and nations are rising, one after the other, against sim-llar laws and treaties, and are asserting their right to independence, to think they were little children, and to go so far that even its own nationals fee themselves threatened.

This is clearly the case, for the Labour Party of South Africa think that this bill, if it becomes law, could be used against any kind of trade union activity. Hence it sent a deputation to the Prime Minister, which warned him that "the tendency of such repressive legislation would be to drive legitimate trade union native organizers to resort to underground methods, which would be undesirable, both in the interests of

the blacks and the whites."

General Hertzog promised that the clause should be recast before the secthe Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union will gain by the change. "If the South African Government seriously desires to rank with civilized na-

Concerning "The Friend of the Family Budget"

THE man from the garage looked at us as one looks upon some antediluvian monster. In his eyes there was wonderment, tinged with ill-concealed contempt.

"You mean you can't drive a car?" he exclaimed, "why, I didn't know there was a grown man these days who doesn't know how to drive a car."

With bowed head we admitted the hard impeachment. No, we couldn't drive a car and in all humility we had come to him to teach us how. Here in the year of Our Lord Calvin, 1927, was a grown man, apparently in his right mind, wearing long pants and possessed of the blessed privilege of the franchise, who didn't know a universal joint from an accelerator. And in a machine age, too, with all the wealth of America's magnificent inventiveness at hand, with all of her precious gifts to humanity of mass production, straight-line processes and Ford methods! It sounds incredible, but pity 'tis, 'tis true. We couldn't drive a car.

Lest this horrid revelation lose us the last of our readers, let us hasten to state that there are certain things we can do. For instance, we are no slouch at dominoes. When ping pong was the dernier cri we won a book by Henry Van Dyke called "Out of Doors in the Holy Land," as first prize and token of our skill at that sport. We can make the nostrils of our nose go in and out in the manner of a rabbit yearning for lettuce and we can recite all of "Little Orphan Annie," except the concluding stanza.

We chuck in that list of our accomplishments by

way of what the psychologists call "compensation." As a matter of fact, at the mere sight of an automobile these days, we have so violent an attack of inferiority complex that we cross ourselves at the sight of a taxi driver and for those supermen who airly drive furniture trucks around the country our awesome respect is that of a Fiji Islander during an eclipse of the sun.

How did they ever learn to sit so nonchalantly at the wheel, chatting away about matters of public concern as carefree as though they were not in truth in intimate contact with the most esoteric of manmade mysteries? If ever we go into the wreath-laying business, which seems to be reviving of late, we are going to place our ivied tribute upon the Tomb

of the Unknown Truck Driver. There was a man. But to get back to our Dodge. That sounds pretty slick, doesnt it? Our Dodge, heh, heh. But really, boys and girls, in case you think we have gone com-pletely Republican, let us assure you that our share in this sixty dollar beauty (model of 1918, with three good tires and one good fender and one temperamental engine) is but one tenth. "Our Dodge" is more or less an euphemism, like Lindbergh's "We." There is something in the Bible about giving away one-tenth of all you have to the poor, and, while the seller of this Dodge does not look exactly poor, we are devout Presbyterian before anything else.

It is quite interesting about the man who sold us our Dodge. It seems that for years he had been driving in it from Wilton, Conn., our present place of exile, over to Ossining to play on the organ for the inmates of the hoosegow there. This gives rise to the interesting speculation: Why is it necessary to import outside talent to play on the organ for the boys? We are going to write a monograph for the Committee for the Study of Vocational Criminology on "How Come Organists Never Do No Wrong?" Can it be that in the whole State of New York there is not a single organist who has ever slipped? Or is it that organists have some secret methods for avoiding the snares and pitfalls that are constantly tripping the rest of humanity? If this is so, it is high time that the State authorities took the matter

Ennyho, something happened to make this Dodge owner weary of his possession. We attribute to envy the remarks of a lady at whose house we stopped to get the fourth pail of water in a mile to empty into the yawning radiator of our Dodge. She took one look at what we had out on the road and burst into hoarse and unseemly laughter.

"So you bought it, eh? Well, well. Many's the time it bruk right down in front of this house. They've tried most everything to pep that ole car up. One time they even had a man in a Buick going around behind it to pick up the parts that fell out. But I guess there's nothing much can be done. Plain It gets us all. Perhaps if you was to run ahead of it with a can of gasolene it might foller along after, like Jenny, our mule, runs after car-

The humor of Connecticut natives is far too obvious for our more refined tastes. Whatever this lady may have said, we are convinced that it was because f no intrinsic defect in or fered in the marts of trade. It seems to be a sensitive sort of thing and perhaps its tender-hearted owner could no longer stand the thought that this proud vehicle should have to tell its garage mates that the terminus of all its trips was the Sing Sing

At all events, with great foreboding we went in on the purchase. It was a sort of communal affair. It was bought by quite a large number of persons hereabouts, "from each according to his ability," as our dearly beloved Communist brethren are so fond of saying. At the time of the purchase thought of running it ourselves, but finding no one available at a critical moment, we ventured to ask the garage man to teach us, and that was our Big

He said it was easy, the dirty, cheating liar. He said all you had to do was to turn the key to "dim," advance the gas, step on the starter, be sure you were in neutral, let out the clutch (it turned out later than this means to let in the clutch, but they say it that way to make it harder), release the emergency brake, look around to see that no one is behind ou, shift the gears to second (or maybe it first), step on the accelerator and you were off. Sure, you were off, all right, off onto the side of the road that they have signs on reading "Soft Shoulders." (This clearly shows the influence of the sexual looseess of our times upon road-builders.)

Now I ask you. Here for years we have been writing pieces extolling the mammoth strides made by man in conquering his environment. We said that in this age of Giant Power with all its marvelous advances in machine technique, it only remained for the common man to take over the machines and the Good Life was at our doors. Well, if you have to do all those complicated tricks to get a secondhand Dodge going, to hell with the machine age, and that be treason let both the Dodge Brothers make the most of it. If it is necessary to use everything you have except your eyebrows to make black thing on wheels go coughing around the landscape, then we have been fooled again. These mechanical boys are not as smart as they have been cracked up to be, and until they get up something that won't require a man to be a second Houdini, but will run by pushing one button marked "start" tive industry for life, and that's a warning to you Henry Ford.

McAlister Coleman.

:: Diagnosing the Farmer

Three Writers Prescribe for Ills of the **Agricultural Districts**

By James Oneal

OR a few years following the end of the World War population in many parts of Europe asserted itself. The war had uprooted much of the parochial out-look of the peasants and for a time it appeared that the peasantry would challenge the claim of the proletariat of the cities to leadership of the ex-ploited classes. In Bulgaria the peasof Stambuliski until the bourgeois counter-revolution overthrew his re-

In the past few years the peasantry has largely disappeared from the political scene, although the farmers in the modern nations still press their claims for redress of economic griev-It is the self-assertion of the farmers of Europe, Mexico and the United States that is the theme of a book by Prof. W. B. Bizzell of the University of Oklahoma (The Green Rising, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2). The author gives continuity to his subject over a long period of history by considering agrarian revolts in antiquity, through the Middle Ages, and into the modern period. An interesting survey is also made of rural unrest and agrarian problems in modern England, Europe and Mexico, fully one-third of the book being devoted to other countries before con sidering the United States.

Having made this long tour of the world, Prof. Bizzell devotes five chapters to the historical backgrounds of the modern farmer's problems in the United States. These include the origin of American agrarianism, land policies of the United States, the ace of the tariff on agrarianism Of course, I got only about a foot of political action by the farmers and the results achieved by agrarian parties. This leaves but three chapters for the modern period out of twelve. While the preceding nine chapters are interesting and informative, they are not essential to those who have some acquaintance with the history of

American agriculture. The Farmer's Tragedy

Nevertheless, the author makes the most of his last three chapters and for those who have little knowledge there of the influence of soil exhausof the evolution of agrarianism in the tion upon politics and the views of the general history of the world and of masters of the Old South. Of other the United States the book gives an factors the author says: "To the evil to outrun the food sup; "v. His dishistorical perspective that is impor- of a single crop was added insufficient cussion is thoroughly scientific and an

sympathetically portrayed and their attitude towards their problems is fairly presented. In political action, the author declares, the farmer "retains a marvelous appetite for stones in lieu of bread. He is prone to accept as his political leaders attorneys for the interests by which he is exploited." We recall their present leader in ex-Governor Lowden and appreciate the force of this observaploited classes. In Bulgaria the peasantry ruled through the dictatorship to determine whether he is a capitalist or a laborer." It is this uncertainty of decision that has made the farmer the prey of political charlatans since the close of the Civil War.

Prof. Avery Odell Craven of the University of Illinois (Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860 Trbana: The University of Illinois, \$1.50). In this excellent study Prof. soil exhaustion as a factor in American agricultural history and especially the influence attributed to it by historians in bringing about the crisis in the old slave regime. We are likely to forget that in the Northern States this factor was also an influence in their agriculture, although slavery hardly played any part in northern

Southern Farming

Knowledge of soil values, rotation of crops, soil wastage, fertilizers, etc. was no more widespread in the North than in the South, and social decay in the South is to be explained by other causes than the one fact that has been usually cited-a one-crop agricultural regime. The author's study has convinced him that the destructive practices of the Old South were "merely the normal product of frontier conditions." The single crop was a genuexpansion of the slave regime into new territory, but other factors contributed to the decay of slave agriculture.

The monograph is an admirable study of the question and its value is enhanced by the hint given here and ton draws upon a variety of data for a

and under heavy and concentrated rainfall, invited destructive erosion; a constant replanting of the same crop in the same soils rapidly depleted the couraged soil toxicity and the development of harmful soil organisms; and the failure to add organic matter or artificial fertilizers prevented recovery or even the checking of the work of destruction. Expansion was the only escape, and expansion from the small to the larger unit and from the older to the newer regions became a normal part of life in the section; and when expansion became difficult, lowering standards of living, hardening of social lines and conflict between the various political life developed.'

fact that an understanding of the evolution of society is not to be found in the speeches of politicians and states men, but in the material changes at the base of society. This work will certainly rank high as a contribution to an understanding of the Old South resting on slave property and large From Columbia University Press

comes a monograph by Prof. E. Lester Patton of Hamilton College (Diminishing Returns in Agriculture, \$1.50) The first five chapters are so technical their mathematical analysis that the layman will be discouraged, but the author considers certain questions related to the theme and comes to some conclusions that courage to finish the volume. The Rev. T. R. Malthus in the child-

od days of capitalism, in his Essay on the Principles of Population, declared that the tendency of population was to outrun the means of subsistence. It is now an old story what omfort this view gave to the ruling classes. If poverty, disease, starvatio and wars tended to kill off the "unfit," it was really a blessing in disguise The doctrine of diminishing returns of the economists was an offshoot of this Prof. Patton asks the important question. What kind of returns is meant-aggregate profits or aggregate

It is financial returns that count under modern capitalism. For example the cotton crop may so increase in one year that the financial returns to the farmers will be nil. Financial returns have diminished, but the crop has increased. This contradiction shows the mportance of the question. Prof. Patdetailed analysis of returns in agri lenges the view that population tends historical perspective that is important. The economic tragedy of our plowing and shallow cultivation, western farmers in recent years is which, on loose soils and rolling lands nomic history.

Views and News of Current Productions

Adamant Love

ACK in the days when love was loyalty, Henry Kistenmaeckers and Eugene Delard wrote a play called "The Woman of Bronze"—at least, so called in Paul Kester's Murray Phillips chosen this drama as the third of his popular price revivals; and we welne it because it brings Margaret Anglin back to Broadway. There was a time, you may remember, just after the war, when ideals had not sunk into a slough of cynicism, when the general public, at least, was still comfortably dreaming of the end of all wars and the millennium of human fellowablp—all except "love your enemy." You recall those times, when roses grew on the cheeks of the world, and President Coolidge was not yet refraining from giving his opinion. In the mood of those golden times (the gold of sunset before the night of disappointment and bad dreams!) "The Woman of Bronze" was con-

Margaret Anglin does her best to give this dated play the stir and naity of life; but it bears the signs mortality heavily about it, and she herself is more impressive, her rich talent has greater opportunity to weal itself, in a more plastic part, a play less swift with the currents of the contemporary, more majestic-ally surging on the well of one mov-

Today, too, the very nature of the wife's reaction seems too bronze, too marble, too adamant. Surely, indeed, it is no mere mask of modernism that assumes forgiveness of the repentant sinner; Christian charity urges as ents, is here on her first visit to New much; perhaps at the time of writing York. there lay hidden in the original French drama a political symbol, the refusal of a reconciliation typifying the attitude of the Allies toward the "guilty" country. Be that as it may, we are sure—does not a play on the same street show it?—that a woman of our of vaudeville sketches. year would have known other ways of showing an erring husband that she knows his duty.

Margaret Anglin, however, is well worth seeing, and there are several others in the cast who give commendable performances, especially, if we may select, Pedro de Cordoba, Mary Fowler, Ralph Morgan, and Clarence moves again to the larger Bayes The-Derwent in the one part that was atre, where "Gertle" closes on Satur-

-The Theatre Guild Acting Company in-

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Joseph T. Shipley.

Notes of the Drama

for tickets for certain numbers of "A Night in Spain," the revue at the 44th Street Theatre, that the Messrs. Shubert are considering adopting the French system of selling admission for certain scenes in the revue. Although the presentation is only in its seventh week, there are already many who have seen favorite numbers four and return weekly to hear a particular actor that the plan will be adopted. Under the French system a theatre-

goer may purchase standing room to hear one scene. The numbers for which these tickets will be sold are: Phil Baker and Sid Silvers' scene, Norma Terris's specialty, the dramatic Spanish dancing of Helba Huara, and Ted Healy and his Raccooner's Band. The plan will be tried out during the first week of July.

Gilbert Miller has purchased the dramatic rights to Paul Moraud's story, that he may be able to lure the talented young screen star, Miss Anna May Wong to the speaking stage to appear in a dramatic version of "The Living Buddha" under his management. Miss Anna May Wong, who was born in Los Angeles of Chinese par

David Belasco has accepted for fall production a new play by Edgar Allan Woolf. The play, tentatively called "Marietta," is the first long serious

Gustav Blum's production of "The Mystery Ship," which moves Monday

lively caricature, retaining in its day. In each case "The Mystery Ship" humor the greatest breath of vitality moved to a larger theatre.

Mr. Gilbert Miller has concluded arrangements with Frank C. Reilly to open the 1927-1928 season at the Empire Theatre on Labor Day, September with "Pickwick," the dramatization of the Dickens charcter by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly. The play has already been seen and enthusiastically received in Philadelphia Washington and Boston. include John Cumberland, Charles Mc-Naughton, Ralph Bunker and Hugh Miller. "Pickwick" closed a five weeks run in Boston on May 21st.

N. Y. YIPSELS PLAN ATHLETIC MEET

Twenty-two circles of the Young People's Socialist League of Greater New York will compete in the annual City Athletic Meet at Pelham Bay Park, this Sunday, June 26th. The meet will start promptly at 11 a. m. Aside from the fifty gold, silver and bronze medals, the New Leader in appreciation of the ald given by the Yipsels to it, will award a trophy in the form of an engraved silver loving cup to the winning circle. Also Comrade Samuel Orr, the staunch friend of the Yipsels has donated five medals for the same purpose.

The spirit in which the young people have responded to this year's meet has been most encouraging. Twice as many entry blanks have been filed this year than the one previous. Eighteen events will be contested by the League's membership. For weeks, circles have been practicing for the eventful day. The spirit of friendly rivairy will be carried into the grounds from the very start. A baseball game between the Bronx and Brooklyn Yipsels will be played.

It is events such as this one that the Yipsels are anxious to have all members of the Socialist Party and sympathizers present at. Aside from the athletic events the program will include bathing, rowing, and a host of other features. The City Office of the League urges through these columns the presence of all those interested in seeing the Yipsels at work on the athletic field.

The Rice Stadium, one of the finest the city has, has been procured for the purpose. Over 5,000 people can be comfortably seated. The field is situated conveniently for those travel is as follows: Take I. R. T. (Lexington avenue) subway to 125th street to the other side of the platform. Take train marked Pelham Bay. Get off last stop.

WILL AMERICAN PROSPERITY CONTINUE?

(Continued from page 3) purchasing power has not been so great as the increase in productive

The farmers, too, have been badly off. Many believe that the only reason we have not before this had a depression due to underconsumption, is that business has been sustained by the rapid growth of the automobile industry, by the building boom, and by the steadily increased extension of credit to consumers through the expansion of instalment-plan buying. But any or all three of these factors may meet a

The passenger automobile market ap-

ears to have passed the saturation point in this country; the sales of cars must now depend chiefly on the re-placement purchases of those who have already bought their first car, upon export, and upon the demand for trucks and busses. Whether the last two outlets can expand rapidly enough to make up for the slump in the domestic passenger car market is doubtful. Building is continuing in large volume, but there is a persistent belief among students of the situation that we have passed the peak of the boom and are now overbuilt in the types of structure which give the speculative builder a profit.

And there must be a limit some where to the expansion of instalment credit. It should be noted that growth in all those directions has largely been financed by bank credit, which in turn rests upon our enormous gold supply. If the gold should be exported, or the banks for any other reason be policy, expansion would cease. Cracks in any or all of these pillars of prosperity might have unfortunate conse-

BUSINESS UNDERMINING PROSP

It is ironical that big business indoing their best to undermine prosperity. I refer to the widespread campaign now being carried on by the industrial and railroad interests to reduce taxation, especially state and local taxes. Everybody admits that the building boom is helping business. Yet if we look over the record of building contracts for the first third of this year, we see that, in comparison with last year, building is now being sustained largely by public expenditures, which must be curtailed if taxes are reduced. There are reductions both in residential and industrial construction while there are large and important increases in educational buildings, public buildings, and public works and public utilities. If these three latter types of construction had been no larger this year than last, the total value of the contracts awarded from January 1 to May 1, 1927, would have been \$53,717,000 less than it was.
TRADE RIVALRY

AND WAR This is by no means an exhaustive list of the perlis which might overturn prosperity, but my time is short, and I must close with brief mention of a subject which will no doubt be more fully developed by the next speaker. The process of expanding production, capital investment and search for markets goes on not only internally, as we have seen, but across international boundaries. Trade rivalry between Massachusetts and Missouri may o may not have unfortunate economic quences, but at least it is not seriously complicated by the danger of war. Trade rivalry among nations is in economic essence no different from trade rivalry within our borders, but and the way people think about them. it may increase the danger of armed conflict. If war should occur, of course all bets are off. Doubtless we should have prosperity for as long as the war lasted, because war is a great consumer of surplus products—inanimate sumer of surplus productsand human. The question of how long the war could last is not strictly an economic one, nor the question of what would happen afterwards. I leave these for the consideration of others.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

last 15 years, Comrade Montange

care of the platform and managed the

meetings. During the last two years

he has been in very poor health, due

to a stroke of paralysis. Nevertheless, despite his feeble condition, he would

be frequently seen at Party functions. Funeral services were held at the Undertakers' Parlor, 851 Amsterdam

avenue. A considerable number of comrades were present and Comrades

Cassidy. Claessens and others made

brief addresses in honor of the mem-

Harlem Street meetings held weekly in the 17th, 19th and 21st Assembly Districts are very successful. In the Negro section meetings are held twice a week,

with Comrades Crosswaith, Brown

Gaspar and others as speakers. Con-

by the excellent impression these

speakers make. Fine work is being done for The New Leader among Ne-

BRONX

A well attended Party meeting was

held Friday evening, June 17. Nomi-

nations were made for public offices as

For Assemblyman, 1st-A. D., Leon

R. Land; 2nd A. D., Andrew McLean; 3rd A. D., Samuel A. DeWitt; 4th A. D.

Isidore Polstein; 5th A. D., Henry

Fruchter; 6th A. D., Kurt Eichler; 7t

A. D., Esther Friedman; 8th A. D., P.

J. Murphy.

For Alderman in the various dis-

tricts: Samuel Orr, Joseph Diskant Louis Painken, Isidore Phillips, Hilds

G. Claessens, Frank Nadelman, Irving

Knobloch, Robert Hofbauer, Edmund

Sidel were nominated. Nicolas Rosen-

auer and Max B. Walder were nomi-

Comrade Diskant reported on the work of the Y. P. S. L. Comrades

ory of our late comrade.

gro workmen and women.

NATIONAL

Result of Referendum
The following is the vote on the
national referendum to strike out part
of the liquor plank in the national
platform as reported by the National
Office:

	Tes.	440.
California	76	22
Connecticut	7	22
Illinois	53	103
Indiana	18	
Kansas	4	10
Montana	8	10
New York	177	261
Ohio	71	83
Pennsylvania	119	107
Texas	6	_
Wisconsin	16	506
New England States	142	95
North Western States	23	5
Rocky Mountain States	5	50
Members at Large	6	3
		-

State and District Secretaries

munities where there are readers to

Party Pionics

Party Picnics

Socialist Party organizations everywhere should arrange one or more Socialist picnics during the summer. A special committee of one or more should be selected to get subscriptions for party papers. There should also be a committee to solicit new members and collect dues. At all such gatherings, the national organization should be notified so that such affairs may be advertised in the American Appeal.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIST.

Socialists in the Rocky Mountain District are urged to follow out suggestions made by District Secretary O. A. Kennedy, 2625 Washington avenue, Ogden, Utah. Kennedy has been urging the Socialists of his District to renew their subscriptions to the American Appeal and get new ones. Kennedy realizes the necessity of immediate activity so that State tickets may be nominated in the States comprising his district, and that each may be nominated in the State tokets may be nominated in the States comprising his district, and that each State will be in a position to take part in the national nominating convention on January 14.

MISSOURI

The first good sized order for due stamps arrived from Missouri, or rather St. Louis, to be exact. It may be stated that this order arrived before Lindbergh returned to St. Louis, so we must attribute it to the general activity of the movement that is now rebuilding in that State.

MONTANA

James D. Graham, State Secretary, writes that he is getting things in good shape for propaganda and organization work in his State. Comrades can assist the State Secretary greatly by contributing American Appeal subscription cards, sending them direct to James D. Graham, Box 136. Livingston, Mont. Graham will sell them, replenish the office with funds and at the same time increase the circulation of the Appeal in Montana. Graham will be able to report a number of new locals soon. He also reports that he will soon have Doris Morris of Missoula speaking in that State.

NEW JERSEY

The State Secretary reports that the organizations of the Party in Hudson, Essex, Bergen and Passaic counties have filed full tickets for the fall election. They are also making plans for an active campaign.

ILLINOIS

On Sunday, June 19, the Socialist State Picnic at Riverview Park, Chicago, proved to be the best the Party had held for some years, both in the way of attendance and enthusiasm. This can be done everywhere.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee -The executiv

nittee of the So-Cialist Party has urged branches in North Milwaukee, West Allis and other districts to protest against the water-works bill which proposes to establish a separate system for outlying towns ground Milwaukee. If enacted, the bill

Greenfield; July 10-11, at Worcester; July 12, open; July 13-14, at Fitch-burg; July 15, at Maynard.

NEW YORK STATE

Kenwood-Sherrill
Local Kenwood-Sherrill has voted to
circularize the enrolled voters of Madison County and those in the towns of
Vernon, Verona and Vienna, of Oneida
County, in reference to affiliation with
the organization. A special letter on
the subject is being sent out by Secretary Stuhlman of Local KenwoodSherrill.

summer months.

Election Laws

The State Secretary advises that there has been delay in getting out the 1927 edition of the Election Law. However, the usual "primary instructions" to locals will go out next week. Owing to the failure of the 1926 official State convention to pass an appropriate resolution, there will have to be an official convention in September to nominate a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and delegates to this convention should be put on the designation petitions of Assemblymen, such delegates being elected on the basis of Assembly Districts.

The conference called by the Socialist Party to organize the campaign in the 2nd Judicial District will be held Tuesday evening, June 28, at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p. m. Numerous labor and fraternal organizations, as well as Socialist within the district, have been invited to send delegates for this conference. The campaign in the 2nd Judicial District promises to be one of unusual proportions, and every effort will be vice that Comrade Panken has given lation of plans, discussion of ways and means, and the preparation of the pre-liminary work for the great campaign.

New Leader, which was to be held last Sunday failed to take place because of the bad weather. This outing will be arranged again at some future date.
Announcements will be made shortly. MANHATTAN

few months. In the meantime, the branches are engaged in the selection of candidates for public office and the preliminary organization of the cam-paign in the 2nd Judicial District.

gaged in organizing for the campaign.

separate system for outlying towns around Milwaukee. It enacted, the bill would obstruct annexation to the city. If annexation tox place such systems would subject the residents to double taxation.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Esther Friedman's Dates

Esther Friedman's Dates**

Esther Friedman's dates, so far arranged are: June 29-30, at Pitisfield; July 1, at North Adams; July 2, at Northampton: July 3, at Worcester: July 4, at Worcester: July 4, at Worcester: July 5-6, at Springfield; July 7, at Hartford, Conn.: July 8, at Northampton: July 9, at N

and was always on the job for every type of work. At the numerous meetngs held on the West Side during the

YIPSELDOM

GENERAL
Passaic Yipsels
The Passaic Yipsels, the Women's
Educational Club and the Socialist
Party will hold a joint outing Sunday,
June 26, at the beautiful South Mountain Reservation, in Essex County.
Athletics and games are included in
the program of entertainment and a
splendid time is assured to all. Special
permission has been obtained from the
authorities to serve refreshments.

Newark Seniors
A branch of Senior Yipsels was organized a week ago with twenty mem-

A branch of Senior Yipsels was organized a week ago with twenty members, who meet the second and fourth Wednesdays at 53 South Orange Avenue, the party headquarters. The branch will hold summer lectures, to be arranged by Arthur Newman, organizer. Other officers are Irving Moskowitz, chairman; Christine Kooperman, corresponding secretary, and Victor Newman, treasurer.

NEW YORK CITY Circle 2

Circle 2, seniors, meet Friday, June 24, at 8:30 p. m., at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. interesting educational program has been arranged. The circle will present a parody of the meetings of the senior group. All are invited to attend.

Claessens to Lecture

August Claessens will lecture to the Yipsels of Atlantic City Sunday, June 26. Here's hoping that Comrade Claessens gets a real large attendance. also ask him to bring with him the good wishes of the New York Yipsels

Street Meetings Six Yipsels street meetings a week

is now the average. New Leaders, American Appeals and various pamphlets are sold at the meetings. Unfortunately only a few circles are holding these meetings. The city office urges all circles to start such meetings. Speakers can be procured from the office. Bring this question up at your very next meeting.

Athletic Meet The league athletic meet is scheduled for Sunday, June 26, at Pelham Bay Park (Rice stadium). All participants must be on the field not later than 10:30 a.m. Circle and individual fees must be paid to the city office

before the meet begins.

Another page tells the story of the meet and the splendid co-operation given by the New Leader and Samuel Orr. The New Leader is offering an engraved silver loving cup to the winners. Comrade Orr is offering five medals for the same purpose. It is with pleasure and thanks that the city office acknowledges these gifts. We can promise The New Leader that the Yipsels will always be at its service. It behooves every Yipsel to sell as many subs as possible. As for Comrade Orr, all we can do is show him

Circle 1, Bronx Comrade Kaufman of Circle 1, Bronx, writes: "When the circle started its library many of the wiser comrades asked 'Will it circulate, or will it be another collection of shelfwarmers?' After the first month's nal purpose is being fulfilled, for, after all, the purpose of the library is much more than that of dust collecting. Any one who comes to see it is politely out, which is absolutely so. So the story goes of the work of Circle 1 and

> Juniors Circle 12

its library."

Circle 12 had a big meeting last Saturday night. Moses Plotkin of the 23rd A. D., Kings, gave the audience of over fifty-five a talk on the "Boy Scout Movement," telling of the dan-gers it has for working class children. A play was given by Circle 2, juniors, a satire of Circle 2 seniors. A fencing group under the guidance of Assistant Director Louis Shomer has been formed. Thirty entry blanks have been given to the city league for the coming athletic meet. The circle will meet Wednesday evenings at 7:45 p. m. from now on. Aside from the circle baseball team and punch ball team they have also organized a debating

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German Painters' Union

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Union Local 48, L. L. G. W. C.

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Execute Board meets every Thursday at 1:39 P. M.

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M. WEBS, Secretary-Manager.

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Lackawanna 4844. LUIGI ANTONINI Secretary United Neckwear Makers' Union
LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.

Read 18th St. Phone: Staywanna: 7008
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at the Amalgamated Tample
11-27 Arisn Pi, Ritz, N. Y.
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Chairman Ex. Bd., Rec. Sec'y Manager Sec'y-Trees.

ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELOWITE

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H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer OZE, Manager
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 242—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 244—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U. Executive Board meets every Monday at ? P. M.
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Manager. Rec'y-Treas, FUR DRESSERS' UNION

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OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. H PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY BEGOON, General Sec'y-Treas

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UNION LOCAL 137

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Phone: Stuyreeant 4230

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

M. BROWD
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Office: 19 Fourth Arcuse.

Begular Meeting every Monday evening, at 181 Chermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the office.

Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the office.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF S. M. to G. P. PEYERSON,

CHARLES L. PEYERSON,

SOUNDAY F. OATES. THOMAS P. DATES.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union L MACHLIN, Soc'y-Treas.

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PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager

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(New Leader, SSS, 5-28-27)

State Secretary Merrill has announced to upstate locals and members at large that from 100 to 1,000 copies of the Kirkpatrick leafiet, entitled "Out of Work," will be sent to locals and members at large who will agree to distribute the same. Local secretaries are again urged to advise the State Office in regard to ability to take open-air speakers during the summer months.

Election Laws

The State Secretary advises that

NEW YORK CITY

2nd Judicial District Conference

Lower East Side The branches of the Lower East Side of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Assembly districts are holding street meetings preparatory to the coming campaign. The number will be increased the next

3rd- 5th-10th A. D. Street meetings by this branch at Sheridan Square Thursday evenings have met with splendid success. Large quantities of New Leaders are being

Murphy, Knobloch and Robbins reported for their branches. Comrade made to achieve success in the re-Claessens spoke on the political situaelection of Judge Jacob Panken as well tion and the campaign of 1927. as the election of our candidates in the 6th and 8th Assembly and Alderas a Municipal Court Judge has mer-ited laudation from both friend and foe. It is expected that besides the campaign conducted by the Socialist Party and affiliated organizations, a large non-partisan committee or com-mittees may be organized to aid in the campaign. The principal business

New Leader Outing outing for the benefit of The

Branch 7 The business meeting on June 14 was well attended. S. A. DeWitt reported in behalf of The New Leader and urged the comrades to make every effort to increase the circulation. Up to date 22 yearly subscriptions have been obtained. The committee of the branch attending the unveiling of the monument of the late Comrade Meyer London made its report. Comrade Volovick also reported in behalf of the Matteotti meeting. The branch is planning street meetings in the 7th and 8th Assembly Districts. BROOKLYN BROOKLYN

2nd A. D. Branch meetings are held every Friay evening at 420 Hinsdale street.

5th-6th A. D.

Branch meetings are held every

Court.

day evening at 420 Hinsdale street.

5th-6th A. D.

Branch meetings are held every
Tuesday evening at the headquarters,
167 Tompkins avenue.

Street meetings are being held in
the various parts of the district. The
membership of the former 5th A. D.

Branch, as well as the comrades
throughout Kings County, were
shocked to hear the news of the death
of our late Comrade, Thomas H. Hopkins, who died on April 28.

Comrade Hopkins was over 80 years
old and had been with the Socialist
Party for over twenty years. I'e was
at one time financial secretary of
Local Kings County.

4th-14th A. D.

4th-14th A. D. 4th-14th A. D.

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

13th-19th A. D.

have met with splendid success. Large quantities of New Leaders are being sold, subscriptions obtained and contact is being made with sympathizers. These meetings will continue throughout the summer and other meetings will be held on the lower West Side.

6th-8th-12th A. D.

Two street meetings per week are being held with fair success. An unusually good response is being obtained in getting subscriptions for The New Leader. The branch is busily engaged in organizing for the campaign.

13th-19th A. D.

The following candidates have been nominated for public office: For Assemblyman, 13th A. D., Jos. A. Weil, For Alderman, Joseph Leppo, William Shapiro and Eva G. Dann.

Boro Park

The English Speaking Branch meets every Tuesday evening in the Labor Lyceum, 14th Avenue and 43d street. Several new members have been deaded within the last month and the membership is actively engaged in candidates have been nominated for public office: For Assemblyman, 13th A. D., Jos. A. Weil, For Alderman, Joseph Leppo, William Shapiro and Eva G. Dann.

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THE NEW LEADER

Weekly Newspaper (revoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement lished Every Saturday by the New Leader Association PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 FAST 15TH STREET New York City

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Algernon Lee
Norman Thomas
Lena Morrow Lewis
Wm. M. Feigenbaum
G. A. Hoehn
Cameron H. King

SUBSCRIPTION RATES To Foreign Countries

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927

INTRIGUE ABROAD S IX months ago the Russian Communists

Britain making war against Russia as the head of a European coalition. Then came the break with Russia two weeks ago which seemed to confirm Moscow's fears. For a few days the situation appeared tense, for hostilities might easily lead to another world war. But apprehensions have died down and Sir Austen Chamberlain's aggressive policy failed to get support in Berlin, Paris, Rome and Brussels.

While it is true that the British ruling classes are getting tired of Communist propaganda in China, we doubt whether this is the sole reason for breaking with Russia. England still has a large number of unemployed and fostering trade with Russia would help to relieve British economic stagnation. We suspect that the political situation in England has something to do with Chamberlain toppling over the Russian apple cart.

In the first place the British raid on Arcos does not seem to have produced any documents which the Tory politicians could use against the Labor Party and it will be remembered that just such a document was used by the Tories in the closing hours before the election in 1924 which brought about the defeat of the Labor Government. However, a jolly little war with Russia would enable the Tory crowd to stem the tide now running against it and in favor of the Labor Party.

Meantime a book has appeared in London which claims to tell the story of the forged document attributed to Zinoviev by the Tories in the last election. According to the author, quite a number of dispossessed aristocrats and monarchists encourage Bolshevik propaganda in the hope of convincing Western Europe of the necessity for the return of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns. The author reports a conversation he had with a former deputy of the Austrian Reichsrath, who declares that the Zinoviev letter was composed by anti-Bolsheviks in Moscow and sent to Riga, where a Bol-shevik news agent forwarded it to London after taking a copy of it. There it was opened by postoffice officials, photographed, and then forwarded to the Communist headquarters in London. When it is remembered that an agent of Scotland Yard was also caught in the attempt to distribute a bogus reprint of a Moscow paper we have some idea of what is

Europe, as well as British Tory politics, are honeycombed with intrigue, with the Bolshe-vik goblins hovering in the background. It is well to remember this in considering events

THE GENEVA PARLEY

THE naval conference at Geneva includes only the United States, Great Britain and Japan, but they are the chief naval powers and each is nervous regarding the pro-gram of the others. Great Britain is an island dependent upon commerce for sheer existence and her interests have really deter-mined international law so far as it has affected the seas. Japan is also an island, but not contiguous to the European continent, where war has often issued out of continental rivalries and intrigues. The United States has become a naval policeman for the Western Hemisphere, but it also has its colonial plunder in the Pacific.

Washington Conference produced a series of compromises that have proven unsatisfactory. A ratio of gun power was agreed to in the matter of capital ships, but relative standards for lesser craft, including subma-rines, left competition rife in this field. The addition of powerful cruisers to the fleets has revived the nervousness over naval competition, and it is in the hope of coming to some agreement in this field that the three Powers are conferring in Geneva.

Since the end of the World War a new element has entered into such conferences. That struggle has taught the imperialist statesmen that one price of a general war may be a revolution in a number of nations and even a menace to the capitalist system all over the world. For this reason they are anxious to reach some agreement by which the naval armament each possesses may be limited to a definite ratio. At the same time the repre-sentatives of each Power know that they must guard against being outmanouvered by agents of another Power.

It is a diplomatic duel of clever diplomats They may reach some agreement that will halt the race that leads to a bloody ditch. If fear of this leads to something worth while we may well be thankful,

ALIEN DEMENTIA

N OUTBREAK of racial animosity in the Kings County Hospital in which three Jewish internes were beaten in their beds and smeared with shoe polish is a startling exhibition of Klan psychology. Six associate internes are under charges of having participated in the attack. Whatever may be the outcome of the investigation, it is certain that the assault was not committed by outsiders. Only parties familiar with the interior of the institution could have perpetrated the outrage.

That this expression of racial prejudice could occur in the heart of the city and in a public institution is a matter of profound concern. Hitherto it has been confined to the outlying towns where adult children have amused themselves by burning crosses at night and parading in night gowns. Gathered together in a solemn celebration of dementia moronia under the stars, there need be no objection to this reversion to childhood, but when it finds expression in overt acts of violence we face another situation.

One could make some allowance for this abysmal prejudice if the United States had been affected by immigration only in the modern period, but it has been a nation of immigrants from the early colonial period to the present. Moreover, the revolutionary armies were made up not only of native born, but of Irish, Scotch-Irish, Germans and other immigrants. French and German officers gave their services in the war. Hamilton, Gallatin, Thompson and others who held high positions in the republic were foreign born. The Declaration of Independence itself was a compound of the writings of foreigners, including Rousseau, Locke and others. Madison and others who framed the Constitution studied the governments of all countries and times in preparation for their work.

If those afflicted with alien dementia really knew the history of the nation they pretend to defend they might become civilized.

HE'S FROM MISSOURI

ENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri has been considered as a prospective candidate for President by some Democrats, so his speech before the Tennessee Bar Association is of some interest. His program is very simple. It includes a return to the "fundamentals of Government," whatever that may mean; wiping out corruption in elections; checking the march toward centralization of the Federal Government; defeat of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution because this amendment is an effort to substitute the "Socialism of Lenin and Trotsky for the democracy of Washington and Jefferson.

We think that Reed has qualified for the nomination. Going back to "fundamentals" should be worth some votes because it is vague enough to mean nothing and to mean everything. Wipe out corruption? Sure. Everybody stands for that, including those who corrupt and those who are corrupted. Against centralization? Of course. Nobody wants all power at Washington. -Shall Lenin and Trotsky sneak into the Constitution? Of course not, so we will permit children to sneak into the profit mills of capitalism. For democracy of Washington and Jefferson? Certainly, although Washington and Jeffersosn belonged to parties that were deadly enemies and both fundamentally disagreed as to what is democracy.

Considering all these views of the learned Senator from Missouri, we recall what Disraeli said of an opponent who "was distinguished for ignorance; for he had only one idea, and that was wrong." We would only add that Senator Reed has not a single idea that is right, but that should not prevent his brokers from marketing him at the next Democratic auction.

USEFUL HINTS

F UNIVERSITIES were to provide a degree for Master of Platitudes President Coolidge would be showered with them. "Here we do not extend privilege to a few, we extend privilege to everybody," he declared, after jacking up the tariff for iron masters. The conclusion "that our social system is correct, has been demonstrated by our experience," and this should be "properly appreciated" if we are to avoid becoming an easy prey to the advocates of false economic, political and social doctrines." Coolidge, Mellon and Company is the trans-

Then we never think of dollars. "It is but a passing glance that we bestow upon wealth We do not dedicate monuments to "financial and economic success." We are not interested in such things except occasionally oil in Mexico, loans in Nicaragua and similar trifles that really do not count in the minds of great statesmen. Was it not Alphonso the Wise who said: "Had I been present at the creation, I would have given some useful hints for the better ordering of the universe?

TO GOVERNOR FULLER

LTHOUGH sentenced to serve from one A to fourteen years by a jury who convicted her under the notorious Anti-Syndicalist law of California, Governor Young as pardoned Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney I do not believe that under ordinary circumstances this case would ever have been brought to trial," said the Governor. In other words, Miss Whitney's conviction was due to hysteria. Her case may be paired with the witchcraft trials in Massachusetts in the sev-

enteenth century.

This view of Governor Young may be commended to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts in acting on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is another case of hysteria and a pardon is in

Socialist Co-operation MOORE PLEDGES

The French Party's Resolutions on the Bourgeois and Communist Parties

(By a New Leader Correspondent) Paris

HE recent congress of the French Socialist Party gave careful at-tention to its relations with the Radical Party and the Communist Party and formulated its position in a critical resolution which is admirable in its analysis of these two parties.

The resolution considers the character of the Radical Party as representing the middle and lower middle classes who fear the power of big capitalism and imperialist finance. Vegetating between the upper ruling class and the working class, the Radical Party, ized on the basis of the present attitude and actions of the Communist Party.

status quo. nally the Radical Party, because of its fears of the upper ruling classes, fights for reforms that the So-cialist Party accepts, but it also flies into the arms of the reactionary Naional Bloc when its fears of the working class become its controlling mood. ecomplice of the National Bloc in the election of 1919 and again went over bag and baggage to reaction in May,

"Transition" Co-operation For these reasons the Socialist Party

"It may certainly happen that in the nent parallel or convergent with our own line. It may happen that the desire to realize the same reform, the indefense of democratic freedom, would some personalities of the Radical and Socialist parties to act jointly limited political junctures.

"We shall not be so foolish as to

regret it, because we have no right to deprive ourselves of the advantages which may result from the divisions and disagreements in the possessing classes for the advancement of Social ist ideas. But we must never forget the accidental character of these approaches or the transitory nature of the agreements that may ensue from

"Radicalism has plainly demon-strated its impotence to follow up to the end the effort required to attain a positive achievement of any importance. And, moreover, we know that Socialists and Radicals cannot move together to the same partial accomolishment in the same spirit and with

Two Sonnets for Conventional Lovers

A molten melody of sunset poured Upon the night; a red tornado ran

Or shall we only say a passioned gust

The gantlet of the walls—It leaped; it soared Beyond the roofed horizons; swept a span

Of glowing void and piled the dazzled dust

Funnelled its fury on our trysting place

And tore us out of tethered sanity?

The air is silent now: your hand is warm; A skein of peace unravels languidly

And floats above the slumber of the storm

Resume our posed indifference to love.

Tomorrow we will play at soft romance,

A cold cotillion over hidden fires.

A lie is ghastly in a lover's breast; And fear is all of love's indecency—

Possessing these, why suffer to attest

The nude divinity we shame and hide

A cheapened posturing in sanctity?

While we who danced the frenzied time thereof,

With masks of virtue on our known desires,

Leading each other through a puppet dance;

And you will courtesy with a stiffened grace,

And I will bow and touch your silken hand-

The world will stare; I will not search your face, Nor bare my own, for what we understand.

Ti gods are gods because they flaunt in pride

Lindy has come back. The cities of New York, Washington, St. Louis and the hinterland of Bush-

wick Avenue, Brooklyn, have received him with all the pent up enthusiasm of a Babbittized civiliza-

paraded in his van. Presidents of the U. S. A. and

sundry steel corporations have speeched him into

immortality. Cooks and waiters have sweated and stewed and scurried about to feast him and his plu-

tocratic hosts. Through it all our hero has carried himself with the mien of a bored Nordic. Our Mayor Jimmy, the famous author of "Will You Love Me in

December as You Do in May?" and various other

tinpan alley wisecracks, rode beside him in the pa-

rade as if the city's millions had turned out to boost

his running for another term. His silk hat and two hundred dollar dress suit scintillated beside the plain

blue serge of "the lone eagle." His gestures of re-sponse to the cheering sidewalks convinced us that

Jimmy believed the Atlantic would never have been

crossed were it not for the fact that Hon. James

pirit of St. Louis" first took wing for Paris.

Walker was Mayor of the city from whence the

cockishness of his official host. Perhaps Jimmy fig-

wred it out that Lindy would soon be forgotten.
Walker is trained enough in the philosophy of public

emotion to know that when the next election comes the Atlantic Ocean will have been crossed so many

times that none will remember who crossed it for the

first time. And like the smart Tammany lad that he

zling color and demeanor before his fellow-citizens.

And the chances are that Lindy will be a faint echo

long before the next election. Walker's chief regret is that the winging over the sea didn't wait at least

another year. For we will have forgotten by then

is he took this opportunity to present himself in daz-

Lindy's modesty served to background the silly per

Navies have escorted him, and armies have

ground of propaganda, a fresh weapon for the fight, an episode in the march of the workers towards the overthrow of a regime."

On the Communists

The resolution then passes to a con sideration of the Communist Party, pointing out that while both movements seek to completely transform ociety and appeal to the "whole world of labor in their propaganda and recruiting efforts," no unity of the move ments has been possible. Hope is ex pressed that unity may be realized some day, but that it cannot be real-The resolution continues:

"In the national sphere, the Commu-nist Party and the Socialist Party are still governed in their mutual relationships by grave disagreements which there is no use in concealing. These spring from the Bolsheviks' view of action, which by a strange relapse into Thus the Radical Party became the the utopias of a romantic revolutionary policy, elsewhere utterly condemned, would substitute for the coordinated, free and consistent action of the mass of the workers the maneuvers of a handful of agitators claiming to speak and to accomplish on their behalf.

"Thence arose the theses on the alternating movements inherent to its autocratic organization of the Party nature, the Radical Party may find which we condemned at Tours. Thence the repeated efforts to launch, instead of great movements by the workers, sprung from a deep political crisis or from the effects of economic disturb tention to stand by the same step in ance, and alone equal to a truly revo-defense of democratic freedom, would lutionary action, mere outbursts of violence without any prospect, prepared by underground ways, and only for a passing moment and in strictly too often relying on being able to make up for the insufficient spirit of the troops by the corruption of men.

"Thence the cruel indifference and at its command all revolutionary possibilities for the working class.

The Splitting Tactics "Thence the idea that the systematic maintenance of a regime of terrorism means the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which in our view is no more than a transitory and

-:- THE CHATTER BOX -:-

order of social democracy. "Thence the vain hope of achieving the social revolution by a political capture of power alone, without having realized its economic conditions.

"Thence, finally, the tandency of the Bolsheviks, in their campaign against Socialists, to resort to lies, slanders, insults, violence and also to perpetual maneuvers, of which the latest is that of the 'United Front.'

as they continue, the Socialist Party ing class would merely aggravate the of working class unity.

only to pursue, towards the Communists as toward the Radicals, the me. All nists as toward the Radicals, the me. All the stuff the prison chaplain straight road which leads from the sure foundation of its principles to the full and complete independence of its can just repeat, and repeat like it was

these two tendencies are not identical, Socialist till my dying day. I haven't they have an equally cogent force; and got a hard thought against anyone in the is this which induces the Twentyfourth National Congress to proclaim for his justice—for his thirty-six years once more that the Socialist Party must of torturing me, for all I've had to not link its action with that of any other political organization, and that it will fulfil its great task all the better for cherishing more jealously its feeling that Gene just poured into my own independence.

the insolent hostility with which the wretched campaigns of insult, slander eyes ah we listened. He was a psychie heads of Russian Communism have and division which impede the neces- Gene was talking to me at least treated and still treat the men of other working class parties and these weaken, where they do not completely parties themselves. Thence the idea destroy, the splendid power of attractions was talking to me at least through that brown countenance of a convict on parole.

The tenseness was broken somewhat. of subordinating the action of the tion which Socialism represents. It in- as Sam Moore related how when Mr. Communist Parties in all countries to vites them to turn their backs on the Darrow came down to Atlanta at his the interests of the Government of futile illusions harbored by those who own expense to plead for him, Russia, erroneously supposed to have dream of permanent understandings warden related a series of old infracthe insane errors of those who confound among them was the fact that once a spirit of insurrection artificially kinduring chapel Sam had thrown a Bible triumphs of fascist reaction-with the creases as he drolly remarked: mighty idea of social revolution, which should be the historic and glorious heard the Bible has ever been put to." the same impulse; for the radicals, it probably inevitable method of insuring mission, not of rival sects, but of the means a method of social stabilization to victorious labor the submission, working class united, disciplined, sure cracked under the retort. and a bridle for the aspirations of the otherwise too gradual, of defeated of itself, of the truth of its doctrines world of labor; for us, it means a capitalism, and of preparing a stable as of the greatness of its ideal."

how pretty our Mayor looked, greeting everybody,

Pretty soon, if not already, the steel gang will get

busy hollering for fifty thousand airplanes to take the

place of our "useless navy." Pictures will be drawn to show how easily Canarsie and Wall Street can be

obliterated by foreign bombers from the air, and how

ineffective all the fifty million dollar battleships will

be to prevent that horrible fate. And Congress will

bellow and the cabinet will whistle and the armed forces will bugle, and bills will be passed. The big

steel fellows will organize subsidiary companies to build engines and parts, and get the contracts. They

will make up in part at least for what naval dis-

armament has cost these armor plate patriots. You

may depend upon our big business go-getters to stir

up enough fear and necessity to send our treasury scurrying along a program of aviation that will run

up into billions of dollars. Lindbergh's flight and the

public response to it has stirred up enough favorable

sentiment among the people to put a big deal across.

lars alone, that would have ordinarily been spent to

create favorable legislative atmosphere. Small won-der, then, that a battleship has escorted Lindy to the

Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, other-

and land infantry units have marched before the hero,

and every military bugler of the industrial world has

Here and there a sincere technician will inform us

that the airplane is still an uncertain development

of mechanical science. Every now and again an honest inventor will offer fact and figures to show that

the aeronautics will remain a difficult and dangerous

experiment in human control of natural forces; that

the engines on which life depends are still treach-

tional force might be edifying if openly published. The human element in this matter is even more dif-

ficult than the perfection of the mechanical. These

facts are well known in proper quarters. That is why aviation has been so slow in coming from is

own fully 18 years after the first practical flight was

made. Army and navy experts know this. Yes, even

the interests who are busy now in foisting an air

program on this government know it. We may be able to build twenty thousand airplanes in two years.

It will take us twenty years to have half of them flying with any degree of safety. In the meantime new engines will be developed and new principles

built. And there you will have the endless, dishon-

est chain of expense that our navy building has shackled on the people for decades. It is mighty good business for the big fellows. It will be a merry-go-

orgy of public spending. All in the name of public

defense; all because a brave lad crossed the Atlantic

on a stunt flight, and was given the greatest amount

of free publicity ever received by an individual. And

all of which has been turned to use for such purp

round of graft, intentional inefficiency and gen

overed that will make obsolete the planes already

trumpeted his name.

wise known as the President; that naval contingents

has saved our munition lobbyists millions of dol-

parade was really intended.

rode at the side of the lad for whom the whole

(Continued from page 1)

you say Gene is dead. He ain't for me Mr. and Mrs. Darrow, Miss Zona Gale and dozens of others who took up my case with the authorities, and it's him that got me out of that hell, if just to see how the world outside has gotten along for thirty-six years without this here black man. Don't I remember how the first day Gene saw a prisoner punished for some minor offense by a bully of a guard. Great Jesus "Under these conditions, and as long that lank frame of his shivered with pain, and how the tears just poured will not cease to warn the working out of his wonderful eyes. If I hadn't held him back he'd a run over and propoganda and action. It will tried to do what not with the brute.

In the propoganda and action. It will tried to do what not with the brute.

Don't I remember how patient he was methods of those against whom it will with us all who used to ask him queshave to fight. But it will also take the tions, and how tirelessly he would anutmost care to avoid any organic co- swer. Say, that man knew everything operation. Should it ever be tempted clearer than a book. His words would to do so, it would be enough to remem- keep us from ball games in the yard ber that any joint action of this kind until he realized we were late, and then with those who are splitting the work-ing class would merely aggravate the present discords and delay the hour the boys would crowd around him as if he was the home run hitter and had won the game. They would keep Conclusion won the game. They would keep standing around him just to shake his . Gee, he made a man out of

"But every word Gene said to me I a lesson I was glad to learn by heart.

"If the grounds which divide it from And I'll be a Debs Christian and a body and spirit."

"It, therefore, once again invites all He shone then like a spirit transthe workers in France to condemn the figured, and tears just sprang into our

with bourgeois parties, and equally on tions against the prison rules. Chief dled-which only leads the masses into at the head of a guard. Darrow's fine hopeless defeats and brings about the brow wrinkled into a thousand jocular

> Sam Moore has written several prissketches, inspired by the tutelage of Gene, and has promised to send me one, at least, for The New Leader. Be-fore he left prison the inmates collected \$700 among-themselves to help nim get a start in life, but this money was withheld from him because the authorities had started a rumor that Sam Moore had saved up \$2,000 during his stay in prison.

As a matter of fact, Sam is dead broke, because he had contributed out of his coolie earnings to every cause and poor lad, and never could save up copper against the day of his parole. As a further fact, he never expected to get out of prison. Then why save up anything? he reasoned. But Dr. Greer, of Chicago, an oldtime friend of Gene and Darrow, is affording Sam a emporary shelter until he gets his

As soon as Sam received his parole and left prison he wired Clarence Dar-row that he was coming to Chicago. Mr. Darrow was out of town, and so the gentle wife of the great lawyer hurried down to the train and met the ex-convict. Immediately he expressed a desire to visit the National Socialist Headquarters, that was so closely bound up with the last days on earth that I met with him. Those who care to correspond with Sam Moore can reach him for the next few weks at Dr. Joseph H. Greer, 4114 South Mich-

igan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

And his parting words had all the golden music of Debs. ". ng as I live on this earth I will work, and dream and fight for the cause and ideals to which Gene Debs, my Christ, gave his great life. . . ."

Laborites Win Seats On School Board

MINNEAPOLIS .- The result of the ecent city election is declared by the Union Advocate to be a "blow almost as severe as that dealt the labor movement of Minneapolis in the city elec-tion two years ago." In the previous election the Farmer-Laborites lost six of seven councilmen up for reelection.

In the recent election they lost three out of six. On the other hand they von two seats in the school board, which is a gain.

The successful Farmer-Labor can-didates for the city council are A. G.

and both candidates were conservatives. The only lesson drawn from the election is that a real fight was waged sues were stressed by the councilmania

erous and short-lived mechanisms; that all flights are still in the sphere of stunts, even with multitored planes; that the physical and mental requirements for proper piloting of airplanes are such that it might take a generation of time and effort to develop, say, ten thousand capable men and women for an air army. That perhaps twenty thousand lives will be lost in accident before ten thousand are properly fitted. The casualties to date in our small na-

Small won-

Bestis, sixth ward, who won by a vote of 1,281 to 371 for his opponent; Eugene Hanscom, seventh ward, who received 4,933 votes to 4,777 for his opponent, and A. R. Gisslen, ninth who received 5.041 votes to 2,985 for his opponent. I. G. Scott, who had been the leader of the Farmer-Labortes in the council, received 3,060 votes ut was defeated by 613 votes. There was no real contest for mayor

for the successful candidates for the school board while no fundamental is-

as only swivel-chair politicians and business harpies can plot in the sinister cause of greed. S. A. de Witt.