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of the
Socialist and Labor
Movement

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100,000 Ask WEVD Get Its License

Workmen's Circle Adopts
Resolution — Women's
Peace Society Backs
Fight — Petitions
Circulated

INDIGNATION against the threatened revocation of the license of Station WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio Station, by the Federal Radio Commission is rapidly rising, and it is certain that when representatives of the Station appear before the Commission July 9th "to show cause why the license should not be revoked" hundreds of thousands of men and women will be represented through representatives and committees and will show cause.

The Workmen's Circle, a powerful fraternal order of nearly 100,000 members, has already taken vigorous action. At the meeting of its National Executive Committee in New York on June 3rd a resolution was unanimously carried to protest against the action of the Radio Commission and send delegates to Washington.

The 750 branches of the organization throughout the country were also instructed to take similar action, so that the Commission will have before it not only the official action of the National Executive but also the opinions of the rank and file.

Peace Society Objects

Another organization that has taken action is the Women's Peace Society of New York. Immediately upon reading of the action of the Commission, Mrs. Annie E. Gray, Executive Secretary, wrote:

"The newspapers report that you license is to be discontinued; also that a date has been set for a hearing, which, I suppose, means that you can protest. Would you like our organization to write, or otherwise request the continuance of your license? I think our board would O. K. such action. I will present it to them on June 6th."

Among the officers of the Society are women of great nobility of character and public standing, such as Mrs. Henry Villard, Katherine Devereaux Blake, Sarah G. Cleghorn, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Meta Lillenthal, Mary Winsor, Lydia G. Wentworth and many others.

Labor unions, peace societies, and bodies speaking for civil liberties are also lining up to protest against classifying the station that is the voice of Debs together with stations that merely advertise delicatessen, auto driving schools, hardware stores and others that clutter up the air.

Make Your Protest

"A Hyde Park of the Air" is what the New York World called WEVD in a recent editorial, in the course of which confidence was expressed that the license would be renewed.

On the ground that the air belongs to all schools of thought, that if for example generals and admirals may carry on agitation over the air for bigger armies and navies those who are opposed to militarism should also have their channels for the transmission of their contrary opinions, a strong effort is being made to show that the "cause" the Commission asks for is overwhelming.

Readers of The New Leader are urged to write at once protesting against the silencing of the Voice of Debs, the lover of humanity. Letters should be mailed to the Federal Radio Commission, and copies sent to Station WEVD, 31 Union Square, New York City.

"Thomas For President Club" Formed at C.C.N.Y.

In response to an appeal sent out by Dartmouth students some Yipsels at City College have circulated "Thomas For President" membership blanks in the Evening Session and have obtained about sixty signatures. An organization meeting will be held in the near future. Meanwhile, other Yipsels in the Day session have organized a group in the college with a membership of about thirty. Its officers are: Winston Daniels, president; D. Herman, vice-president; Harry Davis, secretary; M. Asherowitz, treasurer; and delegate to the proposed City conference of the "Thomas for President" clubs, Morris Cohen. Besides its other activities, it plans to hold a symposium in the college of all the political parties, in order to show the superiority of the Socialist Party over its opponents.

NO MORE FREE CHICKEN

Scranton, Pa.—No more free chicken dinners for Hudson Coal Co. employees! The new Hudson president, Mr. Leamy, has decided to save the \$1,000,000 spent annually to provide his 22,000 employees with chicken, turkey and squab dinners monthly. These dinners were an important part of the company's "educational" program in its efforts to teach the men how to adopt efficiency methods and use electric labor-saving devices in the mines.

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas
Socialist Candidate
for President

BENITO MUSSOLINI in the very partisan propaganda articles which the Saturday Evening Post is running (we suppose to show its love for democracy) comments on the little space given by the newspapers to what he regards as one of the most epochal of early Fascist conferences. Well, it is true that people who write timely topics are likely to be ignorant of the invention, discovery, book or meeting which later may have the most far reaching consequences. We have to do the best we can. My own guess this week is that the most significant events are transpiring in China where for the first time in thousands of years the wave of conquest in that ancient country is going from South to North instead of from North to South. It is probably more correct, however, to regard the Nationalist victory as the victory of a party rather than of a geographical area.

Some of the bloom is off our too extravagant hopes for the Nationalist movement. It has had its fair share of schism, brutality and indecision. Yet it seems to be making progress toward a unified China. Whatever else may be true of it, it certainly represents a genuine and deep seated Chinese aspiration in its resentment of the unequal treaties and other acts of foreign aggression. Now that the Peking dictator, Chang, has retired to Manchuria, which he may or may not be able to hold with the aid of his Japanese friends, we shall have to reckon soon with new Chinese demands which we ought to meet in friendly fashion full half way.

At present Japan is playing what looks like a dangerous and stupid imperialist game. Americans with the Nicaraguan war on their conscience have no right to take a role of moral superiority toward Japan. She has only done in Shantung what we probably should have done in her place and what we certainly did in Nicaragua with less provocation. But at present the stage on which Japan struts her part is far bigger and her role fraught with more danger than is the case with the little tragedy enacted by Coolidge and Kellogg in the Caribbean. Fortunately there are signs that wiser councils may prevail again in Japan. Our own primary responsibility is less for denouncing Japan than for what our government may do in dealing with the most populous nation in the world.

The appearance of Bernard Shaw's new book on Socialism addressed to the Intelligent Woman in apparent despair of the average man is certainly an event of the week. It will be more of an event if it makes some of our liberal friends who would be for the Socialist Party except that they don't like the name, or that we shan't win this year or that Hoover or Smith will somehow give us Socialism without our — or their — knowing it, really face the issue that Mr. Shaw raises with something of the intellectual keenness and forthrightness. After the campaign is over I may write an article on the mind of

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U.S. Interests In Cable War With British

Governments Backing
Fight For Control of
Wireless Means of Communication

By Louis Stanley

THE report that the British Government is to give up its cable and wireless facilities to private interests, following as it does the announcement of the proposed merger of American companies engaged in transoceanic communication and the still earlier news that the British corporations in the same field are to amalgamate, heralds a world-wide war between American and British capitalists backed by their respective governments for the control of overseas communication.

The chronology of events is as follows:

LONDON, March 15, 1928.—Announcement is made that the Marconi Company and the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies will merge, if "satisfactory" arrangements can be made with the governments of the British Empire.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Mackay Companies and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company make public their plans to unite.

LONDON, March 30.—F. G. Kellaway, Deputy Chairman of the Marconi International Mercantile Communication Company, accuses American telegraph organizations of having attempted to get control of the British telegraph systems.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Statement by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of America that they will merge their communications systems.

LONDON, June 4.—It is reported that the British Government will surrender its external communications system to private interests, presumably the Marconi-Eastern holding company.

This shake-up in the wireless and cable field has its origin in the technological changes which have been revolutionizing the industry. For years the submarine, telegraph or cable had been the sole means of rapid communication between lands separated by sea. Then, towards the close of the nineteenth century came wireless telegraphy and in recent years that variety popularly known as radio. In the latter field the most important patents have been pooled by the Radio Corporation of America but Marconi has been making frequent and somewhat frantic announcements that he has been perfecting a beam radio system.

As a result of the new developments the cable is becoming a losing proposition unless it can be combined in a comprehensive communications system, in which it could handle that form of traffic most economical for it. Hence, it was most logical that the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies should unite with the Marconi system. In the capitalistic competitive struggle this union might never have been consummated and the Eastern cable companies been completely vanquished, had not the tremendous growth of the American tele-

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Friends of Free Speech! Circulate These Petitions

(Cut this out, paste it on a sheet of paper and get all your friends and shopmates to sign it. Then mail to the Debs Memorial Radio Station, 31 Union Square, N. Y. C.)

TO THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

We, the undersigned, wish to enter our protest against the revocation of the license of Station WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio Station. We believe that minority opinions on public matters should have access to the use of the air as freely as those holding generally accepted views, and that the revocation of the license of WEVD would, in effect, be a denial of the freedom of expression to a considerable body of the American people.

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(Attach a piece of paper here for more signatures)

Drive To Put Socialists On Ballots Is Under Way; Mass. Names Mary Donovan

Sacco - Vanzetti Defender
Nominated For Governor
in Bay State Convention

LEWIS TO RUN
FOR U. S. SENATE

Strong Platform Adopted
To Meet Demands of
Massachusetts Workers

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
BOSTON.—Comrade Mary Donovan Haggood, fearless Socialist Sacco-Vanzetti defense secretary, was unanimously chosen by the Socialist Party of Massachusetts as the Socialist candidate for Governor in the coming state election, at its state convention held at the American House, Boston, Sunday, June 3.

With Mrs. Haggood to lead the Socialist ticket this year the delegates felt certain that this year there would be a campaign for socialism in the State of Massachusetts that has not been witnessed for years and a record vote for both the national and state tickets of the Socialist Party is to be expected.

Mrs. Haggood was born in Brookfield, Mass. 36 years ago. After finishing public school and high school at Brookfield she went to the University of Michigan to further her education. She graduated in 1914, and after her graduation returned to her native state to take up teaching. After a few years of teaching she secured a position as an inspector of labor and industry. In this position she worked for many years until last year, on account of her activities on the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, which did not please her superiors, a pretext was found to fire her. The real reason for firing her from the state position, however, was that the employers did not like an inspector or like Mary Donovan Haggood, who sincerely believed that it was her duty to inspect conditions existing in industries of the state and report instances where the law was being violated. She put her heart and soul into the work of attempting to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair because she believed that they did not commit the brutal murder of which they were charged. For the past ten years in Labor and Socialist circles in Boston her name has been frequently mentioned for she has been a real live worker for the betterment of conditions of the workers and the cause of socialism. She has headed the bookkeepers, stenographers, accountants, and office employees union, and in 1924, she was secretary of the Massachusetts C. P. A.

Lewis for Senator
The remainder of the ticket as selected was as follows: for Lieutenant-governor, Walter S. Hutchins, of Greenfield, who has been the Socialist candidate for many years and who moved the nomination of comrade Mrs. Haggood; for secretary of state, Edith Williams, of Brookline; for treasurer of state, Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield; for attorney-general, John Weaver Sherman, of Chelsea; and for United States Senator, Alfred Baker Lewis, of Cambridge.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Sunday morning by comrade Alfred Baker Lewis, the state secretary of the party. After the preliminary routine of organizing the convention had been disposed of, the delegates pitched into the task of nominating the state tickets, adopting a platform, deciding on plans to carry on the state campaign, and the electing of a state committee and campaign committee.

Comrade Lewis, in his report on the activities of the party for the past year, said "that we have been able to get a wider interest in Socialism and the Socialist party organizations and groups this year than has been true since I have been in this district". In a carefully written and thorough report, Comrade Lewis enumerated the numerous activities and means that the party has used in carrying the message of Socialism to the people of the state. The finances of the state office were reported being on a sound basis and a slight increase in membership.

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Political Show Opens With Farmer In Old Role Of Maltreated Comedian

But G. O. P. Fears the Old Mare "Ain't What She
Used to Be"—Hoover on Inside Track Despite
Corporal's Guard of Competing Hopefuls

By Back-stairs Spokesman

KANSAS CITY.—Maybe the make-up man made a mistake. Maybe he did not. At all events, there appeared in large type beneath the leading political story in a recent issue of a New York evening paper the following announcement:

"For other comic strips see page 15."

True enough that politics, as that word is understood by both old parties, is more or less of a joke. But the joke happens to be on all of us Americans, with the exception of those 400,000 who, according to Mr. Frank R. Kent, the keen observer of things political for the "Baltimore Sun," constitute the professional politician class in this country.

The first of the campaign comic strips will be run off by the Republicans at Kansas City next week. What a few months ago looked like a cut-and-dried affair, with puddy Mr. Hoover nominated by the grace of Andy Mellon and yessing delegates, now appears to be a matter of some conjecture. The plans of Chairman Butler of Massachusetts, and the general staff of the Republican Party seem to have gotten wet somewhere, and the G. O. P. machine is creaking badly.

After a few favorite sons had been swept aside, the Coolidge crown was to be pressed down upon the Hoover brow, and sweet harmony was to have prevailed. But hark from the corn-belt a doleful sound! The eastern industrialists for whom the present political set-up is so accommodatingly devised had forgotten the farmer. They had concluded that by processes of liquidation, tariff, and general exploitation, the farmer had been sufficiently mollified to stay at home and "swill his hogs," as the

New Bedford Strikers Set For Long Fight

10 Per Cent. Cut Must Be
Rescinded, Union Demands

By Frank Manning

NEW BEDFORD.—The New Bedford Textile Council held its eighth mass meeting Monday. Thomas F. McMahon, President of the United States Textile Workers of America, expressed the hope that affiliation of the local unions with the National Organization would be permanent and that this struggle would awaken the textile workers of the South. Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist Party candidate for U. S. Senator, Aaron Vellerman, national Director of the Workmen's Circle, and the two local strike leaders, Binns and Batty, and Horace A. Riviere, General Organizer of the U. T. W. were the other speakers at this enthusiastic meeting.

All indications now point to a prolonged struggle. There is a general air of expectancy here. It was rumored last week that the mill owners would invite the workers back to their jobs with the 10 per cent cut. The unions mobilized their forces and were ready to cope with this event. But it did not materialize. However, it would surprise none of us if an attempt were made soon to operate at least some of the mills.

It is an axiom at Labor Temple that the 10 per cent cut must be restored. The workers flout any attempt on the part of these citizens who have formed mediation committees to talk compromise. "We are in constant touch with the bulk of the strikers," said Secretary Abraham Binns of the Weavers Union, "and sentiment against any compromise or any thought of going back to work is almost 100 per cent. 'We are ready for any sacrifice, and it now seems that this will be one of the most memorable struggles in the history of textile unionism.'"

Those who want to help and play a part in this worthy cause should send their contribution to New Bedford Textile Council Relief, P. O. Box 57, New Bedford, Mass.

California Socialists To Meet June 17

Big Turn Out Expected at
Los Angeles — 13 Electors
To Be Named

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The state convention and conference of the Socialist Party will meet in Los Angeles on June 17 and is expected to be the banner convention in many years. The convention will give California a big start in the campaign this year.

The convention will nominate thirteen presidential electors pledged to Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, and select one candidate for United States Senator. Campaign plans will be considered and the field surveyed with the view of mustering all the forces available for an effective canvass of the state for the Socialist candidates and increasing the party membership.

A big pilgrimage is expected from every southern county from San Diego to Imperial to San Luis Obispo and Tulare. Many individual members are expected to attend as well as delegates. The difficulties facing Socialists farther north will prevent some from attending as California is a state of "magnificent distances" and the cost of a journey from the northern section to Los Angeles is considerable. Those who have machines find that considerable time is required to make the journey and return.

This is an important year for California Socialists. We are the only heirs of the 1924 La Follette movement. Thousands upon thousands of the 424,000 who voted for the La Follette Socialist electors four years ago will vote for the Thomas Socialist electors this year. Already influential progressive democrats are getting ready to bolt that reactionary crowd. One club has announced that it will bolt the nomination of Al Smith and support the Socialist ticket. Thousands of others feel the same way.

New Jersey and Maryland
Already Filed — Action
in Oklahoma Needed At
Once

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
APPEALS FOR HELP

Thousands of Signatures
Needed in 46 States
Throughout the Country

THE first and most important stage of the Socialist Party campaign has now begun.

National campaign headquarters in New York City, assisted by more than a score of state secretaries and special organizers, are now bending their backs to collecting the many thousands of signatures needed to place Norman Thomas, for president, and James H. Maurer, for vice president, on the ballot in the states.

Two states of the 48 have already filed. These are New Jersey and Maryland. Maryland comrades will now turn their attention to Delaware.

In the case of one state—Oklahoma, the emergency is great. The petitions must be filed not later than June 18th. All Oklahoma readers of The New Leader and The Leader-Appeal are urged to get in touch with Comrade Hale, in Fanny, Oklahoma. Every hour counts, so don't delay. Get in touch with him at once asking what you can do. This has been one of the strongest Socialist states in the country and the Socialist party must have electors on the ballot in it.

There is plenty of work for Socialist and Socialist supporters in every state in the union. They should get in touch at once with Julius Gerber, 31 Union Square, New York City.

"There will be no campaign, with all of our grand plans unless we get Thomas and Maurer electors on the ballots in the 48 states," Comrade Gerber said in an appeal for assistance. "This is a mighty task, requiring the collection of 50,000 or more signatures all over the country. Every reader of The New Leader and The Leader-Appeal can give valuable help. Get in touch with us at once at 31 Union Square, New York City."

Death of Axelrod Plunged Socialists Of World in Grief

Paris.—Everywhere where Russian Socialists are forced to live in exile memorial celebrations for Comrade Paul Axelrod, recently deceased have been held. At the meeting in Berlin comrades Dan, Blenscott, Woytinski and others spoke. The Berlin comrades in whose midst Axelrod spent the last years of his life, who up to the last discussed and counseled with him on all the cares and works of the Party, all the problems of the Russian and international labor movement—which always absorbed him—these Berlin comrades felt especially the gap caused by his death. Their great pain and their personal affection were seen in the quiet indescribable devotion with which they cared for their old leader at the time of his severe illness.

Comrades from other countries also took part in the memorial celebrations. In the Berlin meeting Eduard Bernstein spoke; who as colleague and friend, mournfully recalled the deceased. At the Paris meeting Brocke and Severak spoke; in New York Morris Hillquit, E. Ingemann and others. Karl Kaufsky described in an extensive article in the "vornna 'Kampf'" Axelrod's significance for the creation and maintenance of Marxist socialism in Russia, and the close friendship which linked Axelrod with the leaders of the labor movement of other countries.

Rubin Socialist-baiter Is Cited for Disbarment

Milwaukee.—Atty. W. B. Rubin, Socialist-baiter, is cited for disbarment by a committee of 3 circuit judges that investigated his ambulance-chasing practices.

Porters Called Out On Strike

Walkout Scheduled For Friday—Randolph Denounces Pullman Co. Tactics

As a result of the refusal of the Pullman Company to meet the representatives duly authorized, selected and designated by the Pullman porters and maids who are members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in conference; and as a result of the company's refusal to accept mediation or arbitration of the dispute when urged and recommended by Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, member of the Board; and as a result of the failure of the Porters' Union to get a remedy for the wrongs of the porters and maids from the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer and M. P. Webster, Chicago Division Organizer, who constitute the Union Strike Committee, a strike has been ordered to take place the 8th day of June, Friday noon.

The following telegram has been sent to the various organizers and membership of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters throughout the country:

"You are herewith advised and ordered to inform all Pullman porters and maids that on account of the refusal of the Pullman Company to settle dispute on recognition, wages and working conditions with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—a strike shall be declared and enforced on all Pullman property the 8th day of June, Friday noon, unless there is cause for change of which you will be advised.

(Signed) Strike Committee.
"A. Philip Randolph, Gen. Org.
"M. P. Webster, Chicago Div. Org."

Says General Organizer Randolph:

"An affirmative vote for a nation-wide strike of Pullman porters and maids on Pullman property registered 6,013, with less than fifty voting against a walk-out. Upon completion of the strike vote which was begun on the 5th of April, representations of the status of the vote were made to the United States Mediation Board. Monday, June 4th," says Randolph, "Mr. Henry T. Hunt, counsel for the union and myself presented the facts concerning the existing emergency between the porters and the Pullman Company to the Mediation Board." He continued, "It is my earnest wish that a strike of the porters and maids may be avoided, the Brotherhood would like to settle the dispute according to modern, civilized methods of negotiation through discussion in conference as is provided by the Railway Labor Act. Since the Pullman Company recognizes its conductors union, the porters feel that they are entitled to similar treatment. However, the organization has resorted to every reasonable and honorable means to get the Pullman Company to meet the Brotherhood's representatives to talk over the cause of the dispute with a view of settling same, but to no avail.

"Now the rising wrath and resentment of the porters and maids against the attitude of the Company toward their Union has brought a strike situation upon the Company and the traveling public.

"Plans for nation-wide picketing have been perfected to execute the strike and the moral influence of the Standard Railroad Unions have been assured. The American Federation of Labor has been co-operating with the Brotherhood from its inception," observed Randolph. "Strike meetings in every district will be held to night and every night thereafter throughout the strike. The present wage is \$77.50 a month and housing nearly 400. The union demands \$150.00 a month and 240-hour month or 8-hour day. Porters tips average \$58.00 a month out of which they must pay \$33.00 as occupational expense for shoe polish, food en transit and at termini and two uniforms a year," said the organizer.

Teapot Dome Apologist Is Made "Investigator" Of Salt Creek Scandal

G. O. P. and Democrats Instal Sterling as Counsel—He Defended Stool-Pigeon Coan

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One who is on the ground looking at the big machine which we call government wonders what would happen if the millions of voters could get an inside view of the actions of the tenders of this machine. Out in the provinces there is the belief that party battles are fought here by party representatives. The cooperation of certain Democratic Senators with Republican Senators in the fight against the Boulder Dam and the Muscle Shoals bills should give these voters much to ponder.

In fact, the merging of the leading members of the two parties into one action and thought is a striking phase of this year of American politics. Usually the party leaders stage some fierce party battles on the eve of the national nominating conventions but there is not even a pillow fight this year. In fact, there is no fight at all. It appears that the leaders have come to the conclusion that they can openly fraternize in support of monstrous capitalist interests without any retaliation in November.

The selection by the Senate Committee on Public Lands of former Senator Thomas Sterling to investigate the Salt Creek oil leases is a remarkable feature of cooperation between leading Republican and Democratic Senators in support of the power trust and its allies. The appointment of Sterling was vigorously supported by Senator Kendrick, Democrat of Wyoming, the state in which the Salt Creek field is located. In this he was supported by Senator Pittman of Nevada and other Democratic members of the committee which is to conduct the investigation. The selection means a Republican-Democratic whitewash of the Salt Creek jobbery.

Sterling during his 12 years'

service in the Senate was regarded as an ultra-conservative Republican. His most conspicuous activity was a strenuous attempt to obtain the passage after the close of the World War of a drastic sedition law which would have seriously curtailed freedom of speech and of the press in the United States. He was also one of the principal supporters of the seating of Truman H. Newberry of Michigan.

After evidence was developed of the transmission of Liberty bonds and cash from Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doherty to Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior, Sterling voted against the majority report presented by Senator Walsh condemning the Naval oil leases, and for the minority report presented by the late Senator Selden P. Spencer, "whitewashing" those leases.

This report for which Sterling voted declared: "Patriotically Secretaries Denby and Fall sought to effect what would avoid the possibility of a repetition of World War experience, at least so far as oil was concerned."

The Defender of Coan
Following this, Senator Sterling became the principal defender of the activities of Blair Coan, who, according to witnesses before the Borah committee, was sent into Montana by the Republican National Committee to "smear" Senators Walsh and Wheeler, who were at that time prosecuting the investigations of the Department of Justice under Harry M. Daugherty.

Although the majority of the Borah Committee exonerated Senator Wheeler and vigorously condemned Coan and those who were responsible for his activities, Sterling, single-handed, brought in a minority report denouncing Wheeler and defending Daugherty.

Largely because of his record in connection with Newberry and Naval oil lease cases and the defence of Daugherty, Senator Sterling was defeated for reelection as Senator from South Dakota in 1924. Like most other "lame ducks," he did not return to his native State but remained in Washington.

Mary Donovan Runs For Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

bership had been noticeable. Comrade Lewis' report was accepted and confidence in his leadership of the state office was shown by unanimously re-electing him the state secretary.

Only one resolution was passed by the convention as the platform adopted by the convention, states the Socialist position in regard to social, political, and economic problems of the state. The one resolution passed by the convention was on the New Bedford strike. The moral and financial assistance of the party was pledged to the cause of the strikers. A collection was taken among the delegates to help the strikers in their fight against the outrageous wage cut of the mill employers.

A state executive committee was elected consisting of: Mrs. Reisorff, Walter S. Hutchins, of Greenfield; Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield; Leon Arkin, of Boston; William Reivo, of Fitchburg; Joseph Bearak, of Boston, and Frank Manning of New Bedford. The selection of the presidential electors was left to the state executive committee to fill out.

As campaign literature the convention decided to publish three leaflets. One on the Socialist platform, one giving a brief biographical sketch of the candidates, and one on public utilities.

Many of the old timers remarked about the lively and enthusiastic spirit of the convention which brought back to them memories of old days. The convention closed its session late Sunday afternoon. Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield, presided.

Maurer Speaks in Trenton At Dinner Sunday Night

Trenton Socialists are invited to a dinner this Sunday night, June 10, in Trenton. Time 6.30—Place, The Labor Lyceum, 159 Mercer St. Speakers, B. Charney Viadeck, James H. Maurer, Toast master, Geo. H. Goebel. \$1.25 per plate, obtainable of Rueben McDewitt, 44 Johnson Ave., Trenton, or Lewis Williams, Labor Lyceum. All the "old timers" be there—The Workmen's Circle is hustling to make it a big success.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

the American Liberal or perhaps the Courage of the American Liberal—if any.

None of our hesitant liberal friends has advanced one single reason for believing that the Republican or Democratic Party can be made the effective weapon of any sort of struggle for the things that most liberals profess to desire. The issue in this campaign is not Smith or Hoover or Dawes or any other man whom the old parties may nominate. It is the parties themselves with their inherent corruption and their essential dependence upon business interests that finance them. Even granting that they desire improvement how can Hoover who in silence endured the oil scandals reform the Republican Party? How can Smith, Schemm of Tammany Hall, reform the Democratic Party, to which party belong not merely the grafters of New York but the most reactionary elements in America, namely, the Southern planters and mill owners? What a commentary it is on us that no one even expects either old parties to turn out an honest and intelligent platform. Both will have what Will Rogers well calls a trick floor, and whoever is nominated in either party will have to stand on it! Yet thousands of people who agree to all this have not yet come out openly to help us in our great effort to build a party which will fight against the power trust, the waste of coal, unemployment and imperialism not as isolated issues but as parts of one program for bringing to men plenty, peace and freedom.

I have said that neither Hoover nor Smith nor any other old party candidate can be stronger than his party. Actually there is little reason to believe that any of the candidates wants to be stronger than his party or different from his party. The fact that Hoover seems to be about equally unpopular with Wall Street and the farmers is somewhat curious but proves nothing in particular. The important fact is that on his own record he believes definitely that our government should be made efficient in the service of private profit makers at home and in competition with their kind in imperial politics. He is no internationalist but an able and somewhat benevolent — and perhaps the more dangerous — imperialist.

Meanwhile Governor Smith's friends have less and less basis for their claim that he is progressive. They are reduced to talking about his very partial and imperfect water power program. He hasn't even discussed that as it applies on a national scale. So far as appears from the record he has got a lot for his money in his pre-convention campaign. But you don't have to accept big campaign contributions to show business interests that your heart is right. Here, for instance, is a record that has not been sufficiently considered.

Al Smith's pre-convention campaign manager is George R. Van Name, once the Governor's secretary whom he appointed to the Public Service Commission. Whether any public service commissioner ought to receive and handle campaign funds is doubtful. Mr. Van Name received his biggest contribution from William Kenney who may be an old boyhood chum of the Governor's but who is also a wealthy contractor, the bulk of whose business is done for public service corporations subject to regulation by Mr. Van Name's Commission. Mr. Van Name as a public service commissioner has a perfect record from a big business standpoint. He always votes with the majority for fare increases, some fourteen of which were allowed to street car lines in a single year—1927. While Smith's liberal friends tell about his good record all the conservatives have to do is to point at Van Name. And Mr. Van Name doesn't stand alone. Comptroller Berry of New York is the Governor's particular friend. And Berry was openly opposed to the five-cent fare and to the Untermyer plan. Dahl and Chadbourne of the traction interests are also great friends of the Governor's. The man with 'those friends and an appointee like Van Name to his credit ought not to cause the most timid public utility financier a really sleepless night.

Governor Smith's boy friend, Mayor Jimmy Walker, must be in better health—good enough, it would appear, to climb off the water-wagon now and then. That's the only way one can explain his extraordinary speech to the Cathedral College Alumni in which he "hoped to God" that Smith as President would take orders "from Rome" because "during all the ages the Church of Rome has ordered nothing against civilization." Just because I believe religion should be kept out of politics I object to this kind of speech whether in jest or earnest. I doubt if Governor Smith himself or his wiser Catholic friends will thank the Mayor for making it. One need not be a Hefflin type of bigot or a state worshiper to hold that this attitude of mind is dangerous to liberty. The Mayor did not mend matters by saying that he had no orders from Rome. If I were the Pope I should not want to be responsible for his administration.

Behind General Electric and the Radio Corporation of America has been J. P. Morgan & Co. The House of Morgan had hit upon a scheme—in the grand manner—of consolidating the leading communications companies in the United States. First, All-American Cables, Inc., was absorbed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. Then, the I. T. & T. was made to merge with the Mackay Companies, which controlled the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable companies. Finally, the Radio Corporation of America decided to give up its transatlantic service in the Western Hemisphere to the I. T. & T. and limit itself to what had become more important, the sale of radio machines—manufactured by the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric—and program broadcasting. Thus, the House of Morgan built up a formidable rival to the British combination. It is doubtful whether the United States Government will invoke the anti-trust laws against these powerful consolidations, which are such a great aid to American capitalism.

A strengthening of the interests of private capital and a clash between the empires of American and Britain are the results of this war over cables and wireless. In England the Labor Party is raising a loud protest against the abandonment of nationalization. In the United States the demand of government ownership should be made more vigorously.

Having talked for years over a telephone wire tapped by some of the W. J. Burns school of patriots I am not surprised to learn that the Supreme Court by a five to four decision has decided that wire tapping by government agents is legal. But I agree with Justice Holmes that it is "dirty business." The decision in this case shows once more that the majority of the Supreme Court can be trusted to construe the Constitution broadly when it helps property interests.

Soviet Police Kill Socialist Held In Jail

Fellow Prisoners Go On Hunger Strike—Veteran Kept in Banishment

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
ZURICH.—The Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party has received the following communication from Soviet Russia:

"In the town of Chiva in Turkestan there are some dozens of political exiles banished from European Russia, including a majority of Jewish Zionists of various nuances. At the beginning of February of this year all banished persons were arrested on the charge of having carried on propaganda among the natives, which is an absurdity as the exiles have no knowledge of the language of the natives, and the low standard of culture of the natives make such propaganda impossible.

"On 17th February when the prisoners were taking a walk in the prison courtyard the guard on duty murderously shot in the back of the head the prisoner Samuel Bronstein, from Odessa, who was a member of the Zionist-Socialist Party. This happened without any kind of motive or occasion.

"The fellow-prisoners at once declared a hunger-strike and demanded (1) a post-mortem examination of the corpse by a court; (2) the delivery of the body for burial by comrades; (3) the punishment of the murderer and of the Assistant Governor of the prison, who systematically inflicted physical ill-treatment on the prisoners.

"The first two demands were agreed to, but the guilty went unpunished, and the abominable crime against a defenceless person remained. And thus the exiles and prisoners in Chiva are still completely delivered over to the will of the criminal local authorities.

"Among these comrades who have been detained in prison and in banishment continuously since 1924 there are comrades E. Petrenko and his wife Helena, both of them veteran comrades who have been active in the Party for a quarter of a century. (Comrade Petrenko was after the March revolution Vice-Mayor of the town of Rostov on the Don, as representative of the working-class there). Now both comrades, who have already been through so many bolshevik prisons are to be banished to Turuchansk for a further three years.

"This is presumably the amnesty, which the Soviet Government so solemnly announced on its 10th anniversary. . . .

"In order to gauge the infamy involved in subjecting people, already weakened by years of imprisonment, to such a punishment, it should be mentioned that Turuchansk belonged to the very worst places of banishment of Czarist Russia. This was the place in which Martov served his term of banishment more than 30 years ago. Since then things have not improved in Turuchansk, but have got worse.

"Turuchansk is an enormous district over which at every 50-60 kilometres little primitive settlements of 5 to 15 impoverished huts are scattered. The population consists of Tungusians, Samoyedes and other natives. The climatic conditions are as bad as can be imagined. The winter lasts about 8 months with very severe cold down to 55 degrees C. Neither cereals nor vegetables nor any kind of useful plants grow there. If one recalls that Turuchansk is situated in Northern Siberia close to the Arctic circle at a distance of about 1,500 kilometres from the nearest railway station Krasnoyarsk; that the steamer connection to Jennisej is only possible during the short polar summer; that in the whole district there is not a single doctor available; that the post in spring and autumn does not function at all for 2-3 months; that provisions are scarce and dear, and that the exiled, who are forbidden any kind of employment, receive about 6 roubles per month as "government maintenance,"—when all this is recalled it will be clear that banishment to Turuchansk is only a veiled form of death sentence. The exiles are intended slowly to pine away there, both physically and orally delivered over to the will of a brutal and dishonest administration, formed of various dubious elements, which cannot even be supervised by the central authorities."

30 Communists Seized By Police in Finland

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

Paris.—The political police of Finland have been making numerous arrests. Some 30 officials of the Communist Party have been arrested. Among these are two members of Parliament, as well as the Secretary of the National Trade Union Federation A. Tuominen, the Secretary of the Sport organization and others. The working-class of Finland and of the neighboring states is much agitated by these arrests, the grounds for which the authorities explain no further than that it is not a question of espionage affairs but of secret societies. The Swedish Socialist District Organization of Finland at its 11th annual Congress on the 21st and 22nd April, 1928, passed a resolution against such proceedings.

The Swedish socialist George Branting has undertaken the defence of the communists arrested in Finland. But neither he nor any other lawyer has yet obtained even permission to see the prisoners.

SURVEY OF PORTO RICO POVERTY

Washington.—The Brookings Institution, a research foundation, announces a complete economic and industrial survey of Porto Rico. It recently made a report on the miserable conditions of the Indians on reservations in this country.

In the forefront of the strike of 27,000 textile workers in New Bedford, Mass., the strikers are fortunate in having such able leaders as William E. G. Batty and Abraham Binns, local strike leaders, and Horace A. Riveire, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America.



WILLIAM E. G. BATTY



HORACE A. RIVEIRE



ABRAHAM BINNS

Miners Aid Professor Ohio Fired

Union Forms Defense Committee For Maurer—State Investigation Demanded

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

ATHENS, Ohio.—Strike-breaking interests in the coal fields of southern Ohio are meeting opposition in their efforts to oust from Ohio University, Athens, a tax-supported institution, Wesley H. Maurer, an assistant professor of journalism, whose "offense" has been fairness to the cause of the striking miners.

Union miners at a mass meeting held last week in the Hocking Valley rallied to Maurer's support by forming a defense committee. The committee is circulating petitions throughout the valley and among local unions demanding that Governor Vic Donahy institute an immediate investigation into the alleged control over the governing body of the university by representatives of organized coal operators and employing interests.

The American Civil Liberties Union voted to investigate the case through its committee on Academic Freedom and to invite an investigation by other interested organizations.

Gave Facts in His Paper

The Round Table at Ohio University, local chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, has appointed a student committee to secure the facts about Maurer's dismissal from the president of the university and others concerned.

When the coal strike began Maurer, who, by arrangement between the president of the university and the publisher, has also been serving as city-district editor of the Athens Messenger, the only daily paper in the Hocking Valley, endeavored to report impartially the industrial conflict. This was too much for the employing interests who wanted a freer hand for their propaganda and began to apply pressure on the professor.

Dr. E. B. Ryan, the president, in notifying Maurer in April that he will not be reappointed in June, says that the university is satisfied with his work, but that the publisher of the Messenger is dissatisfied. Mr. Bush, the publisher, in turn, passes the buck to the public, saying that Maurer does not "articulate" well with the community.

His "Articulation" Bad

"Articulation" with the community evidently means lining up with the organized business and professional men, 700 of whom from three counties met in Athens on May 1 to back up a movement to end the strike.

Professor Maurer attended the meeting and arose to support an inquiry into certain funds to be collected and asked whether the meeting favored or opposed organized labor. Cries of "throw him out" greeted this inquiry, and a few days later a committee waited upon the publisher of the Messenger and demanded Maurer's immediate discharge. Resentment among the miners at these repressive tactics would make this a tactless movement just now and the president and the publisher are sitting tight until June 30 when Maurer's job is scheduled to end.

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Farmer The Goat at GOP. Convention

Hoover On Inside Track Despite Number Of Competing Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Federal Reserve that there will be a recurrence this fall of some such miracle as happened during the LaFollette campaign, when there was a big crop and the price of wheat went sky-high. They realize well enough that the farmers are not organized politically, and are conservative and individualistic at heart. There is no man in the country who worships the outworn theories of individualism more faithfully than Herbert Hoover, and even if he didn't give the farmers a fair break during the war, he is to be preferred to a wringing wet Catholic from the sidewalks of that hated New York.

Of course, there is a lot of talk about Hoover's not being acceptable to Wall Street and the Old Guard. In fact, only recently a representative of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. told the somewhat naive senators who are investigating pre-campaign contributions that Wall Street was not for Herbert. He must have had his tongue well into his cheek when he said this, for while Wall Street would of course much prefer to see the cautious Calvin on the throne again, it well knows that Mr. Hoover is not going to run off any reservations.

Coal May Rescue Elephant

There always lurks in the background of all these calculations what must seem to the Hoover forces the sparse and sinister figure of little Cal. In the manner of the United States Marines in the old-fashioned melodrama, he may come dashing in at the last act, to rescue the beleaguered elephant. He has, to be sure, said that he will not run, about as plainly as he has ever said anything. But like the man in the story, he has not said, "I positively will not run." So there is always that calamity for us to look forward to. But to me it seems unlikely. In the first place, I do not think the man has the guts to go into what promises to be a real catch-as-catch-can, thumb-gouging melee. As Frank Kent says, "he came up on the escalator." And it is very doubtful indeed if he has the heart to tackle a walk-up proposition, with the thought of Al Smith, armed with a lead pipe, lurking in the darkness of every landing. Coolidge has paid his debt to big business. Why should he go out and take a sock in the nose for the sake of the cause? How much more fun to "set around and whittle."

A third element which makes for confusion of the prophets consists of that hopeful phalanx of favorite sons who are now running to Kansas City to stand under old oaks in the hope that the Presidential lightning may come their way. Chief among these is Senator Curtis of Kansas. But there are a host of others, not the least of whom is our old college chum, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who has providentially recovered from his recent attack of acute indignation. It is not to be wondered at that the learned philosopher-President has these recurrent attacks of acute indignation. If we had found it necessary, as does the Doctor, to play around with as many Republican politicians as he has consorted with this year, we would long since have taken to our bed. Dr. Butler's constitution, hardened by years of service as President of the Lotus Club, is a strong one, however, and he will undoubtedly be on hand when the gavel falls at the first session in Kansas City.

My bet is that despite the Coolidge threat, the farm revolt, the alleged opposition of Wall Street, and the prancings of dark horses, little Herbie Hoover will snatch the brass from this particular merry-go-round.

So far Hoover has conducted a campaign, ideal from an old party standpoint. He has said absolutely nothing with the grimmest persistence. While his boy scouts have been collecting contributions to the extent of \$400,000, and in primary after primary the delegates have been herded into the Hoover fold, Herbert has sat tight in the approved manner of the late Charles Murphy.

To be sure, over on the other side of the fence Hoover has found his match in conspicuous silence in The Man With The Brown Derby. If Alfred Emanuel Smith has any definite thoughts on any definite national issues, he has kept them very much to himself. It is only fair to say that if he did think, he could find few confidantes among the sportive gentlemen of the inner circle, which now surrounds him.

More and more of late, in the past few months, Smith has been deserting the high-brow social workers who were once so valuable to him, and trailing with the boys who, after all, while they may not be long on "social vision" are there when the hat is passed around. For rotogravure purposes, it's all very well to do the proletarian stuff, wear a hard-boiled hat over one eye, and mitt the wives and the kiddies. The nostalgia for crowded Oliver Street is grand publicity. But a political campaign is something else again, and you don't go out to a knock-down fight surrounded by social workers and Campfire Girls. What you want on such an occasion are the strong right arms and the ready check-books of the Men Who Count.

So there you are. "For other comic strips, see page 14." The whole thing would be a scream if it were not for the fact that whether we like it or not, the welfare and happiness of millions of workers are to a large degree dependent upon the antics of the 400,000 professional politicians. So long as the workers are willing to put up with a burlesque show which hasn't even the slightest hint of excitement or real comedy, so long will these 400,000 continue to burlesque, hamboogie, and bully all the rest of us.

"Hand And Brain"

HAND-UND KOPF-



ARBEITER LEST DIE SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PRESSE / TRETET EIN IN DIE PARTEI

A poster used by the German Socialists in their recent victorious election campaign. "Hand and Brain" is the slogan on the top, while underneath: "Workers: Read the Socialist Press. Enroll in the Party."

German Socialists Ready To Enter Govt. Dedicated To Peace and Social Progress

Party Does Not Oppose Coalition on Principle—Results of May 20th Poll Analyzed

By Hermann Muller-Franklin

BERLIN.—When in March the government of the bourgeois bloc broke down over the non-settlement of the School Act, a victory for the Left was prophesied on all hands. It was the Socialist Party that would stand to gain most from such a victory, as the elections to the Diet and other local bodies in Brunswick, Hamburg and Bremen had already clearly shown. Notwithstanding this, the whole of the bourgeoisie is astonished at the triumph of Socialism. All the bourgeois parties have suffered loss. The organ of the German Agrarians referred after the Socialist triumph to a general bourgeois reverse.

The Socialist poll has risen since December, 1924, from 7,886,261 to 9,111,438. The Socialist Party will hold 152 seats out of 492; i. e., 31.1 per cent, compared with 131 seats, or 26.5 per cent, in the last Reichstag.

The German electors consist of 70 per cent of working men and women. Since the war and inflation, Germany is composed more fully of workers than any other State of the world. The triumphant advance of Socialism demonstrates that these workers and employees in an increasing measure recognize in Socialism the champion of their interests.

But not that alone, for the Socialist victory is evidence that the masses of men and women electors do not misapprehend the difficulties under which our party is compelled to conduct politics in the German Republic. There are no longer within German Socialism any who oppose on principle the policy of coalition. This policy is merely a tactical question. At every time in every particular case it must be estimated whether a policy of coalition is demanded by the interests of the policy of European understanding, and of service to the working-class socially and economically.

"Down with the bourgeois bloc" was the war cry of this election campaign. There followed from that a readiness of Social Democracy to participate in government, provided that the requisite foundations for an acceptable government policy could be secured.

The success which Socialism has achieved in Prussia by participation in the government are beyond dispute. Without Socialist co-operation there would have been no democratization of the Prussian administrative service, which used to be the stronghold of reaction. By the electoral success of May 20 there is assured to the existing Prussian Government under Otto Braun a stable majority which hitherto was not present. This signifies a reinforcement of the strongest pillar of the German Republic.

hitherto. The monarchist idea no longer draws in Germany. No falsehood was too gross, no pretence too impudent for the German Nationalists in the electoral struggle against the Socialists in particular. But their electoral lies no longer possessed any magnetism; in the cities they suffered everywhere heavy losses, whilst in the country parts the terrorism of the large landowners has on occasion stood them in good stead.

The "Völkische Aktivisten" who relied entirely on agitation against Jews and Socialists lost 3 seats. The "Völkische Freiheit" party was wiped out altogether. Hitler's National Socialists saved 12 seats; in Bavaria, where they came forward most brazenly, Socialism achieved a particularly marked success.

The middle parties associated in the bourgeois bloc with the German Nationalists shared the costs of the defeat. For the first time the Centre has heavy losses to show. It lost 7 seats and 10 per cent of the votes, and will amount in the coming Reichstag to only 62 members. This result gives expression to the marked discontent with the policy of the Centre felt by the workers and employees organized in the Christian trade unions. Similarly the Bavarian People's Party retains no more than 16 seats, which means a loss of 3.

The German People's Party will be represented in the Reichstag with 7 seats less than before, and now numbers only 54 members. The loss by the German People's Party is not due to the foreign policy of Stresemann, but to the reactionary social attitude of his party in domestic politics. We may hope that this will give food for thought to the party of manufacturing industry.

The Democrats will be reduced to only 25 members. They have given proof that they are still capable of losing seats. The Economic Party has benefited by the losses of the bourgeois parties, taking in this campaign the name "National Party of the German Middle-Class." Its gain will not be enduring, for it is no unified party. It desires to please everybody. Hitherto it has had no part in responsibility.

An attempt to secure power was made from Saxony by the so-called Old Social Democrats, who disseminate a poisonous blend of jingoism and Socialism. They got in the whole country not more than 85,000 votes and no seat. Similarly 20,725 votes and no seats were obtained by the Independent Socialists of Theodore Liebknecht. Ledebour had urged his Independent Socialist Union to vote Communist, because he did not wish to number his few vassals any longer.

As soon as the complicated count of the votes will have been completed and the residue allotted first to the associated districts and then to the list of the Reich, negotiations toward the formation of a government will be started. This will presumably occur only after Whitsuntide. Even prior to the dissolution of the Reichstag, Socialism made known through the medium of Comrade Wells that it was aiming at a defeat of the bourgeois bloc and would then be conscious of the responsibility resting upon it. It is likely that the negotiations will not be straightforward. The organs of the Right parties are already declaring that in consequence of the failure of the electorate one crisis after another may be expected in the coming Reichstag, and an early dissolution of it would be the result. Such was not the will of the men and women electors who have brought about a perfectly clear decision. According to this decision it is a certainty that the bourgeois bloc will no longer possess a majority in the new Reichstag. From that it follows that it is essential to lay the foundations for a foreign policy tending toward the pacification of Europe and a home policy serving the social interest of the masses. It is in this understanding that Socialism will strive to see its triumph.

Hoan Speaks At Twin-City Picnic Jun. 24

Signatures For Nominating Petitions Ready Soon — Electors To Be Named

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

DULUTH, MINN.—With interest in Socialist Party organization rapidly receiving as a result of the work of Emil Herman in this state, the new Local at Minneapolis will take the initiative in suggesting candidates for presidential electors. It will meet Wednesday evening, June 13, and consider this among other matters. Local St. Paul will also meet the following Friday evening.

The grounds for the big Socialist picnic at 33rd street and West River Road, Minneapolis, have been engaged for Sunday, June 24, and arrangements for the big gathering are going ahead nicely. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee will be the principal speaker. Thomas E. Latimer, former state secretary of the party and a prominent Minneapolis attorney, will also speak at the picnic.

Duluth Socialists, now in a growing organization, have decided to make a holiday of the Socialist picnic and they will attend in a body. They are asking other Socialists up state to join them in this pilgrimage as the big affair is regarded as a reunion of Socialists all over the state.

Petitions To Be Ready

Plenty of petitions for signatures to the nomination papers for Socialist electors will be on hand at the picnic grounds. Enough papers will also be on hand for Socialists and friends to take back to their localities and get the work of gathering signatures completed as soon as possible. Two-thousand signatures of voters are required.

The picnic will also be a center for planning more local organizations in the state. Socialist voters and workers interested in getting a good working organization in the state will get what information is needed at the reunion. On going back to their communities they are expected to get all who are interested in Socialist organization lined up in branches so that they can work effectively for the Socialist presidential candidates, Thomas and Maurer.

A final word of advice is offered to those who sign the nomination petitions. Any voter can sign regardless of whether he or she votes in the general primary on June 18 and all signatures must be sworn to before a notary.

Polish Socialists In Chicago Aiding Thomas

CHICAGO.—The Polish Socialist Organization of America, in its First of May bulletin, published a strong appeal to the Polish workmen, urging them to desert the old party politicians and rally to the Socialist Party standards. The capitalist parties are using deplorable methods in arousing nationalistic sentiment among the masses of Polish workers, baiting the local tickets with few Polish names of minor candidates. The Polish Socialist Bulletin exposes this political fraud, preaches working class solidarity regardless of nationalistic division and appeals for unreserved support of Socialist candidates.

As informed by the secretary of the P. S. O., comrade Dr. W. Konuszewski of Chicago, the Chicago branch "Forward" is cooperating with the Cook County Socialist Organization to make the Norman Thomas mass meeting on June 10th a great success. The Polish comrades already have sold 150 tickets for this event and probably will sell twice that number before June 10th.

Workers Singing Societies To Hold Festivals in Chicago

The Arbeiter-Saengerbund of America will hold their 10th National Singing Tournament in Chicago on June 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The first concert has been arranged at the Medinah Temple, Cass and Ohio streets, Chicago, Ill., Friday, June 22, at 8:15 p.m. The performers will include a festival chorus of 1500 singers, Mabel Gittelson, soprano, Lillian Rehberg, cellist, Harriet Mason, pianist. The orchestra is made up of 45 members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and is under the direction of Carl Reckzeh.

The program will include such numbers as Wagner's "Dich Teure Halle," Grieg's "Asa's Death" and "Anitra's Dance," Grieg's "Concerto in A Minor." The second concert is planned for Saturday, June 23rd, 4 p.m. Arbeiter-Saengerbund of America will complete their festival with a picnic in Riverview Park, Chicago, Ill., beginning at 1 p.m.

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Fear of Socialists Makes Progressive of Congressman; Rep. Sirovich Expects Defeat

Introduces Old Age Bill Meyer London Proposed Ten Years Ago — Snell Offers a Contrast

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—Whenever a congressional district in an American industrial city begins to register a heavy Socialist vote, indicating a determination of large masses of workers to protect themselves by political weapons, the Republican and Democratic organizations in that district swing to the left in selecting candidates. So it happens that Rep. William Sirovich of the 14th New York district, a Tammany man, has made a fight in this session for a federal and state system of old age pensions for discarded and destitute workers. The Socialists believe they have a good chance of electing a congressman from the 14th district this year. Sirovich seems to share their view.

True, Victor Berger, Socialist, has introduced an old age pension bill each year since he reached Congress. That is a matter of course with any Socialist elected to a legislative body. But Sirovich is the first Democrat to do it. He has taken the excellent bill drafted by the American Association for Old Age Security—a measure that provides for federal aid to the states in establishing and financing a uniform system of pensions for the aged destitute. He has also introduced a measure based on one offered ten years ago by Meyer London, the only Socialist ever elected from New York, providing for an investigation by a federal commission into the need for old age pensions and the best type of legislation to establish such relief.

Watches the East Side

But as the unrest and the pinch of unemployment and poverty in his downtown district has been borne in upon Rep. Sirovich's attention, he has gone farther. He has risen in the House and attacked as "unfair, unjust and un-American" the National Civic Federation's recent report which seeks to discredit the idea of federal or state pen-

sions for aged and penniless workers. He denounces the heartlessness of this move by the Civic Federation, in spite of the fact that Matthew Woll, acting president of the organization, is also the most active vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Indeed, Woll is supposed to have some influence with Tammany itself—and still the congressman chooses to line up with the radicals on this issue.

This instance may be studied with advantage by workers in other districts than the 14th New York, and in other parts of the country. Let a Republican or Democratic congressman know that he may become an ex-congressman, and that a radical may replace him at Washington, and he discovers that he can become almost as radical as the best of them. Whatever his motive, he helps move the ponderous legislative machine nearer a humane end.

By Way of Contrast

Contrast the effect of working-class pressure in this downtown radical constituency with the effect of hardboiled indifference in the 31st New York district, whose congressman is Bertrand Snell. This district consists of the four counties in the northeast corner of the state. Snell is chairman of the House rules committee—the dictator of what measures shall be permitted to come to a rollcall. At the close of this session he has pocketed the unanimous vote of his committee to have a vote of the House on the federal employees' retirement bill. This measure was backed by 400 of the 435 members of the House, but because he need not fear punishment from his constituents Snell dared nullify the will of the House.

This bill provides that the federal employees in civil service may retire after 30 years of employment by the government, and that the maximum retirement annuity shall be \$1,200 in place of the present maximum of \$1,000 a year. A score of representatives of organized labor have been trying to get this measure to a final vote, but Snell has blocked the way. Back of him, it is felt, are Coolidge, Mellon and Budget Director Lord, offering applause. Voters in his district do not send him instructions of civic decency and humanity.

No 'Eventually' In Vocabulary Of New Leader Sub Hustlers

FOUR yearly subs from Comrade Samuel Orr, with the comment: "It is very important that you keep up your campaign to give The New Leader a wider circulation. It is also important that readers going on vacations should arrange for the paper to reach them regularly. I intend to keep up the work by soliciting everyone to subscribe to The New Leader."

Practically every reader has one or more friends interested in news of the Socialist and Labor movements. Particularly do they want to keep in touch with the progress of the Presidential campaign. The way to accomplish this is to secure subscriptions of your friends to NOW.

The occasional newspaper purchaser is the best kind of a prospect for a sub. Once on the mailing list, he is certain to receive the paper regularly. Receiving and reading The New Leader regularly becomes a habit and a potential hustler for our paper is made.

The matter of securing a subscriber is often the matter of having sub cards with you when a prospect is approached. Active supporters of the paper always have sub cards handy, and sell them, too.

Submitted as the best smile of the year: "AS REFRESHING AS A COPY OF THE NEW LEADER AFTER A STEADY DIET OF THE PROFIT-MONGERING PRESS."

If there are any former small town residents living in New York, and we suspect that there are, they will recall the ever-recurring slogan of their local newspaper, "NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE." There was no "Eventually" about it. It requires no effort to follow a well beaten path; to blaze the trail, to be a pioneer, that is a different matter.

Often when we reminisce about the trail blazers, the daring pioneers of the labor and Socialist movements, we thrill and glow—and the vision becomes a bit blurry. Especially do we marvel at the courage and determination of those who laid the foundation.

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No. Carolina Labor Takes Offensive

Piedmont Organizing Council Spurs Trade Unionists Against Tobacco Open Shops

By Art Shields

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Caught with the new interest that has entered the labor movement in the near South, some 250 delegates attended the sixth monthly session of the Piedmont Organizing Council. This is by far the largest session of the organizing body since it was formed in Durham last winter. There were men and women unionists from Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and other leading North Carolina towns, and from Danville, Va., an important manufacturing center over the border.

The Piedmont Organizing Council is a union-booming movement. In a short time it brought the organization of the Greensboro Central Labor Union, now the largest in the State, with 24 local unions. It is now taking the offensive in the open shop textile and tobacco industries.

To aid the drive of the International Tobacco Workers among the employees of the R. J. Reynolds Company, the next session of the Council will be held in Winston-Salem, where this company manufactures 135,000,000 cigarettes a day and Prince Albert smoking tobacco by the millions of cans. The union seeks to recover its post-war strength. It once had 14,000 Reynolds members and an agreement with the company that lasted until 1922.

Camels Under Ban

Many members are being taken into the Tobacco Workers' Union, reported Edward L. Crouch, international vice-president and former Reynolds worker, but the company is hitting back. Some 600 have been let out, though a few of these were later reinstated. In retaliation good labor men and their friends are smoking no Camels. Several delegates said the Camels sales have fallen to less than half in their towns.

A general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, O. E. Woodbury, has been assigned to North Carolina by President Green.

Reynolds workers from Winston-Salem were freely represented among the Council delegates. In front at girl cigarette workers. In back were five Negro men from the same company. With them were five other Negroes, big, stalwart fellows, members of the Laborers' Union of Winston-Salem.

The high proportion of big men in the hall struck a visitor. North Carolina was settled by a husky breed, and those workers, such as building tradesmen, who have not been stunted by the worst child labor conditions and the lowest wages, retain the strength and stature of the original stock. It is the textile workers and the second generation tobacco workers who are physically dwarfed by industrialism.

Companies Moving South

Southern hosiery knitters in the full-fashioned stocking trade get one-fourth to one-third the wages of Northern union men, said William Smith, general secretary-treasurer of the Hosiery Union, in a speech that lashed the labor methods of the mill owners. He called for a united front against such disgraceful conditions. Long hours are now reaching into Sunday, he revealed. In a tour of Greensboro that morning with Alfred Hoffman, his Southern representative, and another knitter, he found a concern operating over the week-end. This company and another full-fashioned company in Greensboro sign up their employees in a yellow-dog contract that pledges them to avoid the union.

Readers of the New Leader are Invited to the JUNE CONFERENCE

of the LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY to be held at CAMP TAMMINT, FOREST PARK, PA. Thursday, June 28, to Sunday, July 1, 1928

Subject: "WHAT CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY AND TACTICS?"

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Those interested should write at once to LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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SOCIALISM TODAY is published by the Socialist Party.

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ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Socialist Candidate For President Gives His Stand On The Problems Facing The Agricultural Population

By Norman Thomas

Socialist Candidate for President

You produce the corn, the wheat, the cotton that feed and clothe not only the United States but a large part of the world outside our borders. You are part of the country in which professional propagandists forever raise the property bubble. You have lived through the Coolidge prosperity; you have not shared it. Your proportion of the national income according to experts has been cut in half; it has fallen from 23.8% in 1918 to 16.3% in the last few years. More than 3,000,000 of your number, men, women and children have left the farms and gone to the towns and cities where all too often they have only increased the number of the unemployed.

Who or what is to blame for this situation? What remedies shall we seek? Millionaire bankers with their inflated salaries and their huge unearned incomes have tried to arouse your jealousy of the city workers. You are told of the high earnings of bricklayers and plasterers by men whose daily income whether they work or loaf exceeds the yearly income of any plasterer. Every effort is made to divide you from the city workers. You are made to believe that you are landowners and capitalists. Yet 38.6% of you are tenants and a great number of the rest of you are the anxious slaves of those who hold mortgages upon property to an extent of more than 40% of the total farm values.

No problem for the farmers or for the city workers can really be solved by dividing them. You are united in toil. You are mutually interdependent each upon what the other produces. You have a common interest against the exploiters and against a social system which gives such rich rewards merely to owners at the expense of those whose labor creates the wealth.

Workers' Common Problems

Specifically in this year of 1928 let us see some of the issues the farmers and city workers have in common.

Your sons, sons of the farmers, like the sons of the workers, enlist in the Marine Corps simply for the sake of a job or attracted by the posters which promise them an education and a chance

to see the world. Then they are sent without any authorization of Congress or the people to kill and be killed in a cruel, stupid, blundering war in the tropical jungles of Nicaragua. You pay with your taxes and with the blood of your sons and brothers for this sordid adventure in imperialism. The profit goes to bankers and other investors. The prestige, if any, goes to the Administration. The price is yours—yours and the city workers.

You are oppressed by taxes, direct and indirect, while Democrats and Republicans have vied with each other in reducing the taxes on great inheritances and incomes which should instead have been increased. You want taxation used as an instrument of social justice. So do the workers.

You want honest government and an end to such waste and loss to us all as the oil scandals have revealed. So do the workers. But neither you nor the city workers can get this from the two old parties, both of which belong to the same general set of interests and receive money from the same contributors.

Electricity Our Servant or Master

You live in a time when electricity is ready to be your servant. No class has more to gain from a diffusion of cheap electric power than farmers and their wives. Such power publicly owned and developed has infinitely lightened the labors of the farmers of Ontario. In this country even more than the city workers you suffer at the hands of the private power interests.

The average rate for domestic consumers for electricity in the United States is over 7 cents a kilowatt hour. The average rate in Ontario is less than 2 cents per kilowatt hour. For millions of farmers in this prosperous United States electricity is not available at any price and in many well populated parts of the country electric rates for farmers run over 20 cents per kilowatt hour. By the boast of the electrical companies themselves they have a lobby behind which stands \$17,000,000,000 worth of capital always working to fool you about Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam and every other struggle to

make giant power the servant of the people. They have subsidized professors and politicians and in stupid, blundering war in the tropical jungles of Nicaragua. You pay with your taxes and with the blood of your sons and brothers for this sordid adventure in imperialism. The profit goes to bankers and other investors. The prestige, if any, goes to the Administration. The price is yours—yours and the city workers.

You want coal at a reasonable price mined by miners well enough paid to afford to buy your produce. You want an end of the present tragedy of the coal field. So do the workers. You will not get it from either of the old parties. You cannot get it while we leave coal and other great natural resources to the mercy of private profit seekers who wastefully and chaotically mismanage this national heritage.

You want stable money and a wise and democratic control of credit for the general good rather than the power and profit of a few lords of credit. You want to be delivered both from inflation and deflation. You do not want a shifting dollar any more than you want a shifting bushel. Every failure to provide stable money confuses issues and blinds us to the real problem of the ownership of the basic wealth of the country of which money is only the measure. Here also your wants and the city workers' are the same.

So we might go on with particular issues—railroads, for instance, and rail-

roads rates, and the power of millers and meat packers and middle-men generally. But you may say that these particular issues do not touch directly or only touch partially the immediate plight of the farmer in comparison with other workers and his extraordinary lack of prosperity in this rich nation.

Before we examine the reasons for this agricultural depression it is worth while to fix one fact in our minds. The plight of the farmers is not due to the fact that there is too much food produced. Too much of some one crop may be produced in a given year. But while a large part of the world goes hungry, while undernourishment is a chronic disease even in prosperous America, too much food is not being produced. It is one of the tragedies of our time and of our system that in a hungry world you farmers should have to destroy part of your crops or sell them at a loss. Overproduction is a relative not an absolute term. It has to do with the purchasing power of town and city workers rather than with their needs. The last thing you want is any lessening of purchasing power by the workers.

With this fact in mind let us list some of the causes of agricultural depression on which thoughtful men generally agree even though they may not agree as to the order of their importance. Agriculture, especially in America, is going through a difficult period of readjustment to

machinery. In 1925 5% fewer farmers produced 10% more food than in 1920. For this situation obviously there is no panacea. We can only hope that in passing from an outgrown age of individualism to social action, you workers on farms, more fortunate than your city brothers, will pass into a cooperative system rather than under the dominion of corporation control. We Socialists are pledged to do all in our power to encourage sound cooperation. Close relations between farmers' cooperatives and consumers' cooperatives would eliminate several profits and much waste.

The Problem of Subsidies

Agriculture, at least so far as the chief staple crops are concerned, has to operate on the basis of prices fixed in the world market. Only to a limited extent have you tariff protection. You have to buy goods, the price of which is set in unprotected markets. You set in unprotected markets. You control neither the prices you get nor what you pay. This is obviously unfair and justifies the demand for some such legislation as the McNary-Haugen act which President Coolidge, friend of the tariff interests and the profit-guaranteed utility companies, denied you in the name of the subsidy. The organized workers of the cities recognize your need and have favored, or at least not opposed

legislation which may increase the cost of bread to them.

It must be observed, however, that neither the McNary-Haugen act nor any improvement on it can be a panacea. In the long run what is desired is lower tariffs on all sorts of goods. Good will, prosperity, even peace among the nations, depends, in part, upon a careful lowering of those economic barriers which now divide them, with due regard for the workers in the period of readjustment. The relative prosperity of America has not been chiefly due to its protective system, every little tiny country in Europe has that—but to the fact that within our own boundaries the people of the United States have the greatest free trade market in the world. Whatever may be the particular need for temporary tariffs or other subsidies no fundamental economic ill is cured by a subsidy system. When by tariffs and other methods we all get subsidies we shall be in the position of the famous community where the people lived by taking in each other's washing! Any plan therefore for giving farmers the equivalent of tariff protection should be regarded as a temporary measure rather than an ultimate solution. No benefit the farmers or workers may derive from subsidies can compensate them for what they lose to tariff protected monopolists and the dividend guaranteed stockholders in public utilities.

The Inflated Land Values

Finally it is to be observed that agriculture has been the victim not only of a faulty credit system but of inflated land values. Very earnestly do we ask you, the farmers of America, to consider whether you may not have been mistaken in thinking too much in terms of profits to be derived by sale or rent from an increase of land values and too little in terms of the reward of your own arduous labors. Mr. W. H. Kaufman of the state of Washington has recently reminded his fellow farmers that the equivalent of stock watering has been practiced on a large scale under our present system by farm owners. The unearned increment which society creates and individual owners take does not become a blessing simply because in some cases it does not go to one family like the Astors but to a multitude of smaller owners. Working farmers like city workers have need to face this problem of land values and their control by a just and equitable system of taxation which should fall on land rather than improvements.

In this connection we may find help in solving the serious problem of tenant

farming which is increasing steadily. Rentals are based on swollen land values. Farm tenants in America, unlike farm tenants in other countries, have no security of tenure and no claim on the improvements these may provide. Herbert Quick is authority for the statement that not the tenant workers in the tobacco fields in Connecticut but land owners and land sellers have got the lion's share of such profits as have been made out of the tariff of tobacco leaf.

In short, no system of tariff or subsidy, direct or indirect, can help the men who raise our food unless we inquire into the question of land values. Here we have only space to remind you that the prosperity of all workers whether in field, factory or office depends upon the end of special privilege and the extension of a wise and sound plan for adding to the wellbeing of individuals by social control in the interest of the workers rather than of the owners.

Need to Build Our Own Party

In thus addressing you who by your labor feed our great nation the Socialist Party has a specific end in view. Unemployed and underpaid workers cannot win the produce of the farmers. Bankrupt farmers cannot produce food for the workers. Therefore let farmers and city workers unite in thinking, planning and struggling for the common good.

One desperately needed instrument of our progress is a political party which our progress is a political party which belongs to the people and not to Big Business. So complex are our problems that we cannot solve them merely by local political action. We need a program for farm relief and unemployment insurance for the workers, for a more equitable and scientific system of taxation, for the social ownership and democratic control of public utilities and natural resources, for the better management of money and currency, for the end of imperialism and the coming of peace. Only a national party well organized in town and country, in states and nation, can meet this need. No Messiah can save us. We must have our own party. Such successes as have been won, notably in certain of the Northwestern states by farmer and labor cooperation on the political field show what can be done on the national field. To delay longer in the futile effort to use one or other of the old parties, both "wings of the same bird of prey," is to throw away your vote. As the pioneer, builder and teacher of that great mass movement which shall one day sweep a mighty party of the farmers and workers to victory we Socialists invite the men and women of our farms to cast in their lot with us in the great fight for peace, freedom and plenty.

LURING THE LADS

Making The War Game Irresistible

By William Lea

"WRITE a paragraph telling why the Declaration of Independence is one of the greatest documents in the world." "How can I do that, when I don't believe that it is?" queried one of the students in the high school senior history class to which the assignment had been given.

But the questioning spirit is not always so ready. A recent American Legion contest, with a scholarship as the prize, called for essays telling why immigration should be prohibited for the next five years; this one-sided demand was not proffered by a class-room teacher, but was forwarded by the educational machinery of the city and the state. However, pupils might refrain from participating in that contest. A more persuasive and at the same time inescapable source of prejudice lies in the opportunity afforded by the high school assembly platform. To one whose daily work involves a study of the high school boy, the speakers who so often harangue the assemblies, are of double concern. It is alarming to note, as time goes on and on through the four year rounds of the high school course, that no speaker of liberal tendencies makes those feelings evident in addresses to the students, that military training, immigration, all most social and political points, are unendingly presented as though but one attitude existed or were conceivable. But it is even more disturbing to perceive the brazen directness of attack employed by the propagandists, their confident expectation of an accepting audience. Is the teacher who assumes a measure of reasoning power in his pupils, doomed by his very premise to failure; or do these visiting orators underestimate the intelligence of the boys who endure compulsory assemblies? At any rate, an adult whose vocation forces him to hear talks meant for high school pupils, may learn much of oratorical tactics and the methods of mass appeal.

when the speech began; they have become "men" by now; how do they benefit? What is the prospect for them? With bated breath they hear: "your minds now are like wax to receive impressions, and like marble to retain them. That's why we think of these ages to get you to come to us. . . . In thirty days we can make an impression that will not be erased from a man if he live to one hundred and ten. . . . Now the tension must be lessened; there follows: "There's no study; by that time your brains will need a rest." One is forced to the conclusion that not only at camp does the colonel need an unthinking audience.

A lighter note having been struck, the master strategist is ready for a single

(Continued on Page 5)

Organization
Education
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH
JACK WASSERMAN EDITOR

Published Every Week By The New Leader for the Young Peoples Socialist League

Introducing Comrade Louis Robinowitz

By SAVELE SYRJALA

Comrade Louis Robinowitz, a member of the Boston Yipsel circle, has been chosen national director of the Y. P. S. L. by the national director of the Y. P. S. L. and is asking what type of a man he is. I wish to introduce Comrade Robinowitz to my comrades in the Socialist ranks.

Louis Robinowitz was born April 3, 1904, in Boston, where he has lived continuously. Completing high school at 16, he entered the Engineering School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and after a year of study he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. At present he is a research student in biology at Tufts College. He is working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which he expects to receive after one more year of study. Comrade Robinowitz has not only studied science but also music. While in high school he was a member of the school orchestra and conducted the engineers' band. He plays the violin and has also composed music. A symphony written by him was published last year.

To tell merely of the accomplishments of Comrade Robinowitz in school would give an entirely one-sided picture. As the son of a clothing worker he had to work for his education. Early in life he took work outside of school hours and during vacations to help pay for it. While attending engineering school he worked as a machinist, and while only 20 years old he helped organize the machinists' union. Since graduation from engineering school he has worked as an electrical and mechanical engineer.

His work at odd jobs, as a machinist and engineer brought him into contact with the conditions existing in modern industrial life. As a scientist he soon realized that something was wrong with modern society and that something should be done to bring about a change in conditions. Socialism interested him because it offered a solution to the problem. After he had learned more about Socialism he became convinced that the Socialist movement offered the only solution to evil conditions in present day society and was the only movement seriously attempting to use the aid of science to give more happiness and beauty to the working people. He joined the Yipsel circle and became an active member. In the Yipsels he has served as the local educational director. In 1925 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Y. P. S. L. and served as chairman of the second session. For the past two years he has served as the educational director and the organizer of the Greater Boston Action Committee. In the Socialist party he has also taken an active part and has served in many positions. He has served as the organizer of the Boston Central branch. During the La Follette and Bearak campaigns he was one of the speakers for the party. Recently he was elected chairman of the Speakers' Committee of the Greater Boston Action Committee. Comrade Robinowitz can always be depended on to do any job that is given to him, small or big.

These brief remarks concerning the new national director of the Y. P. S. L. are intended to give you a general idea of the man who will be in charge of the Y. P. S. L. in the future. He is a young man, full of energy and enthusiasm, and is a true Socialist. He is a man who will do his best to serve the party and the workers.

ought to certainly assure all inquirers that the Yipsels and the Socialist party have secured the service of a competent man. Now it remains for us to give him a helping hand in his work of carrying the message of Socialism to the youth of America.

Yipsels Needed at Matteotti Meeting in Cooper Union

A memorial meeting will be held Sunday, June 10, at 2 p. m., at Cooper Union, N. Y. C. The speaker will be Comrade Louis Robinowitz. There will be prominent American and Italian speakers. Professor Labriola, world-famous economist and Socialist, recently arrived, will be the principal speaker. Yipsels are wanted at this meeting to show that American youth realizes the importance of the Socialist movement and secondly, they are needed to make it successful. Those not at the League hike should report to Comrade Valenti at 3:15 p. m. Thirty of those who go to the hike will be drafted for service, anyway.

N. Y. City League to Hike To Dunwoodie This Sunday

The second N. Y. C. league hike will be held to Dunwoodie. Brooklyn comrades will meet at the Nevins street station, L. R. T., 8 a. m. Bronx and Manhattan comrades will meet at 242nd street at 9:30 a. m. Bring baseball equipment for the game between the Brooklyn and Manhattan teams. In addition, a miniature "League of Nations" session will take place. Various circles will report on industrial conditions at the different countries of the world. The hike will end early so that the comrades may be able to attend the Circle Six rally in the evening.

Social Season in Full Swing

Saturday evening, May 26, Circle One, Coney Island, held its Charter Affair. It was a great success. Manny Switkes presided and presented the charter to Lilian Drogowicz, organizer. Several Yipsels, delegates from the party and the Workers' Circle, were called on. It was truly a city-wide affair. For this thanks is due to Mac Eisenberg of Circle Eight, Manhattan, for his unfailing interest and help towards making the first affair an inexperienced circle such a success. At the end of the evening's entertainment, everyone went for a stroll on the boardwalk.

Henry Sapkowski Honored

Circle 13, Seniors, N. Y. C., held a party in honor of Comrade Henry Sapkowski's seven years of unselfish service to the Y. P. S. L. last Saturday evening, and presented him with a gift to show appreciation. Among the speakers were Frank Rosenfarb, Circle director; Harry Mallis, Ben Kantor, George B. Berkowitz, Organizer Tittle Rothman, Alice Cohen-Altman and her husband, Conrad Labelson, Joe Kalenberg, Sylvia Glaser, Isidore Ostrowsky and Lester Shulman. The affair was attended by over sixty comrades and a great time was had by all.

The circle wishes to extend thanks and appreciation to Dr. and Mrs. Glaubach for the use of their apartment at 230 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

2 and 11 Combine Meetings

Circle 11, Seniors, N. Y. C., is meeting jointly with Circle 2, Seniors, until over

the fall. This circle expects to grow in leaps and bounds soon after the summer months are over and enjoy the phenomenal growth had by the Englishman A. D. Kings Socialist Party Branch in their district. Lester Shulman is the organizer of this circle and Irving Cohen is general secretary.

N. Y. Conference to Aid Mill Strikers June 8th

The New York City League held a preliminary Youth Conference last week to aid the New Bedford strikers. Mr. Barlow, a striker, addressed the delegates as did Paul Blanshard and Norman Thomas. A larger conference composed of the original organization and their subsidiary groups will be held on Friday, June 8, at the Rand School.

N.E.C. Meets June 10th In Fitchburg, Mass.

The National Executive Committee of the League meets in Fitchburg, Mass., June 10 and 11. It is the consensus of the committee that Comrade Robinowitz of Boston be the new National Director and Secretary of the Y. P. S. L. The N. E. C. will meet with Robinowitz to get things started.

N. Y. Junior Doings

Circle 6, Juniors, held elections last week. The following were elected: Organizer Julius Mirengoff; Educational Secretary, David Horowitz; Gen. Sec., Leo Sanit; Athletic Director, Harold Raskin; Librarian, Abe Ginsberg; Due to the League Hike, Sunday, the circle will meet at 8:30 p. m. at 187 Tompkins Ave., Saturday night instead of Sunday morning. A debate, "Resolved: That the U. S. Enter the League of Nations," with Comrades Horwitz and Meringoff in the affirmative, and Comrades Gross and Sanit attacking the proposition resulted in a draw. Comrades wishing to see a nearly modern junior circle are urged to pay them a visit once in a while.

Circle 12, Juniors, held elections two weeks ago. Bernard Acker is the new organizer, Murray Solorowicz, Educational-Social Director, Gen. Sec. Wm. Thompson, Athletic Director, Dr. G. Lomb; members of the Executive Committee: Joseph Salerno, Joseph Spevack, and I. Bobrowitz. Al Greenberg will be the circle director for the next three months. The circle will meet Sunday at 1336 Lincoln Place at 7:30 a. m. to go to the Dunwoodie hike.

Circle 13, Juniors, threw a party at the home of its organizer, Beatrice Sapkowski, which was attended by over 45 people. The circle director, Y. P. S. L., sent only two delegates each. The circle is staging a highly successful comeback. They held meetings at 420 Hinsdale Street every Saturday at 6:30 p. m. and have very interesting educational programs.

Circle 11, Juniors, of 1465 St. Marks Avenue, corner Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, requests the other Juniors to visit their meetings held on Sunday nights at 8 p. m. Joe Silverman is the spirited and militant leader of this group, which is slowly but surely growing.

Socialist Party Progress And Plans Through The States

National

Readers in unorganized communities desiring information on how to organize local divisions of the Socialist Party may obtain instructions, literature, applications, membership cards, application cards and all other necessary information by addressing William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary, 1653 Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Information regarding speakers, literature, platforms, etc., may be obtained from the National Office.

National Executive Committee
At its last session in Newark the National Executive Committee voted to meet on July 7 and 8. Baltimore Socialists and friends are now arranging for a big mass meeting and a dinner when the committee meets in that city.

Proposed Referendum
Local Livingston, Montana, nine members in good standing, has moved for a national referendum on the entire constitution adopted at the recent national convention. August 29 is the date for final receipt of second.

Financial Federation
Comrade Reivo, secretary of the federation, reports a considerable increase in members for May and that a continuous drive is being made to have a much larger organization by the end of the month. The federation is preparing a Finnish edition of the party platform which is being widely distributed.

Two Letters

A California friend sends \$5 to the national office but does not sign his name. He regrets that it is not \$5,000 and adds, "Here's wishing you a glorious success in your Socialist campaign." Another friend in Idaho, N. Y., sends \$5 and suggests that a short and easily understood definition of Socialism be printed on a durable sign to be displayed at all Socialist meetings.

A few more letters like the above would be welcomed by the National Office.

STATE TICKETS

The activity of Socialists all over the nation makes us feel confident that we will not only be able to place our ticket on the ballot in every state, but that the enthusiasm will bring about a bigger and better party organization. Thirteen states have already made nominations and twelve others have set a date for making nominations or have placed the necessary petitions out for signatures. All other states are making preparations for tickets, and this means a full line up, a hustling campaign, and a bigger organization.

Montana

Montana Socialists continue work of placing tickets in the field. They are now concentrating on county tickets, and within the next six weeks they expect to have tickets in seven counties. J. M. Krause, nominee for Congress in the second district, will take the field and cover his district. Keep your eye on Montana.

Michigan

The Socialist Party of Michigan has nominated its ticket, as follows: For Governor, Guy Leewood of Kalamazoo; For U. S. Senator, Geo. M. Campbell of Pontiac; For U. S. Senator, Wm. L. Krieshoff of Detroit. President-elect and candidate for Secretary of State will be named in September. Comrade Benham, the state secretary, assures the National Office that Michigan will come large on the Socialist map this year.

Iowa

State Convention
State Secretary McCrillis of Iowa informs the National Office that a state convention will be held at Des Moines on July 4 for the purpose of naming a state ticket and selecting nominees for presidential electors. He also reports a good turnout of numbers at the Des Moines local meetings and that every one evidenced a desire to put Iowa on the Socialist map. The city of Davenport was a Socialist center some many years ago, and it is expected that a large delegation from that city will attend the state convention and help in the selection of the ticket and cooperate in re-building the state organization. Every comrade who can possibly do so, should attend the state convention.

Massachusetts

Crosswalk Before Boston Forums
Frank R. Crosswalk, organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will speak before a number of Boston forums next week, including the Ford Hall Forum. Crosswalk will also contribute a weekly column to the Boston Chronicle, a Negro weekly which has a wide circulation throughout the New England States.

Connecticut

State Convention and Banquet
At the last convention of the Socialist Party in New Haven on Saturday, June 23, a banquet will be held that evening in Pitsimmon's Restaurant, 26 Grogan Street. Julius Waldman of New York and George H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., are expected to attend and speak. The banquet will be a reunion affair for Connecticut Socialists and a jolly time is assured.

Hamden

Local Hamden meets Saturday evening, June 9 at the home of State Executive Committee member Davis. Arrangements will be made for the local to attend the State Convention Banquet in a body. Nomination of State officers will be made at this meeting. All members are urged to be present.

West Haven

The new local in this town will meet Friday evening, June 8 at the home of the secretary, Louis A. Colombo, 183 Park Street. Delegates to the State Convention will be elected.

New Haven Banquet

The English branch of the Workmen's Circle held its first annual banquet Saturday evening, June 2. Nathan Gandelman acted as toastmaster. State organizer of the Socialist Party, Karl C. Jursek spoke on the coming campaign. He urged the members to give all possible help to the Socialist Party. Dr. Silverberg, member of the Executive Board of the Workmen's Circle, also delivered a talk. This branch was organized by Nathan Gandelman one year ago.

Locals or individuals in the state having any party news which they would like printed in the New Leader should send same to Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont Street, Hamden, Ct.

Indiana

Good State Convention
The State Secretary of Indiana reports a very successful state convention and says the members are very much gratified over the attendance and enthusiasm. New members were added to the organization. The convention did a good job of having a live committee on publicity, which furnished the press with reports on the convention's work. A full state ticket was nominated and plans outlined for carrying on an aggressive campaign. The list of nominees has not as yet arrived.

New Jersey

The Socialists of Trenton have arranged a banquet to be held on Sunday, June 10, in the Lyceum Building, 159 Mercer St. at 8 p. m. The speakers will be James H. Maurer, candidate for vice-president, and B. Charney Vladeck. George H. Goebel is to be toastmaster. Tickets at \$1.25 each are obtainable at the Lyceum or from Reuben McDevitt, 47 Johnson Ave. Every reader of this should make it his business to help make this affair a huge success.

California

State Convention June 17
The State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held in Los Angeles on June 17. Thirteen presidential electors and one candidate for United States Senator will be nominated. The convention will also give its attention to organization and campaign plans. Over 400,000 votes were cast in this state for the La Follette ticket and thousands of these voters will not support the candidates nominated at Houston and Kansas City.

Kentucky

Comrade Thobe, State Secretary of Kentucky, informs the National Office that petitions are out for signatures to place electors on the ballot. The active Socialists in Kentucky are few and should give full cooperation in the matter of funds and an able organizer.

Kansas

Ross Magill makes another short run into a section of his state and brings in twenty-four new members. It pays to put organizers in the field but it takes money to do it. Organization funds are needed so that we can put a dozen or more like Magill into the various states to organize.

West Virginia

By the time this statement on political work has been printed, the West Virginia comrades will have selected their ticket in a convention which is to be held in Morgantown on June 3. In our next press letter we will give a full account of the convention.

Pennsylvania

Reading
The Socialists of the first, second, fourth and fifth wards have organized in what will be known as the Southwest Branch. The new wing of Local Berks will meet every Friday night at 8 o'clock at 422 South Sixth street, third floor. All members and friends of the Socialist party are cordially urged to attend these meetings.

Hoover to Speak

William C. Hoover, Socialist candidate for State Senator, will address the local at Duluth Friday night at 8 o'clock at 422 South Sixth street, third floor. All members and friends of the Socialist party are cordially urged to attend these meetings.

Pittsburgh

Local Allegheny will hold its first picnic Sunday, June 10, at Ehlers Grove. Trucks and autos will leave N. S. Lyceum at 10 a. m. and 15th ward Socialists meet Friday night June 8, at the headquarters at Green and Gordon streets.

Minnesota

Emil Herman reports further on his work in Minnesota. He has organized a local at Duluth and is planning to hold bright prospects of adding a much greater number within the coming weeks. He held a meeting at Askov in the Town Hall and was very successful. He says that great interest was manifested and that he sold a good lot of literature and secured a good collection. In addition to securing new members, Herman is gathering names of workers who will assist in placing our ticket on the ballot.

Bitij

Although the meeting of Emil Herman had to be adjourned from the hall to the street and the great state was announced in the local papers, he held an excellent open air meeting. Three members at large were obtained who paid dues for a year and subscriptions. The New Leader were taken; literature to the amount of \$8.10 was sold, and the audience contributed \$3. Dr. C. J. Larson will circulate the Socialist nomination petitions and guarantees at least fifty signers.

Ohio

The printed petition for signatures to place the presidential and state ticket of the party on the ballot have been mailed over Ohio. Comrades who can handle one or more should write the State Secretary, John G. Willert, 3469 West 54th St., Cleveland. The task of getting the ticket signed is a heavy one, and every friend should do his or her share in this work.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

THE COLEMAN PLAN OF SALES RESISTANCE

THE subject of "sales resistance" is a most contentious one, assuming in advertising conferences and "pep talks" an importance almost equal to that of "dealer resistance," "reader interest," and "quotas."

It is my opinion, however, that those who manage house-to-house salesmen are creating an unnecessary bogey for themselves and their crews. The words "sales resistance" bring up a picture of embattled but stubborn householders, lying on the floor and kicking and crying out, "No, no, no!" And every salesman knows that you must never permit your prospect to say "No."

Up to a few months ago, however, around our neck of the woods at any rate, the resistance offered by the inmates of our flat would put to shame a six-months' kitten, confronted with a yapping collie. We live in a house which is significantly known as a walk-up apartment. Consequently we have no dark-skinned elevator attendant to turn back the shock troops of selling force at the entrance. Apparently we are used as a testing ground for the more backward students in some of the thousand and one schools for salesmen in the neighborhood. Our occupation keeps us at home, and as a result we have taken on as a side line the intensive study of a more militant tactic of sales resistance.

We brought the results of our research to a meeting of the tenants held in our flat recently, and for the sake of pure science, and the service of all humanity rather than the benefit of a few "prospects," we hereby disclose a plan of sales resistance which proved most effective.

First we pooled our funds and bought a large axe, such as is used by firemen to break up such household gods as may be found anywhere in the vicinage of a fire. This we hung in a conspicuous place in the front hall, and with it the sign,

"TO BE USED ONLY ON SALESMEN."

If this fails to discourage the salesman upon his entrance, we then use what is known as the Coleman Crouch. This consists of bending low as the door opens, with the left arm held in a protective manner across the face, and the right ready for what is known in sporting circles as "hay-maker." As a rule, the sight of a householder in this posture takes the salesman by surprise. Sometimes, in fact, he retreats precipitately without even the prelude to his canvass. The objection may be raised that one is not always sure that it is a salesman who is ringing the bell, and that to visiting relatives from up-state, for example, the sight of the host in the first position of the Coleman Crouch might seem inhospitable to say the least. You have to fall back on the law of averages, however, and take it for granted that four out of every five callers will be suffering from gogettums.

If the young visitor begins with the statement, "Good Morning, sir. I am a college student working my way through an extension course in palmistry at the Adelbert Academy for Tonsorial Science. May I interest you in a combination paper cutter, sash-weight, and butter-milk churner?" make no answer whatsoever. There is always the possibility that you might say "Yes," or, even worse, "No," because the teacher has told these boys never to take no for an answer. Simply take your right fist from behind your back and strike out lustily at the salesman's stomach. Then shut the door quickly, and put down a mark on the chart which you will have hanging over your desk to show the other tenants your score. At the end of every month we have a Flat Party at which the tenant with the highest score receives a copy of the latest book by Bruce Barton.

I strongly advise striking at the stomach, as this has proved to be the most vulnerable part of every salesman on our list. The other day, the tenant below us came in with a haggard look on his face and the broken handle of our community axe in his hand. He sank on our couch and gave way to uncontrolled sobbing. "It's no use," he said, "your plan doesn't work. I have this morning bought an ice-making refrigerator on the instalment plan, for which I will have to pay ten dollars a week for the remainder of my life. It was the last thing in the world I wanted," he said between his tears, "but there was no stopping the man."

Considerably upset by this unsuspected agleying of our well-laid plans, I asked anxiously what had happened. It seems that instead of following the Coleman Crouch method, the short-sighted wretch had pushed past the salesman and gone downstairs for the axe. On his return, he found the salesman monotonously repeating his canvass to empty space, and had struck him three times rather viciously. "As hard as I could," he wailed. "But where did you hit him?" I said. "On the head, three times, as hard as I could, but he still went right on with that terrible line, 'Every day you don't use our refrigerator you are losing money.' After the third time I looked into his eyes and seeing the vacant though determined stare there I knew there was no hope. I signed the little slip and now I am a ruined man."

I reproved him as gently as I knew how. I pointed out his fatal error. He had forgotten one of the first principles of modern sales resistance, i. e., never hit a salesman on the head. He promised to do better in the future, and only yesterday, hearing the thud of a falling body on the floor below, I hurried downstairs to find to my delight that he had so far mended his ways as to knock out a salesman for an aluminum kitchen set with one clean blow, delivered from the second position of the Coleman Crouch. As he stood with one foot upon the body of his victim, in the approved manner of rotogravure big game hunters, and received my hearty congratulations, he muttered something rather darkly about getting himself a machine gun. But I think I have dissuaded him from this. Ours is, I believe, the more subtle and less bloody form of sales resistance. And while I understand that down the block they have organized a consumers' bomb squad, we feel that in our little home we are putting up a resistance that will be memorable in the History of the Rise of the American Consumer.

I shall be glad to give detailed information as to the methods which we have found to be effective in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases. The hundredth, of course, being the case of the refrigerator salesman, whose head is bloody but unbowed.

McAlister Coleman.

Family Engineering

OF COURSE to Mrs. Gilbreth, (Living With Our Children. By Lillian M. Gilbreth. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., N. Y.) mother of eleven children (I quote the book-jacket) living with them presented a problem few of us have to consider in this era of the average two- or three-child family. I can readily imagine that a household of thirteen must be run as an industrial engineer runs a modern factory—if there is to be any calmly enjoyable living at all. Mrs. Gilbreth, herself an industrial psychologist and wife of an industrial engineer, describes in her book a family group getting up, working, eating, playing and going to bed by chart, record, diagram and graph. It seems to me that practically half of such a group's time must be consumed in clerical work to save time.

The family project as planned and executed by Mrs. Gilbreth not only presupposes a very large group; it also assumes that every one has technical industrial engineering knowledge of charts, working record-sheets, and a laboratory at his disposal. It does not seem to me that this book can be generally helpful to most of us with our average household of four, although as a story of the organization of a specific family it is interesting. Nor will Mrs. Gilbreth's child-psychology go unquestioned, I believe, by modern educators. There is the moot question of money payment as incentive for children; the dangerous centering of the family around the child indicated in such a sentence as this: "Implicitly the child is the motivating force of the plan, the goal for which the adventure of the life together is undertaken." What price a magna charta for adults! And what incredible superparcels, we would all be if we could, like Mrs. Gilbreth, "put them (the children) mentally into every experience they might have to face in life and map out a training for adequately meeting each case."

Margaret Ernst.

Notes On Labor

THIS book (American Labor Dynamics. Edited by J. B. S. Hardman. Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, \$4.00) is an interesting adventure in a group study of a vital American problem. Under the able direction of J. B. S. Hardman, editor of "The Advance," the official organ of the American



From a woodcut by J. J. Lanches drawn for Charles Molam's "Spring-Blowing"—Doubleday, Doran.

movement.

Clothing Workers of America, thirty-two labor men, editors, teachers, and technicians, here come to grips with the everyday problems of the organized labor

An attempt to bring some sort of order out of varied and conflicting points of view is made by dividing the book into four general parts: The Decade in Retrospect—1918-1928; Problems of a Labor-Union Somewhere in the United States; Labor Issues in Industry and Politics; and The Mind of Labor.

In many respects the book is as inchoate as the movement which it surveys. You will find most every philosophy, from the contented Right to the fanatic Left here expressed. Quite naturally this venture results in something of a hodge-podge. "It is the queerest compound of contradictions," as Hardman in one place says of the trade union, but it is a mighty readable hodge-podge, containing all sorts of meat for the student of labor as it is, and the prophet of labor as it may be.

McAlister Coleman.

A Labor Encyclopedia

AS in so much else, so also in the development of books of compendious information on the labor movement, the war meant a serious breach. The manuals of the pre-war period, such as that of Hugo and Stegeman in German and the "Encyclopedia Socialiste" of Comper-Morel are still useful aids but naturally much out of date. In the post-war time Comper-Morel attempted in his "Grand Dictionnaire Socialiste" to create a new work of reference; but extraordinary as was his personal achievement in the collection of the material, the gaps and inaccuracies of this very work prove that today no single individual is capable of handling alone a task of this extent, which can only proceed from a collective effort.

Such collective effort now results in the appearance of a publication in three volumes, which under the title of "Encyclopedia of the Labor Movement" has now been issued by the Caxton Publish-

ing Company, London WC2. The editor is the well-known economist and Labor M. P., H. B. Lees Smith, while Ramsay MacDonald has written a foreword.

This Encyclopedia is constructed according to the basic scheme of the Encyclopedia Britannica which does not aim at providing a reference book with the greatest possible number of headlines, that is, with a great many quite short articles for which latter system the so-called "Conversation Lexicons" published in Germany have become the models—but aims at grouping the material in long and short articles according to objective points of view. Either of these systems possesses advantages and disadvantages, and both are serviceable provided they be executed with real completeness.

This latter quality one cannot, however, attribute to the new "Encyclopedia of the Labor Movement." A series of articles in it are extremely well written, scientifically and instructively, as for example the comprehensive studies by R. H. Tawney on the coal industry, the essay by Sidney Webb on the development of the Fabian Society, the summary of the trade union movement by G. D. H. Cole, the essay by W. A. Robson on trade union law, and so on. But beside such excellent studies there are very many which leave much to be desired. It is very much to be regretted that the whole work is not only very far from completeness, but exhibits an altogether unintelligible lack of system in the selection of the material. It can be understood of course that the preponderant part of this book, which is primarily for England, should be devoted to the British Labor movement, although there also the various periods and forms of the movement are very unequally dealt with.

But the book falls completely when it is a question of the labor movement outside England. Some countries are given detailed information, other are even mentioned. Belgium is dealt with, but not Holland; Sweden is considered, but not Denmark and Norway; Czechoslovakia and Poland treated, but Austria and Hungary not; Bulgaria and Roumania are mentioned but not Yugoslavia. The Border States, Latvia, Finland and Lithuania, are completely lacking, as are Switzerland and Spain. Similarly unsystematic is the selection of leading personalities in the labor movement for mention. Thus for example, Wilhelm Liebknecht and Bebel receive mention only in the biography of Karl Liebknecht. Belfort is not mentioned at all.

I. I.

Luring The Lads

(Continued from Page 4)

shot to retort the enemy. "Some of the faculty in certain institutions object to these camps; they say: 'It isn't the right thing to try to elevate the youth of our country; let them stay where they are.'" This fair presentation of the views of those who oppose military training reminds the gentleman of an anecdote. A professor opposed to training once rose to prove his case with a tale of his own school days. He had managed to insult another boy. He protested that he was unwilling to fight (how cleverly the colonel let us see the fellow was really afraid!) so just before the class ended, he carried a big red apple to the other lad; they remained friends. This conclusive evidence might have convinced the audience of the horrors of military training, had not another professor stepped forward to add one word: "I want you to remember that the boy who got the big red apple was the one who was ready to fight—the colonel applied the tale with a round 'There's the whole subject in a nutshell,' and our city high school boys seemed to follow him."

Putting Over the Finale

Nothing is left now but to arrange the details of the journey, still maintaining, wherever possible, the lighter tone. So the pupils are told that all expenses will be paid, their civilian clothes stored "and perhaps pressed;" they are reminded that application blanks waiting in the office are already franked, that inquiry postcards, also on hand, are likewise franked; "It won't cost you even a cent. Don't you see how generous and bighearted the government is?" This remark bridges the gulf between his humor and the sentiment necessary for the close. "The country will never be better until the young men and women are finer and nobler than we are." Then a poem, in which a noble old man is pictured: with great effort he crosses a chasm; he remembers that a youth must follow him, and he turns back to build a bridge. The colonel recites this with judicious pauses, making us see the old . . . gray . . . head; he ends with the poised emphasis of a hallowed hush, and takes his seat amid the applause that always follows the uniform.

After such speeches the thoughtful teacher is somewhat amused, somewhat saddened. He looks around as the boys file out, trying to guess how many really believe they have been convinced of the value of military training, how many are already so drugged by constant doses of the sort that they receive it all with shrunk apathy, how many can resist the uniform and rhetoric and can wonder why such things be. The schools are the cradles of our civilization; are the pupils, then, forever babes, won by a soothing voice and a bauble? Then is our civilization itself the prize for which knaves play.

THE CHATTER BOX

WE HAVE been out fishing, my younger son and I. The two days had been perfect, and results really gratifying. We had slept over one night in a tent at the camp, and what with a real moon and a quiet night among a whole hall room of stately birches, we were mightily contented. Noon of last Sunday found us both at lunch with some grown ups from New York. These had also come to week-end with the camp owners. We noticed that we didn't quite belong with the visitors. We are so boyishly rough and uncultured. The ladies and gentlemen were so quiet and refined. Eugene likes to grab his lettuce with manual abandon and munch thereon crammingly. He also prefers a certain unrestrained method of imbibing soup. It was hardly necessary to admonish him about festive decorum. He sort of felt overwhelmed by the cultural ones about him, and just didn't eat altogether. How he managed to down his milk without accompaniment of any kind will always remain an orchestral mystery. It was at dessert and conversation time that the fun commenced. It appears that one of the couples were somehow or other connected with the Russian Communist Government through an American News Service. Like all of these quasi-official affairs everything was nebulous about it. Which hardly mattered anything to me, and certainly little at all to Eugene. It also seems that this particular couple knew nothing about me except that I was one of those Assembly Socialists etc., etc., that I was a bourgeois business man, and what was more obvious, an inveterate fisherman. Somewhere they must have read in one of Sinclair Lewis' novels about Babbitts who go to the open spaces once or so each year . . . "for a fishing trip." The subtle snarl was on them, and I knew what Eugene only vaguely felt. The conversation therefore was quite stilted, and my best jokes fell flat. We longed for an excuse to break away to the lake. It was while gently trolling along for a foolish pickerel that the youngster upped and said . . . "That Russian fellow didn't like you much, did he pop?" Very observant, I thought and felt paternally flattered. He too must have felt the bigness of his own question, and as boys will, turned his thoughts to the ever impending strike of some fool fish. . . .

Going home, I ruminated somewhat on the boy's question. . . . Why did that Russian lad and his spouse find so much sudden dislike to a casual stranger? Is there then something in this new-found creed, this faith so much akin to my own, that shoots forth instinctive hatred, as even a cactus spurts forth its bristling slivers of pointed danger? And why?

It was then that I mulled over the whole history of the radical labor movement, ever since Karl Marx set it down in a book. It was then that there swept across the horizon of my thinking all the storms and tempests of schismatic anger and disruption, that have left us scattered in embittered groups, each clinging on to a shattered fragment of what was once a whole promise and a unified glory.

In a philosophic spell, I reasoned that whenever man felt deeply over a certain thing, they would be bound to differ deeply about the same matter when controversy arose. But was that all to it? Intense differing does not always lead to deadly hatred, such as flings Socialists into Russian jails, or keeps Socialists muttering anathema against unorthodox Marxians. God, or no God, what was it then among men who dream to build a world of love and brotherhood out of the dismal selfishness and brutality we are now so sadly enmeshed in, to make for such horrible animus and spiritual venom?

I have watched and wept throughout this entire schism between the right and left wings of the movement in America. I have heard and been poignantly hurt by the rifts in other lands. . . .

And I have come to this lonely conclusion . . . this desolate solution: that we are all, all of us, woefully too weak to carry on in our dream. . . . that civilization has been a thin guise and frail boast for even the most advanced of our kind. . . . that when we are scratched the beasts in us howl and snarl forth. . . . that Socialism is a Holy Grail, and not one of us living is civilized or spiritually purified enough to go out in its quest. . . . The only Galahad of my day, Gene Debs, is not with us any more. . . .

There is some sanity in our own part of the movement. There is a great deal of saintliness and tolerance left among our own part of the Great Schism. . . . But even that is weak and certainly defenseless when the wholly mad left side of the Cause commences its barrage of vindictive name-calling and tactics.

Might I maintain that, that which is built on love must be guarded with love to endure. . . . ? A homely axiom, but a terribly true one. Might I also venture, here, that hatred begets its own miserable fate of dying in a welter of hate? And might I also question, why, if a Socialist does not believe in immediate and violent revolution, he is to be flung into jail by Socialists who do so believe. . . . ?

The one thing I will always shout out against my last day will be any gospel of sheer hatred. The way our Russian and American Communists go about their propaganda, you might imagine that the only human beings worth while to be left alive on this earth are the members of the Communist Party. That they are the Chosen People, in whom all wisdom lies, in whom all blessings are contained, and from whom all regulations of life shall flow. The rest of us, capitalists, middle class-ists, liberals, and right Socialists are just so much vermin that must be exterminated through one process or another, before happiness and the Soviets shall reign for ever and a day.

I am still sane enough to know that there are just about two billion or so more people in this world besides the one million Communists, who need a little more than just cursory gestures of banishment. I mean in the language of an old . . . Ex-Mayor of Tammany . . . that "we too, must live. . . ."

It is so funny, so sentimental, so intellectually senile to talk about love and brotherhood, co-operation and human decency to a group of men and women who through a miracle of despair have been able to constitute themselves as to the sole arbiters of love, brotherhood, co-operation and decency. . . . and those who do not fall in with them might just as well go outside and die. . . .

So you see, son Eugene, I haven't as yet fully answered your now forgotten question. . . . "Why that Russian fellow didn't like your pop much. . . ."

Strange, but I haven't as yet thought about my own dislike for the Russian fellow. . . . In fact I thought him an interesting type, and who after an afternoon's fishing might have turned out into a pretty fair fish-story teller. . . . And I just love fish stories. Charasho . . . tovarish, better luck next time. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

"GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE"

—that's what the State troopers in the little mining town of Vintondale, Pa., shouted at Arthur Garfield Hays when he attempted to bring that town back to America.

Words to the same effect have been hurled at Hays by Tennessee fundamentalists, negro-hating Detroiters, self-appointed censors and blue-stock Bostonians. And always Hays has grinned and stuck, fighting for what were once believed to be fundamental rights of American citizens.

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Albert Thomas Denies He Supports the Fascists; Says He Is Still Socialist

League Labor Head Says He Went to Italy Only To Gather Information

GENEVA.—On his return to Geneva from Italy and Spain, Albert Thomas, director of the League of Nations labor office, made the following statement:

"On my return to Geneva I have seen the comments made on my journey in Italy; tendentious articles in many Italian papers, the customary insults of Communists, reservations, doubts, and even accusations on the part of some of my Socialist friends. Though I hate controversy, there are just two words which I like to say in reply.

"To assert that I have in any way given my support to Fascism is purely grotesque. My personal opinions are well known. Even now, the Fascist papers remind me of them. I am a member of the Socialist party, which I represented for a good many years in the Chamber, and even in the Government. I am proud to have always remained faithful to my principles and to my party.

"As regards the Bolshevik or Fascist methods of government, I have always proclaimed myself, both by word and deed, as a passionate democrat. That, I imagine, should be enough to absolve me from the need of further explanation. Nothing can justify the allegation that I have in any way changed my personal opinions or my political principles.

Reprimanded Fascists

"During my visit to Rome, when certain papers were already beginning their tendentious comments, I spoke these actual words to the organizers of the Fascist Trade unions:

"I beg you not to repeat, as certain papers have done, that I have come over to the Fascist view. I stand firmly by the principles which I have always maintained, and I am sure that you will have no objections. But I insist on repeating that it is my wish to obtain exact and objective information on your problems and activities."

"As Director of the Office, and acting in this capacity, it is not my business to judge a system of government. More than this, if I should happen to express certain political opinions it is obvious that I would not allow myself to do so on an official visit. This seems to me an elementary fact.

"I paid this visit in my capacity as Director under exactly the same conditions as my other visits, under the same conditions as my Italian visit of 1924. As regards Fascism in its aspect to social questions, I have expressed exactly the same opinions as in the past, both at the conference and in print. All the official speeches I have made have been

published. I am responsible only for those. Before criticizing or excommunicating me, I would merely ask that these speeches should be read in full without taking a phrase from its context, without suppressing and, if I may venture to say so, without adding any phrase.

Seeks Information, He Says

"In brief, in Rome and elsewhere, I have performed my duties. In trying to do so with all the tact and conscientiousness within my power, my aim has been to define and develop our relations with the States-members of the International Labor Organization. Politics have nothing to do with this. Am I to be reproached for doing what I consider to be my duty in trying to obtain exact, objective and independent information on the social experiments of all the States-members of the Organization? If I did not do so should I be not worthy of the position entrusted to me?

"I know that my task is a difficult one. To use an expression I have often used before, every journey is an adventure. If Russia were a member of our Organization and I were to go to Russia tomorrow, my democratic friends would not fail to accuse me of betraying democracy. In such a case, however, I should be performing the same duty of collecting objective information and trying to understand the position.

"Need I add that in all circumstances I myself should retain unchanged the same political convictions; that in all circumstances I should remain ever loyal to the very principles laid down in the preamble and the articles of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace? That is my unchanging rule which I have never either violated or neglected."

Cooperators Invited To Camp Wocolona

All cooperative organizations in New York and vicinity have been invited to send a representative on June 9th to the formal opening of Camp Wocolona, the new camp of The Commonwealth Cooperative, on Lake Walton, Monroe, Orange County, New York.

This will be the first opportunity given members of the Commonwealth Cooperative to show other cooperators the beauties of the 350 acres which have been purchased for a summer playground. Guests will be met at the Monroe station by the camp buses and driven three miles, around Lake Walton, to the hill-top where the headquarters are located.

The bungalows, each with running water, sanitary facilities and clothes, lockers, are built close by on the brow of the hill; and in the field across the road from the central hall are the tennis courts and baseball field. From all this section of the camp grounds there is a most beautiful view over Lake Walton to the distant Catskill Mountains. The lake is to be used not only for bathing, but for boating and fishing.

On Saturday the 9th, a special program of music will be presented; and each Saturday night during the summer a feature of Camp Wocolona's entertainment of guests will be musical and dramatic events and speakers well known in various fields. Experienced Social Directors have been engaged to take charge of this and other camp activities.

Only 45 miles from New York, Camp Wocolona offers one of the most convenient and attractive vacation and weekend spots to be found. And because it is a cooperative venture, the rates are exceptionally low—\$25 a week and \$4 per day to members; \$25 a week and \$4.50 a day to non-members. Reservations and full information from The Commonwealth Cooperative, 136 Liberty Street, Rector 0939 or Stuyvesant 1984.

Coleman To Interview Arthur Garfield Hays Over WEVD Tuesday

McAlister Coleman, well known to The New Leader readers, will interview Arthur Garfield Hays, noted liberal attorney and author of "Let Freedom Ring" this Tuesday night, June 12th, over WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio Station.

Mr. Hays will tell of some of his experiences in free speech battles as detailed in his new book. This will be the best radio feature of the week. Don't fail to tune in. (A suggestion: Invite your friends in to hear this interview. It will make good propaganda.)

Bronx Free Fellowship

"The Road to Happiness" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship service at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, near 169th Street, Sunday evening, June 10.

At the nine o'clock open forum, Dr. Minot Simons, minister of the All Souls Unitarian Church, 4th Avenue and 20th Street, and chairman of the Bronx Free Fellowship committee, will speak on "The Provincial American." Questions and discussion from the floor will follow, and a musical program by Zelmia and Genevieve Kaufman has been arranged.

Bronx Free Fellowship

1301 Boston Road, at 169th St.

THIS SUNDAY
At 8 P. M. Leon Rosser Land
on
"The Road to Happiness"

At 9 P. M. Open Forum
Dr. Minot Simons
on
"The Provincial American"

Music Admission Free

Cleaners Win Injunction Fight Here

Karlin Obtains Favorable Decision Based on Ex- change Bakery Case

SUPREME Court Justice Louis A. Valentine of New York denied a temporary injunction against the Cleaners & Dyers Union and its sister organization, the Cleaners & Dye House Drivers Union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The injunction was sought by the Times Square Cleaners & Dyers Corporation, also known as C. Colvill Inc., wholesale cleaners and dyers, of 242 W. 50th street, New York City, based upon alleged threats, intimidations and attempted bomb throwings by the strikers, pickets and union officers. The firm has been affected by a strike during the past five weeks.

The officers of the firm claim there was no strike whatsoever and on that ground and upon numerous affidavits of threats of violence sought the injunction.

Karlin Defends Union

William Karlin, the attorney for the union, presented a brief to the Court pointing out that under the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals, assuming even if there is no strike, the members of the union had a right to picket for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff's employees to join the union, and Karlin further pointed out the economic disadvantage for the workers employed under union standards of having to compete with those employees who are employed under non-union standard, and during the slow season tend to undermine the working conditions of the trade. Karlin also presented a large number of affidavits in opposition to the injunction, showing that the firm was unfair to union labor and also denying each and every allegation to threats, violence, intimidation, and conclusively proved to the Court that the talk of bomb-throwing was baseless and presented only for atmospheric purposes.

Judge Valentine ruled: Plaintiff conducts a non-union shop and claims that the object of the defendants is to force it to employ union labor, and in pursuit of this plan it is employing the usual methods of picketing and publicity, and in addition thereto, intimidation. Since the decision in Exchange Bakery E Restaurant, Inc. v. Rifkin (245 N.Y. 260), the law in this State has been fixed to the effect that a labor union may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ union labor. The fact that plaintiff's non-union employees are satisfied with their working conditions is no bar to efforts in that direction (American Steel Foundries v. Tri-City Council, 257, U.S. 184. The evidence of intimidation and interference presented, denied as it is by the defendants, falls short of the measure of proof required for a temporary injunction. The motion is therefore denied."

Santiago Iglesias Greets New Leader; Wants Big Campaign

Santiago Iglesias, head of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor and Socialist member of the Porto Rican Senate, forwards to The New Leader a striking postcard photo from San Juan. The card contains a photo of Iglesias in the center flanked with two red flags, one on each side of his portrait. In the background is a worker at a plough and a factory to the right at the base of a hill.

The card carries a suggestion of civilization sustained by the useful labor of workers and the latter harvesting the fruits of the field. Above his portrait is a flaming torch of knowledge, its bright rays lighting up the scene below and above the torch is a streamer bearing the inscription, "Viva el Partido Socialista."

On the address side of the card is a message to the Staff of The New Leader, dated May 31. The message reads: "To the hard workers and Socialists of The New Leader. Wishing you the best success in this campaign. "Fraternally yours,

"Santiago Iglesias."

The New Leader reciprocates the greetings of Comrade Iglesias and through him extends hearty good wishes to the working people of Porto Rica, the trade unions and the Socialist Party of the island.

United Hebrew Trades Urges Union to Take New Leader Bundles

The inauguration of The New Leader Lecture Bureau is meeting with enthusiastic response by the progressive unions. Among the unions requesting speakers are Printing Pressmen, Lithographers, Milkwagon Drivers, Iron Workers, Leather Goods Workers and others.

The United Hebrew Trades has urged that the affiliated unions not only arrange a course of lectures by Bureau speakers, but that bundles of The New Leader be purchased and distributed at the meetings.

The unions above named will be addressed by speakers from The New Leader Lecture Bureau, at their next meeting. Readers of the paper should be present at the meetings of their respective organizations and show their appreciation of the splendid educational work. Clubs, forums, etc., desiring a speaker, should get in touch with The New Leader.

Ivy Lee, Hays And Thomas To Debate At L. I. P. Confab

Among the features which are creating this year an unusually keen interest in the June Conference of the L. I. D. is the discussion scheduled on Saturday night, June 30 on Enlightened Capitalism versus Socialism. Ivy Lee, Public Relations Counselor for John D. Rockefeller, Pennsylvania Railroad and other great financial and industrial interests will speak in behalf of a progressive capitalist. Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney, author of "Let Freedom Ring" and lawyer in many civil liberties cases will present the general liberal point of view regarding social progress. Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy and Socialist candidate for President of the United States, will deal with socialism as the way out and with the need for an independent party of labor as one of the great means of attaining a new social order.

The symposium will precede the L. I. D. plays which are being prepared by Gertrude Weil Klein, Samuel H. Friedman, Paul Sifton, Solon DeLeon and others. Several skits will deal with the D. A. R. and with other phases of the American circus. Other meetings will be as follows:

Thursday evening, June 28—"Is the Economic Interpretation of History Valid?" with Harry Elmer Barnes, James O'Neal, Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser and Franz Longville.

Friday morning, June 29—"Should Socialists Revise their Conceptions of Progress under Capitalism and their Theory of Value?" Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Solon DeLeon, Algonquin Lee, Dr. N. I. Stone.

Friday afternoon, June 29—Conference of students interested in the Liberal Club movement in America, led by Frederick C. Hyde, Edmund Berkeley and Norman Studer.

Friday evening, June 29—"What of the Class Struggle Theory?" William M. Lelerson, Louis B. Boudin, Paul Blanchard, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Stolberg, McAlister Coleman.

Saturday Morning, June 30—"The Means to Labor or Socialist Control and the Transitional State." H. S. Raushenbush, Roger Baldwin, August Claessens, Louis Waldman.

Sunday Morning, July 1—"What the Socialist Society Will Look Like." Stuart Chase, Harry W. Laidler, J. S. Woodsworth. Sunday Afternoon, July 1—"Next Steps in American Socialism." James H. Maurer, Dr. Jessie W. Huggan, I. B. S. Hardman and others. Benjamin C. Marsh, Robert Morse Lovett, Jacob Rankin, William Karlin and others will be present and participate in various sessions.

Those interested should communicate at once with the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (Algonquin 5865).

Camp Eden To Open Officially June 29

It seems to be quite a usual occurrence these last few weeks for those workers daily engaged preparing Camp Eden for the coming season's pleasure-seeking-vacationists, to break bread and share their meals with visitors who are at the understanding that Camp Eden, Cold Spring, N. Y., is already open. The management of this delightful vacation place certainly do not mind the onslaught of visitors who come to spend pleasant hours enjoying the picturesque environs of the camp. In fact they offer a hearty welcome. However, they wish to make it known that Camp Eden opens officially on Friday, June 29th. When every facility for a perfect vacation will be in readiness.

Of particular interest is the engagement of a most efficient personnel, who in their respective departments will cooperate to make a stay at Camp Eden one of the most pleasant and enjoyable. The management of the Dining Hall will be in charge of one whose accomplishments justify an earned reputation. The Social Director's ability to make things hum is only exceeded by his contagious mirth-creating personality. For those guests who wish to bring youngsters along with them, the camp provides an arrangement which will enable mothers to enjoy their stay while the kiddies will be in care of well-trained counselors in charge of children's vocational activities who will reveal new joys and playful occupations.

A collegiate orchestra will be another feature near to Camp Eden.

Mill Strikers Demand
Kenosha Send Seabs
And Prostitutes Away

Kenosha, Wis.—Pennsylvania gunmen shooting up Kenosha residents and indulging in orgies with imported women at night in the Allen A. Hosley Co. plant where they are quartered are no boast for Kenosha. In this the city council agrees with the citizens committee of the city which demanded that the males and females in question be run out of town. But the council, which sees the police giving bums the city gate every day, is unable to find legal sanction for an expulsion order against the company gunmen and prostitutes.

Perhaps the reason is that the town is controlled by the open-shop Nash Motor Co. whose vice-president is mayor and whose labor department supplied the hosley company with strikebreakers in the early days of the 3½-month lock-out. The lockout came when members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosley Workers refused to run 2 machines instead of 1 and refused to quit the union. No wage issue was at stake.

A protest torchlight procession of citizens and locked out unionists is scheduled for next Monday. A Memorial day demonstration with flags to honor those who fought for the emancipation of the slaves formed around the mill Tuesday in spite of a federal injunction against picketing.

AMUSEMENTS

The Week On Stage

GRAND FOLLIES

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE group that once offered so many interesting things theatrical at the Neighborhood Playhouse, regathers at the Booth for the fourth annual "Grand Street Follies," in advancing artistry. Something of the fresh overbubbling spontaneity of the first year they can never, of course, recapture; but gone also is the early self-consciousness, replaced by a deft artistry that moves in the richest tradition of "Follies." For most of the program consists, unlike that of other recent revues with the same last word in the title, of impersonations of "players" prominent in the public eye, offstage and on, and of travesties of current modes in the theatre, that somehow turn out to be flicked lashes at the vices or the follies of the day.

Several of the sketches, including some of the most successful, are purely of the theatre. "A Conference to End Mystery Plays," for example—excellent though the purpose expressed in the title may be—proved an expose of Edgar B. Davis' intention in continuing free performances of "The Ladder," out of folled love of Ann Nichols, he wants to break the record of "Able's Irish Rose." Trader Horn, whose visit to New York helps form the skeleton of the entertainment, is treated to several other skits; the high level of this part of the work being Albert Carroll's blameless presentation of Mrs. Fiske as Mistress Page and Miss Ethel Barrymore as Mistress Ford in the letter scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Dorothy Sand's impersonation of Mae West as Juliet in the Shakespearean play as Reinhardt might produce it. A combination of "Porgy" and "The Doctor's Dilemma" is not the only sketch leveled at the Theatre Guild; but the spiritual with the shadows on the wall form a bit burlesque of the rhythmic effect in "Porgy."

My mind turns, however, rather to the two efforts of the Theatre Guild that become, in the satiric fingers of the present Follies group, custard pies to fling at politics today. "Marked Millions" shows Trader Sinclair and Trader Fall, and a curious mercantile poet labeled G. O. P., summoning Willie Hayes in almost as many capacities as the Lord High Everything Else of Gilbert and Sullivan, and equally honest—to share their discovery of oil. The profits therefrom are properly divided among the willing Cabinet members, who respond by dropping contributions neatly into G. O. P.'s bag, and who march off singing their little anthem:

"Buy"—not "by"—"Buy the people, sell the people, as in the days gone by; We won't desert the Ship of State till all the wells run dry."

Trader Sinclair is decorated with the order of the Golden Grease, and is named the Great Kan; and Mayor Walker comes in to introduce the brand of oil that has made him famous, that, with the other variety, keeps the wheels of government smoothly turning. His variety is "banana oil."

"The Strange Inner Feud" presents Columbia sitting with her "three men;" her favorites, with one of whom she is pregnant, soon to be delivered of her "little Election." The three are Herb, good old self-satisfied Herb; Cal, who has a strong inferiority complex, but is the most reliable, because you always know what to expect from him; nothing; and Al, who is perhaps her favorite, but is somehow spiritually bilious. Looking them over, Columbia herself is moved to remark: "Poor little Election!"

The general tone of the performance is in a proper vein of impudent burlesque. Platitudes in song are deftly ridiculed, though the subtlety is rather in the music (skillfully rehandled from nursery rhymes and old songs) than in the words. Sex is granted due panoply; nor are the various forms of the dance forgotten. The entire audience, down to the last row of standees, enjoyed the evening thoroughly; and the "Grand Street Follies" have settled down for the summer season.

SINCLAIR IN BERLIN

In a recent letter from Berlin, the N. Y. Times prints the following comment on "Singing Jailbirds," by that writer too neglected in his own country, Upton Sinclair:

"America meet Upton Sinclair playwright." "It seems to me I've heard your name somewhere, but I never knew that you wrote anything that could be called literature—least of all a play which any one would think of producing. If we meet again, please don't seem to recognize me, as I shall not return the greeting. It is not considered good literary form to know you, Mr. Sinclair."

This brief dialogue expresses quite truthfully, I believe, the attitude of American criticism toward our super-radical from California. One is distinctly standoffish, not only to the rather crassly propagandistic tendency of his themes, but chiefly to the rough-hewn carpentry of his workmanship. I must admit I attended the premiere of his "Singing Jailbirds" at the Lessing Theatre with my nose pointed upward. All the pleasant was my surprise.

Judged by the standard of Shakespeare, this play may not be literature; but gauged by a sensible norm, such as, say, George Kelly, it must be acknowledged a work of quality. It treats the tragedy of a strike leader with dramatic

concentration and feeling for character, even with beauty.

The opening scenes are good straight-away melodrama of the class conflict. The strike leader is arrested after refusing the bribe of the District Attorney. For inciting the jailed strikers in the common cell, he is put into solitary confinement. The effect of the incarceration on him is given even more subtly and powerfully than in Galsworthy's "Justice." He refuses to eat the prison food, and in the delirium of hunger come visions of his past life; his wife, who has died as the result of an abortion—forced on them because they could support no more children; the District Attorney, with his mistress, trying to convince him that his fellow-workers are capitalist spies, and, finally, the fantastic court room scene, in which the Judge is a tiger, the bailiff a bear, the attorney for the defense a sheep.

The jailer enters the cell and finds the leader dead. Terrified by this, he is then made frantic by the singing of unseen workers behind the stage.

The production by Ernst Lonner followed the scheme which Piscator inaugurated in Toller's "Hoo!a! Wir Leben." He brings nothing new, but his use of the revolving stage and the motion picture is skillful and discreet. He keeps his actors on the short bit. Alexander Granach has the rough sincerity which the strike leader demands and Rene Stobrawa is mistress of a moving simplicity.

It was an evening which did the American drama all honor.

IN BRIEF

Although Agnes Morgan is responsible generally for the book of the Grand Street Follies, two important sketches in this year's edition which opened recently at the Booth Theatre were contributed by members of the cast. Marc Loebell wrote the Coquette burlesque and Albert Carrolle the Laurette Taylor skit.

"I beg to challenge your fallacious statements in 'Intelligent Woman's Socialism' and will gladly debate same with you on London or New York platform." (Signed) Billie Burke, Empire, N. Y.

The engaging star of "The Happy Husband" comedy, called Bernard Shaw, Whitehall Square, London, England, after reading his new book, because she disagrees with him on several of his main contentions, one of which is that you cannot differentiate the money value of a woman's services from that of another woman and that marriage would be happier under the Utopian scheme of equality of wages for all. The latter in Miss Burke's opinion is ridiculous. Thus she would change from comedy to farce.

Thais Lawton and Roger Gray have been engaged for leading parts in Arthur Farrel's comedy drama, "Gold and Dust," which is now in rehearsal.

Shakespeare set to music and with musical comedy trimmings, a Broadway chorus, and modernized to the nth degree, is a novelty promised by Lee Shubert for the early fall season. Inspired by the modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew" by the Garrick Players, a well-known composer is to write a score for this play, and the libretto will be done by an author equally well known. This is the first time since the liberation of the English theatres in 1832, Shakespeare's has been done with music, lyrics and modern dances.

Gustav Blum, who is planning to produce George Kaiser's latest play, "The Phantom Lover," in New York early in September, reports that Reinhardt has accepted the play for production at the same time in Berlin and Vienna.

When they finish the screen version of Rupert Hughes' story "The Girl on the Barge" for which they are now on location in Glens Falls, New York, Jean Harsholt and director Edward Sloman will immediately make "The Braggart."

Adriana Dori, the little Italian girl who has achieved individual honors in "The Bachelor Father" at the Belasco Theatre, has been given a two-year contract by Mr. Belasco.

The Provincetown Players, have the rights to Paul Green's new play "Tina." It is a tragic fantasy with a sixteen-year-old protagonist. It is laid in the Carolina mountains, deals with white folk, and is very different in treatment and theme from Green's prize play "In Abraham's Bosom." "Tina" will be included in the Provincetown subscription list for next season.

"him," the noted play which the Provincetown closed its 1927-1928 season, will reopen in September for a short engagement. This will be followed by "Balance," a play by David Pinski. "Lazarus Laughed" is still on the Provincetown list, and although this O'Neill play is an enormous undertaking, it is still possible that the \$75,000 necessary for its presentation will be raised in time for a 1929-1929 production. James Light, the Provincetown Playhouse director, will be doing a play upturn during the "him" revival, but he will return immediately to the Village theatre.

The Provincetown Playhouse will continue with its policy of producing only such plays as cannot get a hearing in the commercial theatres. "Tina," the Paul Green play, will entail many departures from conventions to the theatre. Parts of it, it is rumored, will be done with motion pictures.

A GOOD FLUMBER NEEDED

Those who are interested in cleaning out the fifth at Washington should not forget that the Socialist Party has nominated Jim Maurer, a plumber, for Vice President. He is needed for a big job of plumbing in Washington.

THEATRES

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

EUGENE O'NEILL'S

STRANGE INTERLUDE

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
53th Street, East of Broadway
Evenings only at 8:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

PORGY

By DUBOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD

Republic Theatre
WEST 42nd STREET
Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

Week of June 4

'Volpone'

And Every Week Thereafter

Guild Theatre
WEST 52nd STREET
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

THE ACTOR MANAGERS Present Their Company

The Grand St. Follies OF 1928

Book and Lyrics by AGNES MORGAN

Settings and Costumes by ALINE BERNSTEIN

Music by MAX EWING, LILLY HYLAND and SERGE WALTER

BOOTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HAMMERSTEIN'S

Arthur Hammerstein presents

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"The End of St. Petersburg"

"Of all the motion pictures playing in New York, 'The End of St. Petersburg' is easily the most brilliant. It has many of the finest."—Quinn Martin, The World.

Musie by Herbert Stothart

Symphony Orchestra

NIGHTS 8:40; 50c to \$1.50

MATS. DAILY 2:40 50 to 99c Tax Inc.

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

Chicken A La King

with Nancy Carroll, Arthur Stone

CAPRICCIO ESPAGNOLE

In The Spanish Manner

The Great Roxy Symphony Orchestra

and a Company of brilliant artists

including PEDRO RUBIN Mexico's

foremost dancer recently featured in

"Rio Rita"

Douglas Stanbury—Beatrice Belkin

Harold Van Dine

DIVERTISSEMENTS

Silhouette—Gladys Rice

Nicholas Dake—Farrington Bowman

False Chopin—the Sensational Dancer

JAN GRONA & BETTY WOODRUFF

"MADAME" by Maurice Baron

and Original Novelty with the

7th Ave. Roxy Chorus & Sixteen Banjoettes

56th St. New York's Smartest Dancing Group

LUNA

NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.
Editor: James O'Neal
Assistant Editor: Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

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One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1928

Corporate Mastery of Radio

MANY years ago Socialists had their little joke by way of illustrating the ultimate consequences of capitalist ownership of industry. It took many forms, but it always had reference to extension of capitalist enterprise over the air. When liquid air became a fact the speaker pictured a capitalist corporation gathering in the oxygen and storing it in huge tanks throughout the country. This was followed by selling air meters to our noble freemen which were attached to the throat and through these instruments the citizen obtained his oxygen at a rate fixed by the corporation. The citizen who for some reason was unable to meet his air bill when it came due was carted to the cemetery.

Rather a bizarre illustration, to be sure, but it has its own logic, especially in relation to the recent order of the Radio Commission which threatens the existence of 162 radio stations. WEVD, the Debs Memorial Station, is included. The class character of the order is obvious. If it were impartial some of the large stations would be included. Some of them could be eliminated and thus make room for stations with a lower wave length to move up. But the big stations are not considered as contributing to the congestion. The lesser stations alone await the axe.

Moreover, the commission issues its ukase without giving the doomed stations a hearing. It informs each of these stations that "public interest, convenience or necessity" are not served by renewing the licenses. A medieval court could not have done better.

It may be conceded that some of the smaller stations would have a hard time of it to justify their convenience or necessity, but Station WEVD is in a class by itself. It has given access to the air to organizations and views which find it difficult and often impossible to use the more powerful stations. If the Radio Commission desires to write itself down as frankly favoring a policy of suppression of broadcasting most minority opinions it can do so by suppressing Station WEVD.

If it does so it will also do more. In November 1926 H. V. Kaltenborn of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, one of the very best broadcasters in this country, declared that the current tendency of the radio was the development of the machine mind, that it influenced "public opinion by what it excludes even more than by what it gives". He added that "It is doing more than any other agency to develop the lockstep in public opinion." Small stations give way to large ones or are drowned out. Super-power succeeds low power and multi-station hook-ups replace single-station programs.

A final consideration is the fact that the greater stations are interlocked with the super-power interests, the most powerful aggregation of corporate capital this country has ever known. What it has been doing with colleges, universities, newspapers and educators is now common knowledge. The acquirement of mastery of the air by this crowd is a part of the economic trend toward concentration of power into a few hands. If the powerful economic forces that lead to this centralization, which of itself is an enormous handicap for the smaller stations, has the additional support of the Radio Commission by throwing the weight of the government in favor of the big oligarchs, then we have an economic plutocracy supplemented by government oligarchy.

This is the issue involved in the Radio Commission's decision. We shall stress it in the fight to save Station WEVD.

Rise of the Fatwads

A NOTABLE phase of the capitalist parties since the end of the World War is the resignation by a large number of voters to office-holding by powerful bankers and capitalists and open marketing of presidential candidates by the rich. Smith, Hoover and the other presidential aspirants have their wealthy "angels". Lowden has piles of cash and is his own angel.

This has been a slow evolution in American politics. When Marcus A. Hanna took charge of McKinley in 1896 there was a big howl. Hanna was the first to make the presidency a capitalist enterprise. He was not daunted by the attacks which followed him to his grave. He even went

to the Senate to look after the interests of his class. Today millions of the herd type of voter have become reconciled to government of the people, by the professionals, and for the capitalist class. This assent will not continue forever and the rebellion of the western farmers against the class government represented in the Coolidge veto of the McNary-Haugen bill is a symptom of a coming change. The open servility of the old party organizations to the big banks and corporations at least has the advantage of presenting a clear photo of what is going on.

For Socialists it offers an excellent opportunity. The worker and farmer who squeals because he is being swindled may be told with more force than ever to get out of these parties. Led by the nose by our ruling Fatwads, the farmer and worker get what they vote for. Voting for Fatwads isn't fighting for themselves. Fatwads do not market candidates and foot the bills of political parties in order that farmers and workers may obtain the legislation. It is stupid to think they do.

Whether it is Smith or Hoover makes no difference. The Fatwads are already on the scene with their money bags in both camps. They want returns on their investments. They know what they are doing and to whom they are doing it! Do you?

The Tariff Bunk

PHILIP SNOWDEN, former Labor Chancellor of the British Exchequer, recently declared that the economic situation in the United States may soon compel a modification of American tariff policy. As a competitor in the world market our capitalists cannot expect to find low tariffs abroad and maintain high ones here.

There has been more bunk in the tariff as a political issue in this country than any other issue that has been raised. It was originally adopted as a policy when workingmen were disfranchised. Its sponsors could frankly say that it would practically subsidize capitalists and also permit them to extensively exploit women and child labor. No working class votes were available to answer this argument.

When suffrage was being extended to the workers the politicians abandoned the old argument and then claimed that tariffs were intended to protect workers from the "pauper labor of Europe". As a matter of fact the factory magnates followed a policy of importing workers from abroad in large numbers to beat down wages when stressing the "pauper labor" argument. There is the further fact that in the mechanic trades which were not affected by the tariff, wages remained higher than in the tariff-protected industries.

On the other hand the tariff was an issue between the rising capitalist class of the North and the slave owners of the South. The latter sold large quantities of cotton abroad and imported much of their supplies. Naturally, the slave owners were free traders.

The tariff argument then turned to the necessity of protecting "infant industry". The infants have become monsters yet they are still feeding at the tariff bottle. Meantime industry is developing rapidly in the South and the Democrats have turned to a tariff policy. The sugar growers of Louisiana even in the days of slavery were tariff hounds and rolled up big votes for the Whig party.

Throughout the long history of tariffs in this country the workers have been swindled and the capitalist class has been nursed by Republican administrations and since the days of Wilson by the Democrats. If the reader wants bunk he will find a large cargo of it in the tariff.

Two Poodles and One Keeper

FROM the years 1844 to 1856 the Democratic and Whig parties were organs of the great slave interests of the South. A decade before 1844 this alliance had been developing but it was complete in the period mentioned. A political revolution was required to break it and this was accomplished by the organization of a new party and the election of Lincoln in 1860.

A similar alliance of Republicans and Democrats in support of King Capital has been negotiated in the past twenty years. Scarcely a week passes without evidence of it. Coolidge strangled the Muscle Shoals bill with a pocket veto. The super-power Senators prevented a vote on the Boulder Dam bill. Most of the Republican Senators are poodles of the power gang but the gang also has its Democratic Senators. The Democratic McKellar filibustered against the Shoals bill and the Democratic Senators Hayden and Bruce won high honors in fighting the Boulder Dam bill.

This week certain Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Committee on Public Lands selected former Senator Thomas Sterling, a "lame duck," as special counsel to investigate the Salt Creek oil leases. Who is Sterling? He is the nearest approach to a Romanoff American politics has produced. He is the gentleman who, at the close of the World War, worked for the most drastic peace-time session act ever designed. Had it been passed the United States would have become a medieval oligarchy. He voted to whitewash secretaries Fall and Denby, went to the bat for the sainted Newberry, declared Doheny and Sinclair persecuted "patriots," made a report defending Harry M. Daugherty, and then was retired by his beloved constituents in 1924.

This is the gentleman selected by Republicans and Democrats to investigate another oil scandal. Comment on this would be to assume that the reader is incapable of figuring that the sum of two and two is four. However, we would like to know if there is one who reads this who can reconcile the facts with the view that the two parties are not members of one family and fed by the same hand.

Rebel Off Parade

A dull Dutch town of pious folk,
Who surely'd throw a fit and choke
If they but knew that one like me
Besmirched their fair vicinity.
But I must walk block after block,
And as the ivy hides the rock
So I must hide from folk like these
My DANGEROUS propensities,
And walk along each bourgeois street
Like any other fool I'd meet!

LUCIA TRENT.

The Circus Comes to Kansas City



Drawn by Harry Bremer for The New Leader.

Socialism And Maternity

A Problem For Progressive-Minded Workers

By Marion Phillips

THE fundamental problem of Socialism, the acid test of all its policy, is the healthy birth of the next generation. For while the conservative strives uncomfortably to keep to the path of the present with one foot dragging in the past, the Socialist reaches out always from present to future, to the goal of his forward march—the superman of the to-morrow. The whole "raison d'être" of the economic theory of Socialism is to be found, not in a negative spirit of revolt against suffering, but in a constructive demand for the development of a finer form of humanity, of nobler and more powerful men and women. It is therefore a fundamental question which Socialists women will consider at the Women's International Conference at Brussels in August this year when they deal with the Socialist demands of the political Labor Movement for mother and child.

It is in no sentimental and romantic spirit that Socialists women approach this subject. They have no illusions as to the social sentiment which lies behind those facile words when danger threatens, "Women and Children First." They know from experience that in the general social wreckage that Capitalism has created, it is women and children who are in fact the first, not to find safety, but to stagger under poverty's assaults. From the time of birth to the slow decay of old age it is the tender bodies of infants that pass most often from the beautiful movement of life to the stillness of death. The surest index of poverty is the rise or fall of the death and sickness rate of babies, and the next surest is that of young children.

Unromantic Figures
But the figures of maternal and infant death rates show another unromantic fact. It is at the entrance to life that the toll of death is heaviest. In every country where awakening social instinct has led to the development of infant welfare work through the Public Health departments, the reduction of infant mortality has been mainly in the later months of the first year. The first four weeks remain the critical time and obstinately resist the general downward trend.

The question of maternal deaths has recently been much discussed, especially in Great Britain (where a Labor Minister of Health caused the publication of the first important report in 1924), in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In all these countries the figures show the same stationary quality. Some are higher, notably U. S. A. and Canada where it is over 6 per 1,000 births. In the last-named 1,532 mothers died in 1925-26 leaving 5,073 motherless children, including 768 new born babies. Imagination must picture those homes with the widower and the uncared children and also the 764 babies who died with their mothers, to complete the picture of social loss. European figures tell much the same tale. Detailed reports however, are few and the statistical methods not yet sufficiently internationalized to give exact comparisons. Nor have we yet such inquiries as will give us the reasons for the lower rates in Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and the higher ones in Germany, Ireland and Switzerland.

Certain definite causes however stand out very prominently. They may be broadly summarized:

1. General conditions of poverty leading to poor health, bad housing and overwork. 2. Unhealthy conditions of work in adolescence and later, —conditions which affect both mother and father. 3. Lack of medical and nursing care before, at the time of, and after birth. 4. Lack of knowledge—a condition of ignorance which

is to be found in both mother and father and also amongst doctors, midwives and nurses. 5. Lack of income at the time of birth which means both great anxiety for the mother and failure to get sufficient nourishment, warmth and hygienic comfort for herself or the baby.

Attacking the Problem

With regard to the first two causes it is clear that a much more far-reaching policy than can be brought under the special terms of reference we have given must be found, but with regard to the lack of medical and nursing care, the subject is to be attacked from two sides. On the one hand there is the difficulty that the average working-class mother has in paying for proper attendance and the lack of provision she now suffers from in most cases is the lack of ante-natal advice. But on the other side there is need also of better training both for doctors and midwives. There is need too for better hospital provision for all difficult and dangerous cases, a provision which is also required where housing conditions make the birth of a child at home unsuitable and dangerous.

Under this same heading comes also the need for assistance to the working woman in looking after her home. Under the title of Home-Helps, this provision has been constantly advocated by working women's organizations in Great Britain so far with some little success. For women at work the provisions of the Maternity Convention at Washington laid down general principles of very great value. The only large industrial country which has put this into operation with any sort of completeness is Germany; but more is needed for the provision should be extended so that on essential points all working-class mothers are provided for and not only those

who work for wages. British labor women have already put forward such a scheme.

"The Dignity of Motherhood"

We have got to recognize that public opinion even amongst women is not fully awakened. Death in child birth has been treated as a natural event and women themselves have been ready to accept danger and ill health as a usual consequence of maternity. This is a degradation of a natural function which should be carried out with the happiness of good health.

The old reactionary looks upon war as the school of courage for men. In the days of peace it was common to hear regrets at the deterioration of the nation's manhood which had not been called upon in that generation to kill and to be killed. In somewhat a similar way childbirth was thought to be the crown of a woman's bravery. Round it clustered all the old sentimental phrases of the women "who go down into the valley of death to give life," who "face peril and agony that their sons may be born." There are even those who hold that to the agony of birth is due the strength of maternal love, as though women who had borne their children with less pain had been less ardent in their affection. To Socialist women these ideas do not dignify but degrade the act of motherhood. Their attitude is not only more scientific but more moral. They consider that the community should be so organized that every preventable case of pain, sickness or death should be eliminated from women's task in carrying on the race, that the health and happiness of the well born child are largely dependent upon the mother's freedom from sickness and anxiety.

We Deserve It, Stephen

STEPHEN LEACOCK, the Canadian humorist, doesn't seem to like the idea that we real and only Americans won the great war all by ourselves and for ourselves, judging by the way he's trying to get funny at the expense of our altruism, heroism and well known modesty as it is expressed in our super-movies.

Maybe we can't appreciate Stephen or he is—one-half the world never realizes how noble the other half is—but, at that, he has no right to laugh up his sleeve at us like this.

He says: "If our children are allowed to go to the pictures, and if the effect is not counteracted elsewhere, they will grow up to think of the United States as the land of heroes; the only place where brave men are found and brave deeds are done."

"The Great War appears, as it has in three different pictures recently shown, as the Great American War. It was occasioned by a quarrel between Woodrow Wilson and a lot of nations living in Europe. Woodrow Wilson, whose only aim was to do good to everybody everywhere, found his efforts thwarted by a crowd of people in Europe. At last he declared war, invoking the blessing of God, of Abraham Lincoln, the Southern Confederacy, and the Middle West."

"A vast American Army invaded Europe. They first occupied France, where the French people supplied a comic element by selling cigars, waving flags, and by talking French, a ridiculous language forming a joke in itself. Rushing through the woods, trenches, flames and trees, the Americans drove in front of them the Europeans."

"Exact nothing in return, they went back to the Middle West, where they were met on the porch by their mother, the spirit of American democracy, and the inserted shade of Lincoln."

"That's all right as far as I am concerned. I like funny things from funny men."

Only there's one thing I don't like. I don't like anything, picture, movie or otherwise—anything that is forever and everlastingly holding up wholesale murder to our children as heroism, as something for them to be proud of and to emulate.

War isn't the only thing worth while in history and there are finer heroes in all the tribes and nations than those who waded through slaughter to thrones and marshals' batons. Come on, Stephen, laugh at us if you want to—we deserve it—but for God's sake let's try to laugh the gold-braded Strutocracy off the map while we are at it.

There's no heroism in the mass-murder called modern war.

The limousine and flivver industry depends on maintaining a used car market, if President Sloan of General Motors has his economics on straight, and the lack of parking space on Main Street indicates that he very probably has.

Therefore, do something for your country. Keep things moving. Get a car and then get rid of it as quick as you can. If you can't beat the Unlimited Express to the R. R. crossing, then junk the lizzie anyhow and sell the junk for what you can get for it.

Give the guy that hasn't any money or job a chance to get somewhere and save up for his old age. If you can't be an altruist, then be an egoist. Be a two-car man, or better still, a three-car scooter—one for the wife, one for the affinity—limousines, of course—and one, a tinberly, for yourself.

Adam Coudigger.



"The Spirit of Peru," drawn by James Jenkins for his book "Tombo" (McBride and Co.)