

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

# NEW LEADER

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## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas  
Socialist Candidate  
for President

THESE are bad days for some of our most eminent patriots. Attorney General Reading of Massachusetts, implacable foe of Sacco and Vanzetti, was forced to resign to escape impeachment on charges of accepting a fee from the Decimo Club at a time when that organization was under investigation. Even a Republican convention greeted a speech nominating Governor Fuller for Vice President as champion of courageous "law and order" with marked coolness. Now the notorious Nosovitsky who from time to time has made sensational appearances at home and abroad as an anti-Bolshevik spy is serving a prison term for bigamy. He protected the sacred institution of marriage from radical attack by getting married at least twice without the formalities of divorce. But these are only certain raisers to the real tragedy. If you have tears to shed prepare to get at them and listen to what an ungrateful jury did to Freddie Marvin in New York at the request of lawyer Arthur Garfield Hays.

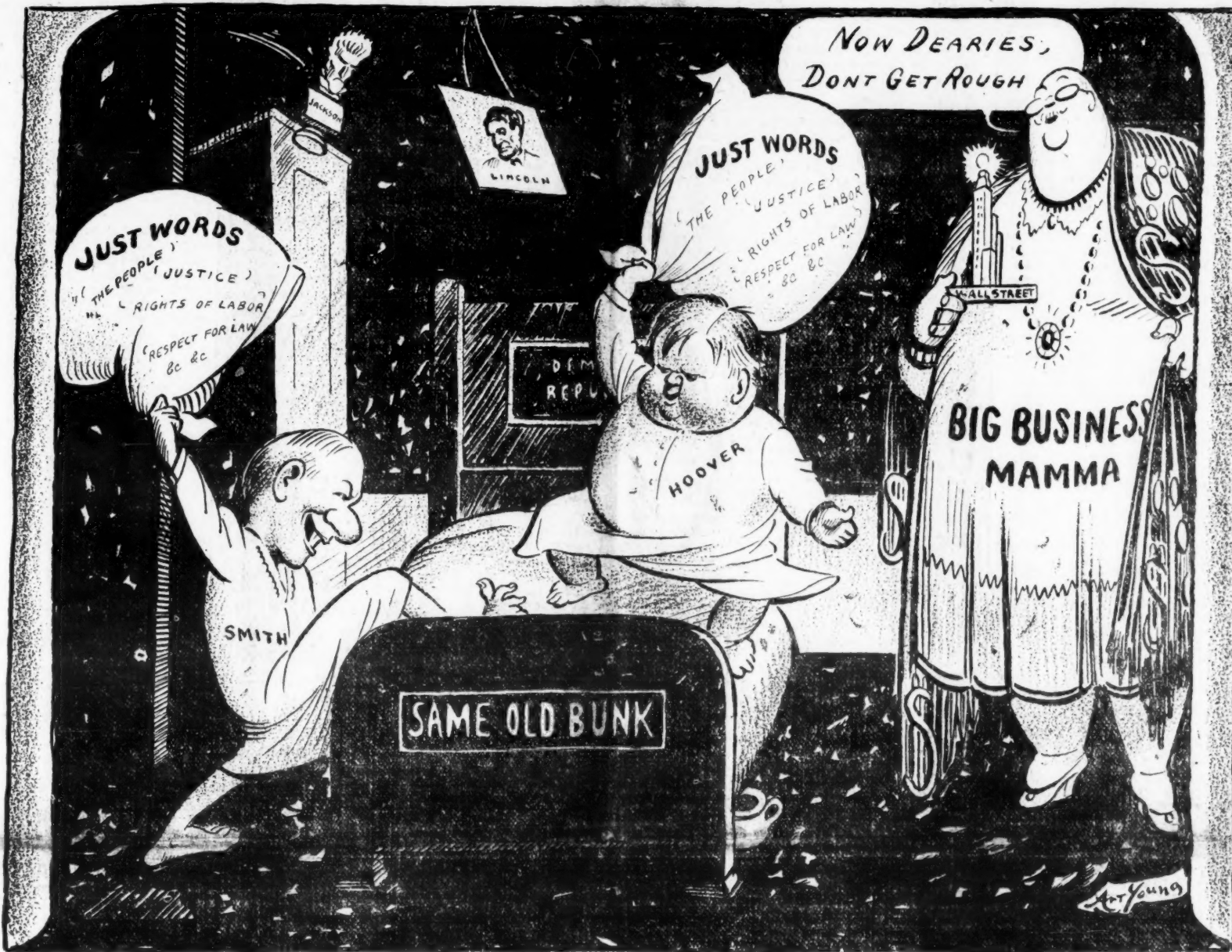
Of course, you all know Fred Marvin, chief keyhole man of America, snooper extraordinary, and President of the Amalgamated Association of Witch Hunters. This mighty patriot has been assessed \$17,000 by a jury in a libel suit brought against him by the Hungarian pacifist, Madam Rozika Schwimmer, who had been virtually excluded from the lecture platform on the basis of false attacks against her made by Mr. Marvin. The quality of Mr. Marvin's intelligence and the triple plated brass of his assurance is indicted by the fact that even on the stand he still professed to believe that Messrs. Sinclair and Doheny were patriots and that the attack upon them was inspired from Moscow! One of the things that almost broke Freddie's heart is the fact that in the trial he was forced to confess that he had no confidential relations with the government whatsoever and that his libels had no official backing or authority. It is rumored that Mr. Marvin may not be able to pay the \$17,000, in which case he faces the prospect of ignominious confinement to the area of New York County. It is a shame to observe the peculiar embarrassment of the patriotic adviser to the D. A. A. Perhaps the good ladies will come to his aid.

Both Governor Smith and Herbert Hoover are able men better qualified by experience and administrative ability than the old parties have given us since 1916. Indeed they are able men than we have any right to expect to emerge out of the tortuous policies and political intrigues that lead to such crazy assemblages as the old party conventions. The President of the United States is a powerful figure but it is not true that any president or candidate for president can be his own platform or write his own platform. Unreal as our political divisions are, we have party government in America. As long as the parties belong to bankers, landlords, holders of special privilege and the employing class generally it will be their function to dole out to farmers and workers just enough crumbs to keep them from a seat at the banquet table. No political Messiah can change this fact. Governor Smith and Secretary Hoover have given no sign that they want to change this fact. In a country where widespread unemployment, the relentless encroachments of the power trust, the misery of the coal miners and textile workers and the onward march of imperialism cry out for wise action by the government it is a profound tragedy that neither of the old parties and neither of their candidates will frankly discuss any important issue. Millions of voters will cast their votes traditionally or according to some prejudice they scarcely dare confess or according to their wet or dry preferences in face of the fact that Gov. Smith cannot make the Democratic party politically wet or Herbert Hoover make the Republican party honestly dry.

It is this situation that gives rise to the imperative need of a fighting third party which will talk issues. There are rumors of various forms of revolt. But as Senator Norris has pointed out, it is too late to form a nation-wide new party this year even if there were the proper bases for it. That leaves the Socialist Party as the heir to the ideals and fine enthusiasm which inspired the LaFollette movement. The Socialist Party will welcome the day which is bound to come when there will be a mighty alliance of farmers and workers in a great political movement. How better can that day be hastened than

(Continued on Page 2)

## Now Comes the Pillow Fight



From the Uproarious Farce, "Who'll be IT or the Battle of Bunk Hill."

Drawn by Art Young for the New Leader.

## Thomas In Baltimore This Sunday

Activity Around Campaign  
Headquarters Shows  
Widespread Socialist Revival

NO less than four large rooms occupying half of one floor in an office building at 15 East 40th street and twenty employees are necessary to handle the work of the Socialist National Campaign Committee. This expansion of the work of the office is the result of work being done in all parts of the country in helping to file tickets in various states and forming local organizations of the party.

The large volume of work and the mass of correspondence that is coming into the office comes as a welcome surprise to Socialists who have watched it develop. It is certain evidence of a rapid return of the organized Socialist movement to its old vitality. A year ago it did not appear that the Socialist Party would be able to place tickets in all the states. Thanks to the preliminary work of the National Office of the party in Chicago and the continuance of the drive from the New York office the campaign work is developing earlier than expected.

Hundreds of letters are being received daily from all over the country. The correspondents ask for platforms and other literature or volunteer help in circulating petitions, contribute to the campaign, or establish a local organization in their communities. Many of the letters who write accompany their letters with long lists of names who they think are interested and could be induced to cooperate in the campaign.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Mysterious Expenditures By Power Lobbyist Found In Indiana

WASHINGTON.—Why did a public utilities lobbyist, W. C. Frazee, of Rushville, home village of Senator Jim Watson, draw \$5,270.60 for his "services and expenses" at the 60-day session of the Indiana legislature of 1923?

Why did the Indiana Utilities Assn., State branch of Sam Insull's nation-wide system of propaganda and lobbying activities, pay Frazee \$3,286 for the session of 1925, and \$3,500 for the session of 1927?

That is one of the many mysteries presented to the Federal Trade Commission when John Mellett, former university instructor and newspaper man, for 7 years director of the power trust propaganda in Indiana, was on the stand. Mellett could not explain why Frazee was so expensive. He never saw an itemized bill for these services.

Then there was a mysterious payment of \$2,500, during last year's session, to Frank O. Cuddy, to whom Mellett afterwards paid in cash an additional \$1,000 as "salary." This was strange, Chief Counsel Healy for the Commission pointed out, as Cuddy was on regular salary as secretary-manager of the LaFayette Telephone Co. and of the Indiana Telephone Assn. He registered at the State house as a lobbyist.

**Berger Assails Tammany**  
Record to Congress Members

WASHINGTON.—Representative Victor Berger, Socialist, is publishing in the next issue of the Congressional Record, under "leave to print," some of the more sensational passages from Werner's recent book on Tammany. In his speech which accompanies these quotations he calls attention to the fact that Tammany and Alfred Smith never parted company, but that Smith grew up as a disciplined follower of "Charlie" Murphy and has enjoyed the support of the organization at every step of his career.

(Continued on Page 2)

## The Myth Beneath The Brown Derby— Smith of Tammany

Liberals Liberally Dispense With their Principles to Find in Charlie Murphy's Protege a New Messiah — "A Sad Young Man" Writes a Doubtful Eulogy of the Democratic Nominee

By Backstairs Spokesman

PIFFLING "Liberals," "Al Smith Socialists," pure and simple social workers, personnel managers, "tired radicals," ex-Christian-Socialist parsons—one and all are trying to find alibis for voting for Alfred Emanuel Smith, sachein of Tammany Hall, protegee of Charlie Murphy and leader of a political party which gives aid and comfort to lynchers of colored men, preachers of bigotry and intolerance, exponents of the "New" Know-Nothingism.

These weak sisters and weaker brothers are breaking their skinny backs to get aboard the Smith bandwagon. Unfortunately they all have consciences which rise up and plague them ever and anon; so to placate their uneasiness over the mental, moral and spiritual company in which they find themselves, they are creating a Smith myth that promises to be almost as effective in its way as the erstwhile Coolidge myth.

This political rationalization consists of picturing Smith as a "happy warrior" for the oppressed of the land. Behold him riding out with the tri-color cockade in the brown derby to the hoarse huzzas of Oliver Street, ready to spit a lance with the redoubtable Herbert, while all the Southland cries "to your tents, O Israel!"

It is rather rough going to put across a man who in spite of his swell personality and indubitable charm is, well, what shall we say, not what you would call exactly a Galahad.

**Not What You'd Call a Lily**  
You see, Al has been around a bit and has been in on some pretty rough stuff in his time. He ain't no political lily and he would be the first to affirm that fact. I don't think for a minute that he likes all this "liberalizing" schmier-kase.

When high-brow go to Albany, he

## Mill Strikers Defy Bosses On Opening

New Bedford Predicts Failure to Run Plants With Strike-breakers

By Frank Manning

NEW BEDFORD.—"Keep Your Gates Open Until Hell Freezes Over." This is the answer of the 30,000 textile strikers of New Bedford to the announcements of the mill owners that they would open their gates next Monday morning in an attempt to operate under the ten per cent reduction.

In a resolute statement the New Bedford Manufacturers Association have invited the workers to return to the mills. "We shall give the workers an opportunity to work" is the gist of their "bull." But this is one invitation which the strikers "do not choose to accept." On the contrary, union leaders believe that thousands of them will assemble at the mills, picket the open gate and strengthen the will of those few who might be inclined to weaken.

The manufacturers have given every indication of desperation. They have flooded the city with spies and "dicks." Their hired flunkies had the brazen effrontery to call on some of the leading clergymen in an effort to persuade them to urge the strikers to return to work. "I would as soon commit murder," was the answer of the rector of the Episcopal church, Father Noon of St. James Church hurled back this answer at the would-be strike-breakers: "Tell the mill men to be big and take down their notices. The workers of New Bedford will NEVER return to work while those notices remain on the walls of the mills." There is a general expectancy of victory here not only in labor circles but throughout the entire community. The workers have conducted a gallant fight for twelve weeks and have won the admiration of the entire labor movement and all lovers of justice.

Enthusiastic mass meetings are held every day at which the strikers renew their pledges to "stay on strike until victory is won." The New Bedford Textile Council held a Field Day

(Continued on Page 2)

## Freedom of Radio Issue At Hearing On WEVD

Socialist Station Goes Before Federal Commission in Washington Next Week — Protest grows Stronger

WITH the approach of the day set for the hearing before the Federal Commission in Washington at which 162 stations are to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked the protest against the closing down of Station W E V D, the Debs Memorial Radio Station, is assuming the proportions of a mass movement.

Men and women and organizations representing every section of American life have rallied to the support of the only free-speech broadcaster in the East and are sending vigorous protests both to the Radio Commission and to the office of the station expressing their strong conviction that the station that is known as the Voice of Debs should not be silenced.

At the hearing, which is scheduled for July 9th, resolutions, petitions and private protests will be laid before the Commissioners indicating that hundreds of thousands of working men and women are backing Station WEVD, not necessarily as Socialists but as supporters of free speech.

In a single day resolutions came from Socialist party conventions in Connecticut, Massachusetts and California, from central labor bodies in Schenectady and Terre Haute, from countless individuals and from religious organizations and atheist bodies, from Single Taxers, from a Bishop of the Anglican Church and from a Republican congressman.

The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) declared in a vigorous statement that "it would be a disaster to free speech if your station were to be closed."

Congressman George J. Schneider (Republican) of the 9th Wisconsin District (Appleton) added his voice to the protests of Congressman Celler (Dem.) and Congressman LaGuardia (Rep.) of New York.

The Right Reverend Paul Jones, Bishop of the Anglican Church, speaking for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, said that he was so deeply moved by the threatened gagging of the station that he was writing a number of Washington friends to attend the hearing.

Mrs. Blankenhorn of the National Consumers' League, sent a protest to the Commission on behalf of 2,000 members. The Single Taxers, through Samuel Danziger of Baltimore, successor to the late Louis F. Post, as editor of the publication of that group, wrote a sharp editorial denouncing the threatened closing of the station.

The Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., through Mr. C. A. Thompson, their director of publicity, wrote, "May I express the hope that the order for suspension from the Federal Radio Commission may be withdrawn."

The Teachers' Union of New York, through its President, Dr. Henry R. Linville wrote, "If Station WEVD were discontinued the Teachers' Union would feel that it had suffered a considerable loss. It would also feel that many other of the well-established progressive movements in this country, especially in the vicinity of New York, would be seriously interfered with in their efforts to make known their points of view."

The Friends, through J. Elliott Jansney, secretary of the New York Monthly Meeting, wrote, "The Peace Committee of New York Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends has used your station in its program of educating the public along the lines of settling international disputes by non-military means. I might further add this has been done at no cost to us and our members were free to express themselves as they chose. I have watched the programs of WEVD and can vouch for them as being open to all people regardless of political affiliation, religious membership or racial difference."

The Citizens' Union of New York, one of the most influential civic organizations in the country, wrote the Federal Radio Commission that in the 1927 campaign they had been freely granted the facilities of WEVD to broadcast arguments on a constitutional amendment up for popular referendum, although their point of view differed from that of the Socialists. "We believe," the letter concludes, "this station is serving a useful purpose and urge that its license should be continued."



# Hays Wins \$17,000 Verdict

**By McAlister Coleman**

**AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY**  
BERLIN.—The Socialist group in the Reichstag has introduced the following proposal:  
The Reichstag is asked to give assent to the following Act: § 1. The Death penalty is abolished. § 2. Wherever the inflicted death penalty, penal servitude for life is substituted for it. § 3. The law shall come into force on the day it is made public."

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New York City.**

"Unemployed miner," whose letter recently appeared in our columns, is now the sub list, thanks to a contribution a friend. Thos. McGee also sends to cover the sub of another miner out work.

The membership at large list has been increased from a very small number to about thirty paid up to date and prospects for more on the way.

Petitions to secure the required number of signatures for the State Ticket will be mailed out within a few days. Socialists who are not in touch with the state office will please take notice and act for petitions.

Comrades interested in becoming party members or organizing locals, will please write the State Organizer, Emma Jensen, 3731 East Vermont street, Indianapolis.

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# Slave-Court Founder Is Hoover Head

**By Laurence Todd**

Comment is withheld at A. F. of L. headquarters, as the Non-Partisan Political Committee, consisting of William Green, Frank Morrison, Matthew Woll and James O'Connell, which has presented resolutions to the Republican and Democratic platform-makers, will consider the Allen incident before making report on the outlook for the A. F. of L. in the national political contest.

There is practically nothing left of the Progressive Party in Idaho and the men and women who had supported that party and who still are radical in sentiment have no other choice than to vote for the Socialist candidates.

In every city which the organizing committee has visited the daily papers have given good news stories of its work so that practically all the voters in the state know of the claims and prospects of the Socialist Party.

## TIMELY TOPICS

The Democratic convention which balanced a Northern Catholic westron urban state by a Southern Protestant dry from a rural state built a platform to match. A Democrat may be as passionate a protectionist as a Southern mill owner or an old fashioned free trade and still appeal to some clause in the tariff program. He can be for or against the McNary-Haugen bill, for or against public ownership of Muscle Shoals, for or against labor injunctions, and still profess to find comfort in the wordy evasions of the Houston document.

# ***Silence on Muscle Shoals Price Smith Pays For Support in the South***

### By Art Shields

Employers, bankers and public utility interests dominate the governing party in this newly industrialized region; and the price the party leaders will seek to exact for their active support of Al Smith is that the candidate say nothing that will stir up labor, at least while speaking in Dixie, and that he shall

# Mrs. Lewis Heads Slate In California

## Los Angeles Convention Stirs Great Enthusiasm —Thomas and Maurer Coming

The banquet was one of the most successful ever arranged in California. Over \$2,500 in cash and pledges was raised at the dinner for the campaign and organization work.

George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War What For?" will fill dates in July and this tour will be a starter in the speaking campaign.

The coming of Norman Thomas in August or September and James H. Maurer in October gives promise of a great campaign for the Socialist ticket in California.

A big Socialist picnic now on the agenda of state activities promises to be a big affair. A large crowd is expected at this large outing which

The state convention was in many ways a counterpart of the national convention in New York City which was the scene of a marked revival of interest and enthusiasm. Everybody went home from the convention full of determination to make this campaign a record-breaker.

**ON WEVD**

245-8 a. m.—WEVD—New York City  
1220 K C.

Monday, July 9, 1 to 6 p. m.—3:00.  
 timely Topics, Norman Thomas; 5:00.  
 of Intelligence; Woman's Guide to  
 Capitalism and Socialism, Wm. M. Fein-  
 berg.

Tuesday, July 10, 1 to 6 p. m. and 9  
 11:30 p. m.—3:00. New Leader Clip-  
 per; Talking It Over, McAlister  
 Coleman; 9:35. Fundamentalists, Dr. A.  
 Goldenweiser, Anthropologist.

Wednesday, July 11, 1 to 6 p. m. and  
 9:30 p. m.—3:00. The Negro in Amer-  
 ica, Woolsey Teller; 4:00. Trying to  
 become a Citizen, Mme. Rosika Schwin-  
 mer.

Thursday, July 12, 1 to 6 p. m. and 11  
 m.—1:00. Peace Hour, Annie E. Gray,  
 secretary Women's Peace Society; 3:00.  
 Marine Life in Nicaragua, Harry Gar-  
 ner; 4:40. Why Capital Punishment?  
 Dr. J. Edgar Connelley.

Friday, July 13, 1 to 6 p. m. and 11  
 m.—Story of Thomas Paine.

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**Executive Committee.**

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# Socialists in Racefor Gov. In Minnesota

## Lundeen Defeat of Farm-Labor Candidate Brings Demand Socialists Enter Fight

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

**M**INNEAPOLIS.—All indications are that in addition to Socialist Party presidential electors appearing on the ballot in Minnesota there will be candidates for Governor and Lieut.-Governor. This is due to the results of the primary nominations of the Farmer-Labor party.

The Farmer-Laborites had selected Dr. Fritzsche as their candidate to run in the primary for the nomination for Governor. Ernest Lundeen, former Congressman, then decided to enter his name for the nomination with the result that there was a keen contest for the head of the ticket in the Farmer-Labor primaries and Lundeen won over Fritzsche by about 3,000 votes.

The contest between Lundeer and Fritsche developed considerable heat and the antagonism was not relished by the active Farmer-Laborites. The defeat of Fritsche by the injection of another candidate was a violation of the unity that is essential to a successful party and it

The result is that Socialists have been asked by many loyal Farmer-Laborites to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut.-Governor and this is now being considered.

Henry Shipstead, the Farmer-Labor member of the U. S. Senate, was renominated and is the uncontested choice of Farmer-Laborites for re-election. No Socialist candidate will be nominated for this office.

## Reading Stages "Join The Union" Drive

READING, Pa.—With a blaring calliope carrying big signs boosting the "Join the Union" campaign, advertising street meetings and drawing the crowds, the Federated Trades Council of Reading is swinging into the third week of open air gatherings which are proving the value of this plan of organizing. Twenty meetings have been held at mill gates and on street corners with an average attendance of 200.

"The close attention the people are giving to our meetings shows that they are becoming deeply concerned at last over serious elements in the American economic situation," says Andrew P. Bower, State Federation of Labor vice president and veteran Reading trade unionist.

Out of town labor representatives have been struck with the way the Reading police force has taken the street meetings under their protection. In several instances the cops have diverted traffic to give the speakers a chance to be heard. Big crowds of children at several street meetings have been kept quiet by the motherly supervision of Mayor Stump's officers. Mayor Stump is a trade unionist himself and the city administration is pro-labor.

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will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

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## Power Trust Censors Ginn Textbooks

Insult Slush Fund Reference Deleted From Book - Big Magazine Subsidized

WASHINGTON.—Ginn & Co., school textbook publishers with an annual output of 12,000,000 volumes, were disclosed in the Federal Trade Commission hearing June 14 on power trust propaganda, to have an agreement with the power combine whereby a committee representing the private utilities may review the manuscript of new books touching the utility industry, before these books go to press.

One of the significant fruits of this secret compact for power trust censorship of the school textbooks of the country was the elimination from a Ginn textbook of a statement that Sam Insull, power magnate, had contributed \$2,000,000 to political campaign funds. The statement had appeared in an edition used by more than 500,000 children when the power trust struck it out of a "revised" edition.

Testimony and letters revealing this wholesale "doping" of the minds of school children was given by Fred R. Jenkins, for 13 years chairman of the textbook committee of the National Electric Light Association's Committee on Cooperation with Educational Institutions. He worked with Bernard J. Mullane of the American Gas Association, another Insull propagandist executive, director of the Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information. John L. Spellman of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. resigned from their committee after two sessions, fearing the consequences of exposure.

**Big Magazine Subsidized.**  
M. H. Aylesworth, their publicity director for the N. E. L. A. and now head of the Broadcasting Company, and Carl D. Jackson, renegade progressive public service commissioner from Wisconsin, now chief counsel for the N. E. L. A., were shown by a letter from Aylesworth to have made the first examination of the book from which the Insull campaign slush fund item was later cut out.

Jenkins wrote to Aylesworth that he felt that "we have made a good start in getting the largest book publishing house with us; it will be a tremendous leverage on any other house should opposition occur, which I doubt." Hilton and Laylander, from the Ginn firm, spoke at a luncheon celebrating the secret agreement.

H. J. Gordon, publisher of the Public Service Magazine, Chicago, 27,000 of whose 30,000 circulation is bought in block subscriptions and circulated by utility companies, to fight municipal ownership and low rates, was another astonishing witness. He admitted that Sam Insull was his original financial backer, that utility company executives hold a large proportion of the stock in his concern, and that it has never printed anything favorable to Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam or any other public ownership project. A letter from Gordon, soliciting from the Missouri power trust lobby a block subscription for all members of the legislature, state officers and state commissions said:

"We have recently supplied U. S. Senator Bruce of Maryland with a great mass of information for his use at the forthcoming session of Congress. We mention this particular instance because it is of outstanding importance to the utility industry everywhere." Bruce was a stalwart champion of the power trust against Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam legislation and against investigating the trust.

**500,000 Books Printed.**  
Half a million propaganda booklets inspired by Sam Insull, master-mind of the power trust conspiracy to kill discussion of public ownership of utilities in the United States, were put into the hands of pupils last year. With good luck, Insull's agents hope to put an additional 1,000,000 copies into the classrooms this year. More astonishing still, these pamphlets are all printed in Brattleboro, Vt., home town of Robert E. Healy, chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, who is conducting the investigation into the propaganda intrigue.

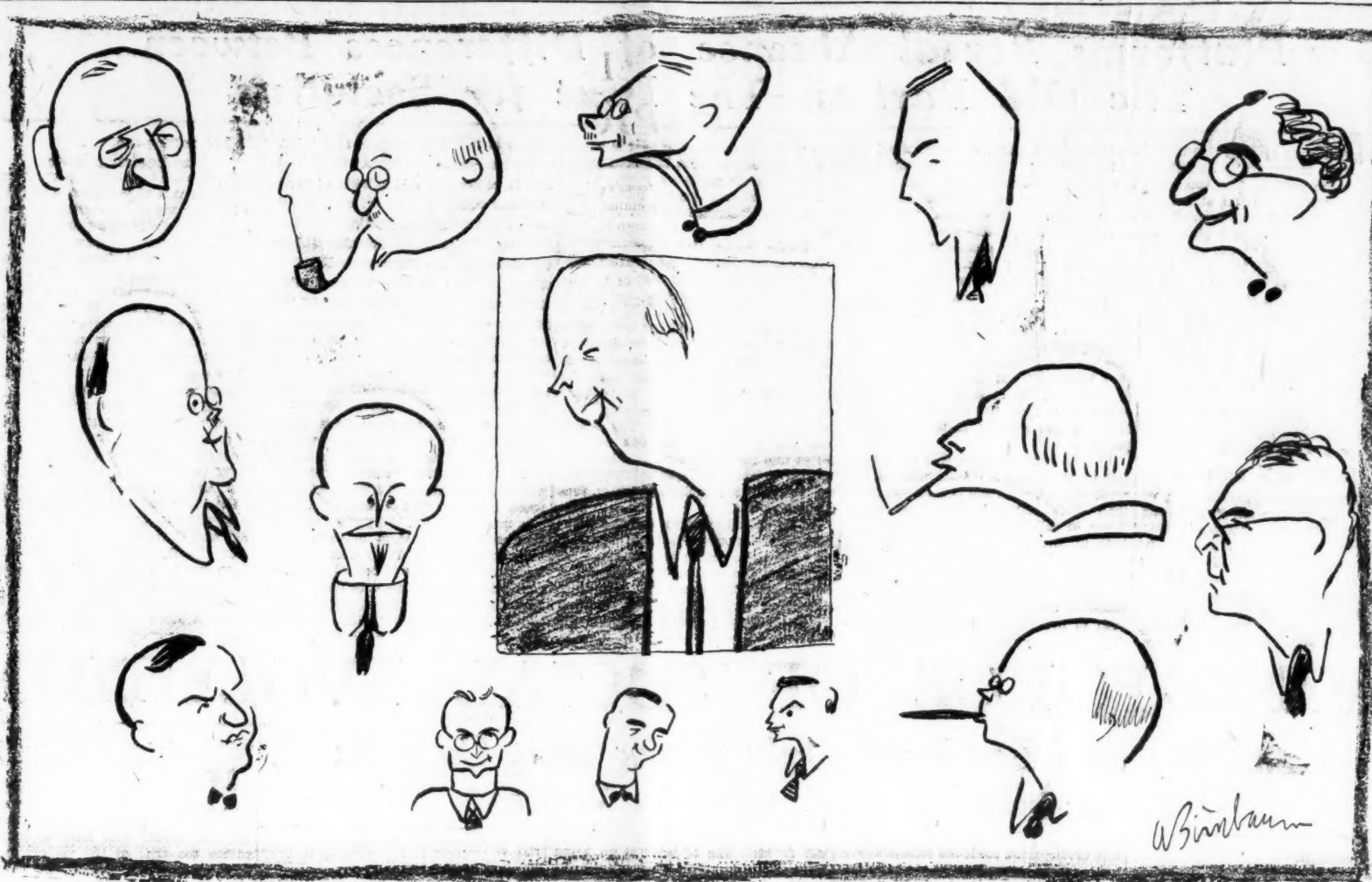
These facts were discovered in a letter in the files of the Michigan committee of the utilities, delivered to the Commission when the Michigan phase of the mind-poisoning campaign was examined.

Charles W. Person, secretary of the publicity and advertising section of the American Gas Association, in a letter to Arthur W. Stace, director of the Michigan committee, January 20, 1928, said: "In answer to your letter of the 17th, I am bringing the school pamphlets up to date with the help of the statisticians of the three national utility associations. The street railway pamphlet is ready to go to press and the electricity pamphlet will be ready in about another week."

"Last year our total printing was around 500,000 copies. This year I should like to see it go to 1,000,000. \* \* \* In every case I know of the schools have been very glad to get this material."

**FACTS FOR FARMERS**  
In 1911, some 79,000 farmers only among more than six and one-third million received incomes in excess of \$2,000 per year. In 1919, more than two million farmers, or nearly one-third of the total number received incomes in excess of that amount. In 1920, the number had dropped to some 804,000, leaving approximately five and two-third million farmers with incomes of less than \$2,000 per year, including the value of rent, fuel and food consumed. It must be noted, moreover, that these are in large part family incomes, and may represent the joint efforts of a number of members of the farmer's household.—Professor Stuart A. Rice in "Farmers and Workers in American Politics."

## Discussion Leaders Sketched at the L. I. D. Conference



Drawn by A. Birnbaum for the New Leader.

**TOP ROW**—James J. Maurer, Socialist Candidate for vice-president; Dr. I. M. Rubinow, social worker, of Philadelphia; George H. Goebel, of New Jersey; Harry W. Ladler, one of the L. I. D. directors; Dr. I. N. Stone, economist.  
**SECOND ROW**—Algernon Lee, educational director of the Rand School; J. S. Woodworth, labor member of the Canadian Parliament; Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and chairman of the conference; Alexander Goldenweiser, anthropologist; McAlister Coleman.  
**BOTTOM ROW**—Louis P. Goldberg, of Brooklyn, a group of students, Fred C. Yale, S. I. Rothenberg of Franklin and Marshall, and Leonard W. Doob, of Dartmouth; August Claessens, secretary of the New York Socialist.

## Thomas In Baltimore This Sunday

(Continued From Page 1)

the hills. Brown will later go into the mining regions of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania where he will do good work for the Socialist Party.

One man has been stationed in each of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island while William Toole of Baltimore is covering a number of the Southern States. Estner Friedman and Mary MacVicker have been assigned to Ohio where an enormous number of signatures are required to obtain a place on the ballot. J. Mahlon Barnes, former National Secretary of the party, is working in the two Dakotas, perhaps at this stage the most unpromising field in the country.

In Oklahoma, the campaign committee has advanced funds to the new state organization in Oklahoma so that it has been able to open a state office. In the far West Lena Morrow of Los Angeles will go to Washington and Oregon to fill the vacancy left by the serious illness of Emil Herman in Minneapolis. She will work first in Tacoma and Seattle and then in some of the more important counties. After finishing her work in that state she will go to Oregon. Meanwhile the committee is taking care of Herman, seeing that he has the best of care while in the hospital.

Local field workers who are being helped financially are C. L. Stoney of Utah who attended the state convention of the party in Denver on July 4. He will spend two weeks in Colorado assisting in circulation of petitions and organizing Socialist locals. Stoney will then go into Wyoming till August 1 and assist State Secretary Nicodemus in similar work.

Murray E. King and Lawrence McGovern are in Arizona looking after the state ticket and party organization in that state. I. S. McCrillis of Iowa, W. L. Garver in Missouri, Tobe in Kentucky and Cordell in Nevada are also receiving financial assistance in the work of lining up the Socialist forces. Comrades Felton, Gammans and Hibner have also been helping in Idaho to spend several weeks in the field where good organizing work has been done.

The stock of literature is also well under way. A reprint of a half million copies of Congressman Berger's speech on the Socialist Party platform has been ordered and five leaflets planned by the Women's Committee will be ready in a few days. The address by Norman Thomas to the farmers is ready in letter form, and other leaflets, on injunctions and unemployment are available.

Meantime most of the material for the national campaign book is being rapidly assembled and it will be rushed to the printer at the earliest possible date so that speakers and party workers will be able to consult it early in the campaign.

Saturday and Sunday the National Executive Committee will hold another session in Baltimore. National Executive Secretary Henry and National Campaign Manager Gerber will confer a day before the opening session. Our presidential standard bearers, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, will attend the Baltimore session and will speak at a mass

## Socialist Theory Criticized, Defended And Explained at L. I. D. Sessions

600 Students of Movement Attend Conference At Camp Tamiment in Pennsylvania

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

**FOREST PARK, Pa.**—Socialist and Liberal, college professor and industrial relations expert, joined in a spirited three-day discussion over basis, trends and goal of Socialism in America. Far up in the Pocono mountains above Delaware Water Gap at Camp Tamiment, members and guests of the League for Industrial Democracy argued over Marx' economic determinism, over various forms of the class struggle and roads to a better social order. It was the league's annual June conference, and the best attended in the whole series. About 600 were present.

Leaders for capitalism pointed to America's gigantic industrial advance and smiled politely at Karl Marx, surplus value theory. The surplus value, said Dr. N. L. Stone, is for the most part paid back into industry. Algernon Lee of the Rand School disputed Stone's conclusion and produced figures of mounting unemployment, of the accumulation of surplus values begging for investment in dangerous and imperialistic ventures.

Paul Blanshard, L. I. D. field representative, saw brass knuckles under kid glove capitalists use to handle workers. The class struggle he said, while real, is not being waged consciously and is even broken up into many lesser struggles of farmer vs. banker, unskilled worker vs. skilled worker. McAlister Coleman deplored centering too much time and energy on emphasizing the existence of the

meeting and a dinner.

The Hippodrome has been engaged for the big mass meeting for Sunday at 2:30 p. m. It is expected that Congressman Victor L. Berger will also speak at the mass meeting. Branches of the Workmen's Circle and the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are cooperating to make these affairs a big success.

The National Executive Committee will hold its sessions in the Emerson Hotel. The banquet will be held Sunday evening at 7:30 in the same hotel. As the hearing on the Debs Memorial Radio Station will be held in Washington on Monday the Baltimore mass meeting will also be devoted to a protest against the threatened revocation of the station's license.

### Reconciliation Group To Hold Conference

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is planning to have its Annual Fall Conference be a searching examination of both the goals and the methods that the movement has advocated for fourteen years.

Among those who have agreed to take part in the leadership are Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow, Edmund B. Chaffee, of the New York Labor Temple, Paul Blanshard, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, Robert Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, Frank Olmstead, Y. Secretary at New York University, Rhoda McCulloch, editor of the Women's Press; Prof. Jos. B. Matthews, Nashville, Tenn.

class struggle.

Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, attacked the two old parties as hopeless. Nor did he believe that a new social order would necessarily arise from the next world war.

"It is, I think, possible," Thomas said, "to avoid particular wars while we work to change the system which is the fruitful mother of wars. I believe that the activities of the Socialist Party may succeed by gradual steps with a minimum of violence in bringing about a genuinely revolutionary change."

Neither Hoover nor Smith are real liberals, Thomas said. Hoover sat in the Harding oil cabinet and never peeped while Smith has condoned graft and incompetence in New York City all his political life. Thomas was hopeful for the labor party. "Simply as a matter of historical fact," he declared, "the effort in recent years to form new parties in America is less discouraging than the effort to capture the old parties."

Harry W. Ladler, who with Thomas is a director of the league, assailed Bernard Shaw's claim in his new book on Socialism that absolute equality is the movement's goal. Now men are paid according to greed, breed, speed, deed or need. Under Socialism, need, deed and the equality principle, influenced for some time by supply and demand, will determine income, he thought.

Private handicraft industry could continue under Socialism, Ladler asserted. Economic corporations, controlled by directors representing consumers, workers and technicians would run industry outside the political state, he urged.

Harold J. Laski, famed London econo-

mist, looking at America over the gulf of the Atlantic, saw four goals toward which American Socialists should press now. They are: 1. Unemployment, health and old age insurance and pensions. 2. Municipal ownership of utilities, savings banks, transportation. 3. Reforms in the courts of justice to defend civil liberties. 4. Higher taxation on unearned and large incomes, to be spent for social purposes.

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes and Alexander Goldenweiser, discussed the "Economic Determination of History" at the opening session on Sunday night. Dr. Barnes declared that though economics has been the determining influence in society since the industrial revolution, it had not always been so. He declared that the economic determinism theory was not a necessary part of Socialist philosophy. In this he was disputed by Oneal during the discussion. Oneal's paper analyzed certain events in American history from the economic point of view, aiming thus to demonstrate the correctness of the economic determinism theory as a guide to history. During the discussion, Lee said much confusion had been created by substituting the words "economic interpretation" for "materialist conception" of history.

Saturday morning, Roger Baldwin, H. S. Raubenbach, August Claessens and William Karlin, clashed on the question of tactics, Baldwin speaking for the Communist movement though declaring that he is not a Communist, but, on the contrary, an anarchist and a pacifist.

One of the best of the papers submitted was that of J. S. Woodworth, Canadian M. P., who spoke on the labor movement in Canada, emphasizing the political side.

mir Karapetoff of Cornell University will also render a selection.

### Many Fraternal Delegates.

Meantime sympathetic organizations continue to announce appointment of fraternal delegates. These include trade unions, branches of the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and similar organizations favoring independent action by the working class.

State Secretary Merrill is also receiving notices of the election of delegates in every mail. In addition to those already reported the following are announced this week: Rochester, William H. Hilsdorf, Jr., and alternate, R. M. Briggs; Buffalo, Charles H. Roth and Irvine Schnabel, the alternates being John H. Neeb and Mrs. Martha M. S. Klein; New Rochelle, Louis Uffner with H. K. Widemark as alternate; Albany, Isabella Stewart, Robert H. Ritchey, Margaret Wheeler, Sol Lavish, Harry Barnett, James C. Sheehan, Arthur Jacobson and Elizabeth Jacobsen; Cohoes, in addition to those announced, Frank A. Andrae, Felix Catman, A. L. Beau-dry, James Wilson, Alfred La Marche, Alice La-Marche, Katherine Depew. The Albany Poale Zion will send N. Axelrod as a fraternal delegate.

Secretary Merrill announces that tickets for the banquet are ready and reservations should be ordered without delay.

Your local or branch should take advantage of the low rate for a weekly bundle of The New Leader.

## Porto Rican Socialists In Convention

Demand For Complete Independence Rejected—Cooperation Is Approved

**SAN JUAN**—The Porto Rican Socialist convention held at Arecibo, June 9-11, 1928, with 209 delegates, authorized the Territorial committee to continue negotiations with Pure republicans for another electoral coalition, by a vote of 103 against 13. An amendment which would have prevented the Territorial committee from in any way altering the name or emblem of the Socialist party was defeated, 87 to 45.

The motion against "the colonial status" of Porto Rico and demanding political sovereignty, absolute or not, was declared out of order.

"I don't believe in political tight-rope walkers," said Senator Santiago Iglesias, "who proclaim themselves leaders of the masses, but who legislate against the Porto Rican worker. The Socialist Party believes that mutual relations with the American people are beneficial to the working classes of this island. Let us please not be charlatans, political mountebanks who, with high-falutin speech desire radically to change our Socialist ideology. Beware, laborers. This is hypocrisy, and we must reject it, in order to continue the fight for victory and economic redemption."

A resolution pleading for Island independence with or without protectorate was also defeated.

A resolution establishing the duty of every leader and member of the Socialist Party to become a member of organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was passed.

A plank favoring the civil service and denouncing the monopoly of public employment was passed. A resolution to help farmers was approved. The convention went on record with a statement against racing corporations and advocating the abolition of racing. The nomination of women for the vice-presidency of district committees was declared optional.

The progress of the Socialist Party of Porto Rico is purely an economic digest of the needs of the workers and of the people of the Island.

Iglesias was reelected president of the Socialist Party. Prudencio Rivera Martinez and Rafael Alonso were elected vice-presidents at large. San Juan vice-presidents being elected being Bolivar Pagan and Francisco Paz Granello. Alfonso Torres was elected general secretary. These, with the other district vice-presidents constitute the Territorial committee, all of them members of the American Federation of Labor.

Rivera Martinez was nominated candidate for resident commissioner to Washington, Iglesias for senator-at-large, Alfonso for representative-at-large, and William D. Lopez for membership in the mediation board. The next Socialist convention will be held in Mayaguez.

### IT ALWAYS GETS RESULTS

During the last college year I have passed copies of the paper on to others who might be interested, and I have enjoyed the strong breeze of liberalism in the humid atmosphere of conservatism, writes I. H. Edlin, of Franklin, Ind.

## The Myth Beneath The Derby

(Continued From Page 1)

Princeton graduate who is also "writing for the papers." He has flung up the proposition that Al Smith is being supported by the young men of the country. He means, of course, as he is violently class-conscious, the young college men of the country.

And here is how he dopes it out. The college boys were all for Woodrow Wilson until he turned a bit sour on them and kicked them in their bright and shining liberal faces. Now they are for Smith because they have been disillusioned. They have discovered that here is a world where SUCCESS is the thing.

The Wilsonian idealism was the bunk, according to the Arrow Collar kids. It didn't get us anywhere. What the author calls "the intellectual and emotional rebirth of 1918 and 1919" left nothing but a huge katechism behind it on the campuses of the nation. "The young men were scattered, faithless, aimless, leaderless. And then, Smith."

If you can imagine anyone at Tammany Hall (where they think that "The Atlantic Monthly" is a magazine for ocean voyagers) reading this, can you stretch your imagination up a couple of pegs and picture the surprise that must shake the hall over the idea of Smith being the successor to Woodrow Wilson in the minds of our "sad young men?"

**Wilson and Tammany**  
The late Mr. Wilson was as popular with Smith and the boys on Fourteenth Street as a klanman at an Amalgamated Clothing Workers' outing. The late Mr. Charles Murphy, with all of whose ideas Mr. Smith found himself so completely in harmony, was wont to refer to Woodrow with heavy and sardonic scorn as "The Perforator."

But now it seems that the mantle of Woodrow has fallen on the shoulders of Al because the latter "puts it over." Al, says the young man in "The Atlantic," has a "simple and direct mind." He "gets results." Hence the three long cheers, and a tiger. Not a Tammany tiger. Heaven forbid! A new, carefully combed tiger, with a nice college degree in his paws.

It was all very well for Woodrow to have gorgeous ideas about things but it remains for Al Smith to put those ideas into active operation and so this youthful enthusiasm.

Al has been SUCCESSFUL. He is a grand go-getter. What difference does it make what he has got? The writer is careful to avoid any detailed enumeration of the things that Al has put over. He says, too, that "Smith is not a deep thinker. He is given credit for a far more comprehensive vision than he really has. And certainly Smith is not an idealist." But to hell with the idealists. What these young potential bond-salesmen "liberals" want is action and Smith gives them promise of that.

**This Is Liberalism**  
He will get off some fine and dandy speeches telling all about the tough boys in the fish-market and how he is for "Main Street and Wall Street," too. And he will smoke cigars and tilt the derby and do a double-shuffle and all will be well with the "liberal world."

So liberalism in America has tapered down to this. The social justice crowd, the boys who stood at Armageddon, the die-hard La Folletteites, are going to vote for a man who doesn't think much, who gets away with the credit for a lot of stuff that isn't his and is certainly no idealist.

No, I for one, don't believe it. I've been hitched up with Liberals of one sort or another in a number of adventures and I still have enough respect for their integrity to repudiate the idea that they will fall for such palpably hypocritical stuff as this. Some time between now and election they will snap out of their dope and recall the fact that their choice is not confined to Smith or Hoover. They will remember that there is a candidate who can come to youth with clean hands and appeal to the idealism which youth has by no means lost. The case is not as desperate as the Atlantic chap pictures it. There is Norman Thomas and his program for the building of a party in this country. And you don't have to wade through all this blather to get to the polls next November and vote the straight socialist ticket.

## Socialist Leader Forms German Cabinet Four Socialists On It

**BERLIN**—Hermann Mueller, Socialist leader, has succeeded in forming a cabinet, and obtained President Hindenburg's approval of its tentative personnel.

It is understood that the cabinet will remain in office only until fall, when there will be a reorganization.

As formed at present, the cabinet ministers are:  
Chancellor, Mueller.  
Interior, Carl Severing, Socialist.  
Finance, Rudolph Hilferding, Socialist.  
Foreign, Gustav Stresemann, Folks party.  
Economics, Julius Curtius, Folks party.  
Occupied territories, Theodore von Guerdar, Catholic.  
Food controller, Hermann Dietrich, Democrat.  
Defense, Wilhelm Groener, non-partisan.  
Communications, George Schaefer, Bavarian Folks party.  
Labor, Rudolf Wissel, Socialist, was named minister of labor, and Rich Koeh, Democrat, minister of justice.



# THE POLITICAL BATTLE LINES ARE DRAWN

By James Oneal

THE party conventions have been held and Socialists may well survey the situation and the prospects of the campaign. What stands out in the Republican and Democratic platforms is the similarity of both on nearly every issue that is mentioned. Even the New York World devotes a long editorial pointing out this similarity. The outsider would think that the Democrats would at least seek to present something differing from that of the Republicans on agriculture, yet a comparison of both platforms on this issue shows a remarkable likeness.

Moreover, there is practically no difference between the two parties on the tariff. The significance of this, which is admitted on all sides, will be considered later. For the rest, the parties agree on conservation of natural resources, flood control, collective bargaining by organized workers, immigration, civil service, publicity regarding campaign expenditures, a large navy, cooperation with the League of Nations, treaties outlawing war and largely on foreign policy. Republicans admit that the writ of injunction may have been abused and the Democrats that it has been abused. Both stand for "law enforcement"—prohibition. Both agree on immigration and both assure "big business" that it is in safe hands. The Democrats denounce Republican graft and the Republicans will follow up

## Platforms Reveal Absence of Differences Between The Old Parties The Issue for Socialists

by stressing Tammany graft in New York. In short, there is practically no difference between the parties. The two conventions could have met in the same hall and the delegates would have found little difficulty in agreeing on one platform. That is the striking fact of the two conventions. However, this is not a new situation. In 1908 and 1912 the Socialist Party published a digest of the platforms of the two parties item by item in adjoining columns and a remarkable similarity was established by this comparison. The conventions this year have served simply to emphasize the fact that the parties of the capitalists tank banking groups have no vital differences. Either party can take over the government and be satisfactory to the other.

### Business Is Safe

What this means is apparent when we consider a similar situation in American party history. The Democratic and Whig parties had reached the same stage in their evolution in the last twenty years before the Civil War. The ruling slave owners managed both parties. Property in slaves had become an independent power in the republic. That power had

to be smashed and its two parties had to be smashed. They were destroyed in the four years from 1856 to 1860.

To-day it is the great corporation dynasties that rule the republic. The masters of the banks and great industrial corporations have succeeded the slave owners as a ruling class. It is remarkable how many newspaper correspondents have stressed the fact that eastern capitalism is dominant in the Democratic party as it has been for many years in the Republican party. Not only does the Democratic platform pledge its support to "big business," but the keynote speech of Claude G. Bowers at Houston carefully stressed the fact that the big corporate interests had nothing to fear from the party.

All the correspondents also make special mention of the disappearance of the tariff issue between the two parties. More than three years ago The New Leader began to call attention to the new attitude of the Democratic party on this question. The rapid development of industry in the South, a region that had always been predominantly agricultural, made it certain that Democrats would turn to protection. The pro-tariff plat-

form of the Democrats this year is merely a recognition of what has been going on in the South for many years. Time and industrial development have wiped out this old difference between the parties.

### Both Boot the Farmers

The capitalist parties are so much alike that they face the biggest economic problem of our time with similar and inadequate recommendations. This is the proscription of agriculture and the bankruptcy of the farmers. If the farmers hoped that they would get better treatment from the Democrats than they did from the Republicans, let them read the sections on agriculture in both platforms. The leaders of both parties evidently believe that the Western farmer has been so thrust into the background that he is incapable of being an organized menace to the concentrated capitalism which runs the two parties.

As for the city workers and the workers who are organized in trade unions, if they can squeeze more comfort out of the Houston platform than they can out of the Kansas City document, they hold themselves very cheap indeed. One of the weaknesses of trade unionism in this

country is that in the matter of political action its soul has departed. It is content to be dragged at the heels of party machines which it does not and cannot control and barter its prestige for a few promises. Official trade unionism will no doubt support the Democratic ticket in return for the Democratic declaration that injunctions have been "abused." Yet 28 years ago (1900), the Democratic platform had more of a "punch" on this issue than the platform this year has. The platform in 1900 declared, "We are opposed to government by injunction." Now it is merely "abuse" of the injunction.

Turning to the campaign itself, which will soon be in full swing, it is well to consider the Socialist attitude to the issues. It is practically certain that there will be a competition in mud-slinging between the two parties of capitalism. However much alike the two parties are, the thousands of politicians in each party are anxious to win. Party victory means hundreds of millions of dollars in offices, contracts and appointments and this is no mean stake to fight for. The point is that it is this stake for which they will

fight and nothing else.

### The Socialist Issue

Now with the certainty that the Democrats will advertise the whole criminal history of Tammany Hall, including its current milk, sewer and street-cleaning graft, what should be the position of the Socialist Party? Shall we, too, confine our campaign to the crimes of the capitalist parties? In my judgment this would be a tremendous mistake. We cannot ignore the dirty records of the two parties, but there is danger that we will give so much attention to them that our campaign will be largely futile.

In the first place we should understand that a very large section of the voters are cynical regarding the grafters. They expect graft and grafters in politics. Their attitude is that it is inseparable from politics. They have no knowledge whatever of the higher ethics maintained even by conservative parties in countries like England and Germany. I believe that Socialists in office would raise the standard of decency in politics and public administration to a high level, but it is impossible to make the voters believe this. To assert this over and over again would

be to invoke merely a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders.

Moreover, our job is something more important than a mere turning out of the grafters even if it were possible to convince the voters that Socialists would be honest in office. To us graft is a nasty phase of the rotten life which the whole of capitalism breeds. We cannot ignore it, but we should not overinvest it. We may well tell the voters that grafting is a pig pen of capitalist politics and that we pay for the grafter and his swill, but we must link it with fundamental economic issues of importance to the working class. We should paint the grafters roasting in swill while the farmers sink to servitude; while the anarchy forces which lead to war are still present; while large masses of city workers come under the sway of corporation feudalism, and the whole range of economic grievances which afflict the toiling masses of the nation.

Above all we should emphasize the fact that politics is power and that the workers of the nation have no power in the legislative bodies. We should emphasize over and over again that ours is a party of the workers and that our object is to win power and to use it for the despoiled and against the despoilers. Our supreme job is to awaken the masses to the need of wresting power from the capitalist parties and to impress them with the fact that without that power they will do nothing for themselves.

After all, that is our fundamental mission in politics. If we ignore it or make it subordinate to a campaign against graft we will not impress the voters and we will be disappointed with the results.

The only reason we have for being in politics is because we are a fighting party of the useful workers of the nation. That is what the Socialist Party is in all countries. With economic power concentrated in the hands of great organizations of capital and intimately linked with the biggest banking institutions of any country, we can and we should point out the fact that the republic is ruled by these organizations and that politics is a struggle to tear political power out of the hands of the class that dominates all American life.

The whole capitalist system is rotten ripe for reconstruction on a Socialist basis and our fundamental ideal of cooperative ownership and mastery of our great industrial powers for the common good of all should not be neglected. Not that we should indulge in the tuncy of a social catastrophe or a sudden transfer of power from the capitalist class and their politicians to Socialist officials representing looted farmers and wage workers. That is sheer moonshine and the voters know it is, but we should inspire the masses with the ideal of a party of their class, fighting inch by inch and day by day for every measure of power that may be used for the working class, holding out to them the need of accumulating power in all legislative bodies till all power ultimately is in the hands of the masses and they can realize their will.

Such a broad campaign resting upon the claims of a class that is disfranchised in the law-making bodies, urged in deadly earnest, inspired by profound conviction in our cause, and emphasizing the need of destroying one of the old parties or driving both of them into one organization, will convince the masses that there is something more vital at stake than mere pointing to graft and grafters. If there were no dirty scandals in capitalist politics this year the Socialist campaign I am stressing would be taken as a matter of course. It is only because of the large accumulation of dirt that makes it necessary to call attention to our real job as it is certain that some members might be tempted to give exclusive attention to graft to the neglect of the more important issues.

The dominion of slave property was not frankly challenged till this property had concentrated into the hands of a few thousand families. Then there was some plain speaking. When the plain speaking began some politicians turned to the expedient of forgetting real issues by trying to provoke a foreign war and thus unite North and South. Concentrated capital and finance is now the supreme ruling interest. It is transforming farmers into peasants. It is making wage workers serfs. It is insolently dominant at Washington. It has made the State Department a bureau of American bankers. It strangles the sovereignty of weaker nations. It is as arrogant as the slave power ever was.

Let us go into the good fight determined not to give all our attention to the grafters. They are swine, to be sure, but they are always with us. Ours is a campaign to awaken the workers in agriculture and industry to fight an independent battle for their claims and interests and to make themselves a power in legislative bodies instead of remaining powerless through support of parties that are hopelessly in the hands of their enemies.

# THE DRIVING FORCE OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION

By Karl Kautsky

(Continued From Last Week)

## B.—The Reaction of Economic Transformations Upon Ideology

THROUGHOUT, although social progress through social revolutions is something that only characterizes the last centuries, still the sentences in which Marx describes the "ideological" transformations entailed by such a revolution apply to all centuries, not only of class society, but of all human society. They apply to every alteration of technical or economic conditions, effected either through social revolution or any other way. They apply to every conflict due to such alteration, not only to those between the representatives of modern productive forces and those of traditional property, but also to conflicts between the innovators, at once, and those who think livelier, who easily become enthusiastic over them, even before they have been proved. Of course there will always be conflicts of this kind in any society, even in one entirely without classes. And they can become quite bitter, although never assuming so general and so violent a form as those between classes with opposing interests. They are all covered by what Marx states about the results of social revolutions.

With this modification one must read the sentences treating of this subject. Thus understood, they form a universal law of all social development under all social forms, a basic law of the materialistic conception of history. Here it is a matter of the following sentences:

"With the shifting of the economic base the whole mighty superstructure becomes revolutionized at a greater or less degree of speed. In considering such revolutions one must always distinguish between the material revolution in the economic conditions of production that may be scientifically verified and the juridical, political, religious, artistic or philosophic, in brief ideological, forms in which human beings become aware of this conflict and fight it out. Just as one does not judge an individual by what he thinks himself to be, so one cannot judge such a revolutionary epoch by its own convictions, but rather must explain these convictions by the contradictions of material life, by the existing conflict between social productive forces and conditions of production."

This applies to every conflict within society that arises out of the appearance of new social productive forces and also to a mere conflict between the influences of the traditional social surroundings and those of the new, without classes and the class struggle.

Of course one may ask if, before the appearance of class society and of the State, there could have been many and important social conflicts arising out of the formation of new productive forces and corresponding conditions of production. In those days of antiquity technical progress was effected so slowly, almost unnoticeably, that profound changes in conditions of production and conflicts due to them must have been rare. Indeed, one can only imagine this; we know

nothing about it. But also there where new conditions of production arrived gradually, without conflict, their transformations must have had a revolutionary effect upon the consciousness of the persons contemporary with them, must have given them new opinions and feelings which they were not able to make prevail without conflicts with the traditional ideas.

## C.—The Evolution of Productive Forces in Society

Although we find here one of the most important basic principles of the materialistic conception of history, we must, on the other hand, again place a limitation upon the sentence that follows the one just cited. It says:

"A form of society never perishes before the development of all the productive forces for which it is ripe."

The limitation that we must place upon this sentence is certainly of another sort than the one forced upon us by the sentence about the social revolution. If we had to remark about that that it does not apply to the States of antiquity and of the Orient, but only to the dying Middle Ages and modern times, the days of bourgeois and proletarian revolutions, so we must oppose the last-cited sentence with the contention that, while it no doubt applies to all previous forms of class society, it does not apply to that of industrial capitalism, therefore not to the proletarian revolution.

The sentence doubtless was coined as the result of an investigation of bourgeois revolutions. There it became apparent that feudal society at the time of its fall no longer was capable of any further development of productive forces, and was rather a hindrance to any further development.

The same phenomenon is also manifest by every passing class society, only with the difference that in them the conditions for the growth of industrial capital were not yet at hand, so that they consequently were not in a position to break the chains on the productive forces by a social revolution in order to free them, but were wrecked upon these chains themselves.

But industrial capitalism is a system of exploitation quite different from its predecessors. It exploits the masses not merely in order to waste the proceeds of the exploitation in enjoyment; it tries constantly to increase these proceeds, not only through the methods of absolute surplus value, which the slave barons and feudal lords also understood, but also through the methods of the relative surplus value of the development of the productive forces, methods of which those barons and lords knew nothing. The rule therefore, terminated in the collapse of the productive forces at their disposal after they had taken for granted that there was to be taken. Industrial capitalism, on the other hand, leads to the development of the productive forces in a constantly rising tempo. We have seen that it is not to be expected that from

this development economic contradictions will arise in capitalism itself that must necessarily bring such development to a halt.

Naturally, one cannot definitely assert that it would be impossible for the technical and economic progress of industrial capital ever to become jammed. But here we are merely discussing the question if such a jamming must necessarily result from the nature of capital and its accumulation, and the answer to this question is a decisive No.

I believe I have shown that the limits apparently fixed to the expansion of capitalism are only the limits to the expansion of industry under every method of production arising from the fact that it remains dependent upon agriculture. A one-sided expansion of industry without a corresponding expansion of agricultural production is impossible. Nevertheless, nothing hinders capital, as soon as the development of industry begins to falter because of the falling behind of agriculture, from turning all its powers to the task of intensifying the latter.

Now it could indeed be possible that existing property conditions would prevent this. That perhaps the necessary development of the productive forces of agriculture would be shattered against private property in land. But still this would not yet have to signify the end of capitalism; it would only bring about a land reform, quite compatible with capitalism.

However, we don't need to worry too much about it. No matter what one may think about the limits set to the development of the forces of production within the capitalist system of production, we shall never be able to settle our differences of opinion through practical experience, because we shall not have such experiences.

For one thing has become constantly clearer during the last decades. The victory of the proletariat will arrive before any of the limits set to the development of the productive forces within capitalism by many of our theoreticians can be reached.

Three decades ago I considered already the possibility, as explained above, of this victory arriving earlier than the chronic crisis upon which I was still counting at that time. Since then capitalism has withstood so many crises, has known how to adjust itself to so many new and often very surprising and enormous demands, that today it seems to me, regarded purely from the economic standpoint, to be far more vigorous than it was half a century ago.

But at the same time the proletariat has come close to becoming the ruling class in many important countries. So it appears we must drop the theory that the capitalist system of production, to use the words of the Marxian preface, never goes under, "before the development of all the productive forces for which it is ripe."

In the face of the development of the

last decades, this sentence is no longer applicable to us. Therefore, we must also modify the remarks with which Marx, in the famous chapter on the historical tendency of capitalist accumulation, ends his "Capital."

Of these weighty sentences, the ones thus far assailed by bourgeois and Socialist critics are those in which it is shown how, on the one hand, the increasing concentration and centralization of capital make it ripe for transformation into social ownership and social operation and how, on the other hand, the tendencies toward the impoverishment of the workers and their rising indignation against this constantly sharpen the class differences, and furthermore how the numerically increasing working class also is being educated, united and organized in the resulting class conflicts.

The carping criticism of this statement was petty. Slight counter-tendencies to the development sketched here were greatly exaggerated or a disregard of reality was read into the Marxian sentences that an intelligent reader didn't find there. But the great collective content of the clear-cut sentences was not understood. And yet it is being more strongly confirmed every day. When Marx here sets the tendencies which necessarily lead to the conquering of capitalism, to the "expropriation of the expropriators," he has thus indicated the road actually being followed by economic evolution and in following which the working class is striving most surely toward the goal of its anticipation.

But we cannot follow Marx all the way when he adds to the above-mentioned sentences:

"The monopoly of capital becomes the fetters of the system of production that has flowered out together with and under it. The centralization of the means of production and the socialization of labor reach a point where they become irreconcilable with their capitalist framework. The latter is burst. The hour for the knell of capitalist private property is struck. The expropriators are expropriated."

We expect this, too. But not through the conflict between productive forces, for the application of which the capitalist system of production has become too narrow, and capitalist property do we expect the end of capitalism. We do not expect this end only when the "monopoly of capital becomes the fetters of the system of production." We believe we have every reason for being confident that this end will be reached earlier.

## D.—Every New Method of Production Is Linked With Material Conditions

The next sentence of the Marxian preface is very closely connected with the one just discussed. After Marx says, "A form of society never perishes before the development of all the productive forces for which it is ripe," he continues:

"And new, higher conditions of production never appear before their mate-

rial conditions of existence have been hatched within the shell of old society itself."

This sentence certainly has in no wise lost anything in accuracy since it was written. All observations since then have verified it. It belongs to the unshakable basic principles of the materialistic conception of history. Basically it says the same thing that is expressed in the preface to the first edition of "Capital": A society "can neither skip nor decree out of existence natural phases of development."

This sentence is a matter of course in a classless society. In such a society nobody has an interest or an inducement to establish new conditions of production in the place of the existing ones, unless new productive forces make them practical and eventually necessary.

It is otherwise in a class society. There the exploited classes, and occasionally many of the exploiters, are always dissatisfied with the existing conditions of production and try to overcome them. Only in a class society can it happen that a discontented class, when special historic circumstances give it the strength, makes an attempt to create new conditions of production more favorable to it, even though the prerequisites for the existence of these new conditions have not yet been hatched within the shell of the old society. Nevertheless, when such is not the case, the innovations will have no stability and will quickly become a nuisance and pass away, despite all decrees and also despite all the terrorism with which one tries to make good the lack of the historic prerequisites for the new conditions of production.

Recognition of this is a solid bulwark against all Utopian stunts. It is really incomprehensible that there are partisans of historic materialism who ignore just this fundamental proposition in practice.

This does not mean that Marxian representatives of the proletariat should refuse to grasp an opportunity to attain political power so long as the conditions necessary for the existence of a 100 per cent Socialist society are not at hand. But it does express the obligation for Marxists, wherever they attain power, to try to find out how far the prerequisites for the existence of the new society may have hatched within the shell of the old and to guide their actions accordingly, in the interest of the working class for whom much may be done, even before one proceeds to "complete socialization."

It may seem strange that Marx, in the sentence under examination, speaks only of the material conditions of existence of the new forms of production. This must not perchance be understood in the sense that only definite materials and tools are to be counted among the material forces of production. We have pointed out already that the most important of the productive forces is man himself, who first releases the rest of these forces, puts them in motion and

turns them to practical use. To the material productive forces also belong certain kinds of labor discipline, organization, knowledge, etc. Therefore, among the material conditions of existence of the new society that must be hatched within the shell of the old before the new one becomes possible, we have to understand not merely the presence of certain inorganic and organic materials and tools, but also the presence of definite psychical abilities in men, which, however, are not hatched out by some kind of a mystical, causeless, automatic movement of the spirit within the shell of the old society, but the rise of which is, in the last analysis, to be attributed to the newly created technique, therefore in the full sense of the word to the new material conditions of existence.

That Marx did not overlook the timely necessary psychical prerequisites among the preliminary conditions of a new society being hatched within the shell of the old he has shown himself. We need only to draw attention to the section of "Capital" which we are now considering.

Among the preliminary conditions for the Socialist society being hatched within the shell of the old he lists also, "The indignation of the constantly increasing working class, being educated, united and organized through the mechanism of the capitalist system of production itself."

And "Capital" was not the first place where he expressed this recognition. The training and organization of the workers effected by the system of production is already described in the Communist Manifesto. And at the meeting of the Central officials of the Communist League of September 15, 1850, Marx declared, among other things, that we (Marxists) say to the workers:

"You have to go through fifteen, twenty, fifty years of civil wars and international wars, not only to change conditions, but also to change yourselves and to become capable of political rule." (Reported by Marx in the "Disclosures Regarding the Communist Trial in Cologne," New edition, Zurich 1885, Page 21.)

Therefore, one must not interpret the material conditions of existence for the new society, that must grow within the shell of the old if the new is to become possible, in too coarse a "materialistic" sense.

## E.—Human Kind Sets Itself Only Tasks That Can Be Performed

Here we have to occupy ourselves with only one more sentence of the preface to the "Critique." In connection with what we have just been considering, Marx continues:

"Therefore, humanity always sets for itself only such tasks as it can perform, for, looked at more closely, it will always be found that the task only develops where the material conditions for its solution are already at hand or, at least, are in the process of coming into existence."

At the first glance this sentence looks mystical and obscure. One must by no means understand it in the sense of individual human beings always setting themselves only tasks that they are able

(Continued on Page 5)

# Socialist Party Plans and Progress Through The States

## National

Readers in unorganized communities desiring information on how to organize local divisions of the Socialist Party may obtain instructions, leaflets, charter applications, membership cards, application cards and all other necessary information by addressing William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary, 2643 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Information regarding speakers, literature, platforms, etc., may be obtained from the National Office.

## Kirkpatrick's Tour.

George R. Kirkpatrick to date has held good meetings in St. Louis, Wichita, Kansas, and Colorado Springs. His meetings show that the masses are anxious to hear the Socialist message. A new local was organized in Colorado Springs.

**Socialist Forces Strengthened.** The Socialists in most of the states have already made nominations, and the remainder are on the way. The fact that the party lost official standing four years ago in some states while cooperating with the Progressive movement gives our com-

rades double work in collecting names on petitions, but it also gives new contracts. In some places the comrades have already started a speaking campaign and wherever meetings are held the voters show a good interest in our program. This year should show the Socialist Party back into pre-war fighting spirit and the biggest vote ever cast in this country for the Socialist Party.

## Idaho

State Secretary Cammings sends in another report showing that they are taking in members in every section visited. There are few, if any, state secretaries who have the ability to get more work done than Cammings. Whenever he hits a town he gets a good story in the press and ALWAYS gets a meeting, enrolls new members and lines up the Party for a local ticket.

## Minnesota

The Socialists of Minnesota have decided to place a nominee for Governor and one for Lieutenant Governor on the ballot along with the presidential ticket.

## Arkansas

Arkansas Socialists held their state

convention on July 1st. A full ticket was nominated. There is much sentiment in that state that needs attention. A good state organization can be built.

## Mississippi

W. C. Kennedy, State Secretary of Mississippi, reports that they will have a state convention at Jackson, the state capital, on August 4, where they will select their ticket and organize a state movement.

## Maine

Comrades Farrington and Brown are building a party organization in that state. They have been on the job for some time, arranging for a ticket and placing it on the ballot.

## Rhode Island

Comrade Rabinowitz and other comrades have selected a ticket and are circulating petitions to place it on the ballot. We hope to have a regular state organization there.

## Wisconsin

The news from Wisconsin shows that the Socialist Party is going to make a victory fight this year; that the senti-

ment towards Socialism is growing throughout the state, and the comrades are enthusiastically planning to make the fight of their lives this year.

## Utah

The Utah Socialists are looking forward to a big vote this fall. They have everything in good shape for the ballot and a full ticket in the field. Comrades in every section of the state are organized and they have a live official group at the head of the state movement.

## New Mexico

State Secretary Richardson is pushing for a big picnic to take place August 12 in this city. The place will be announced later. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the state.

## Pennsylvania

That Cambria county will have a slate of Socialist candidates for Congress, State Senate and State Legislature at the November election was indicated with the filing of petitions by citizens of that county in the Dauphin county court pre-

empting the name of the Socialist Party. This procedure is necessary, as the Socialist party lost its official designation at the last general election.

## New Hampshire

A state ticket has been selected and work is under way to have it placed on the ballot. A state organization for New Hampshire is also planned.

## Connecticut

The Socialist Party is making plans for a big picnic to take place August 12 in this city. The place will be announced later. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the state.

## Maryland

Socialists of Baltimore are enthusiastic over the prospects for a big mass meeting in the Hippodrome Theater on the afternoon of July 8 and the banquet on that evening at the Emerson Hotel, when the National Executive Committee will be meeting in that city.

## Wyoming

The Wyoming Socialists have selected a State Committee of five members, three

Walter E. Davis to represent them at the "Machinists' International convention" which takes place in Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 17.

## State Office Notes

Anyone wishing to join the party or get in touch with the Connecticut Socialist Party should address M. F. Plunkett, Room 82, Poli Bldg., 23 Church Street, New Haven.

Send news of your Socialist activities to the State Office.

State Secretary Plunkett and State Executive Committee member Davis were appointed by the State Executive Committee to attend the eastern campaign conference in New York.

## Maryland

Socialists of Baltimore are enthusiastic over the prospects for a big mass meeting in the Hippodrome Theater on the afternoon of July 8 and the banquet on that evening at the Emerson Hotel, when the National Executive Committee will be meeting in that city.

## Wyoming

The Wyoming Socialists have selected a State Committee of five members, three

of them from Cheyenne and the other two from other points. Comrades from each county will be selected. The state will be properly represented. A ticket will be selected and a state convention will be held in Cheyenne on July 22, beginning at 9:30 a. m.

## Indiana

The Indiana Socialists are pleased with the increasing growth of the party and sentiment in their state. Considerable work has been done to strengthen the party organization and in preparation for an educational campaign. They are planning on the distribution of literature as a big factor in their campaign work.

## New York State

The State Convention All arrangements for the state convention and banquet of the party have been completed. Both will be held in the Hotel Ten Eyck July 13-15. The convention now promises to be the largest in years. Those who desire reservations at the banquet on Saturday night should notify Herbert M. Merrill, State Secretary, 467 Broadway, Albany, Price is \$2.50 per plate. (See news story on another page.)



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## "SONGS BEFORE SUNRISE"

WE have made it a rule not to print poetry in this column. But it is no violation of that rule to set forth the following:

"Stand right up and praise it;  
Find a roof and raise it;  
Give the old town a hand.  
You'll find love and laughter  
Or fight—if that's what you're after;  
Those who knock it, don't know it;  
If you're proud of it, show it.  
Go all over scouting—  
You'll come back there shouting.  
Give the old town a hand."

This thing is the latest work of our trick Mayor Jimmy. At first we thought that our old friend, Clem Hawkins of Belleville, Illinois, had written it. Clem is the author of that gorgeous lyric:

"If you want to be well, Bill,  
Go and live in Belleville!"

but even Clem's inspired lyric falls short of the ecstatic heights achieved by New York's "sweet singer in Israel."

Will Durant has been lecturing around the country on the not-so-new idea of having kings who are philosophers and philosophers who are kings. We don't want to cut into Will's gate, but why shouldn't he take a look in his own back-yard?

Durant's dependable boy friend, Plato, the first editor of The New Republic, was not so hot for poets. Indeed, he would exile all poets from his Utopia. But Plato had never heard Jimmy Walker do his stuff. When Jimmy is possessed of the Muse, the shades of Swinburne, Francis Thompson and Dante Gabriel Rossetti bow their ghostly heads before a master. Surely there will be room in any Utopia for a poet-mayor.

Now that the booster spirit is on our latter-day Shelley, why not go into it more thoroughly and sing specifically of various points of interest around our city, so that visiting firemen and others may raise the roof under the proper belle lettres auspices? For instance:

"Oh, the Borough of Queens is a beautiful place,  
Sing hi, lo, jack and the game!  
Even its sewers will give you a brace,  
Hi, lo, jack and the game!"

Or here's a pretty little thing which might be dedicated to Tex Guinan:

"Will you step into our night-club?  
Said the Lady to the Lamb,  
'It's running wide and open  
And nobody gives a damn.  
Oh yes, I had forgotten,  
They do pinch us now and then,  
But the fine don't make no difference—  
That's one hundred iron men!"

We are just back from the Conference of the League of Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment and we are quite groggy with information about things in general and Socialist theory in particular. While we enjoyed the papers (some of them) and the intellectual fare (this is to say nothing of the physical fare, served so graciously to us by Mr. Bert Siddell, who knows his psychology as well as his swift progress to and from the kitchen), the biggest kick we got out of the conference was not the discussion of the class struggle, the materialist theory of history or the logic-chopping over the question of value. No, our soul was lifted when a gentle scientist sat down at a rather outworn piano and let his fingers run across the keys for the evocation of beautiful sounds on the last day of the conference.

Behind us as we sat in Mailli Hall was the lake, come alive in bright blue after the rainy grays of the day before. In front of Prof. Karpetoff, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University, consulting engineer for the General Electric, and easily the leader in his field, was playing music that took you away from all the dusty battle-ground of economics and social science into a place where men and women contrived nobly to create noble living. A place where greed and jealousy and envy and hate were as unthinkable as poverty and needless suffering. Such a place might be made here and now in America, if only our desire for it were keen enough and our passion for its achievement really great.

Sentimentally, perhaps, we saw in the person of Vladimir Karpetoff the embodiment of the Socialist ideal. That fine combination of the scientific spirit with the artist's creativeness.

For while it is perhaps necessary for us to emphasize here and now the bread and butter business of living, we do it only that we may have a chance to keep economics in the background and stress other and far more important matters.

In the brilliant paper delivered at the Conference, Professor Harry Elmer Barnes quoted the English Socialist Cole as saying that under Socialism the economic interpretation would be displaced by the aesthetic and that a Socialist world would not be preoccupied by purely materialistic concerns.

Sometimes it seems to me that we are likely to overlook this, so engrossed do we become with our various interpretations of Marxian formulae. I am convinced of the necessity for clarifying our theories and getting oriented every now and then. For this purpose such a conference as this last one is invaluable. But I am also convinced that we should make it very plain (and especially to the oncoming youngsters) that we are not so absorbed by the doctrines of Marx as to make them an end in themselves. Marx for Marx's sake is no more a valid pattern than art for art's sake.

Strikes and lock-outs, the class struggle and the enslavement of labor—surely we must know and understand these matters.

But we must understand them as a scientist understands the nature of disease germs and goes to work to isolate and exterminate them. The diseases of a capitalist civilization are our immediate concern today. But only that we may bring to a weary world the health and well-being and beauty of a cooperative commonwealth tomorrow.

McAlister Coleman.



## The Sacco-Vanzetti Record

By THOMAS O'CONNOR.

SIX volumes of 6,000 pages, recording the trial and court proceedings in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, fall nevertheless to reveal all important evidence given privately to the Lowell committee. It was on the basis of this evidence, secret and irresponsible, that Governor Fuller sent the two labor men to the electric chair. The books have just been published by Henry Holt & Co.

Governor Fuller has asserted that the whole story did not come out in court and has boasted that he received startling testimony against Sacco and Vanzetti from witnesses and others. Similar assertions were made by President Lowell of Harvard, head of the special advisory committee which turned thumbs down on the doomed men. But the record of these investigations by Fuller and the Lowell committee, comprising several thousand typed pages, is carefully kept from the public.

Some months ago Governor Fuller, stung by the world outcry against the execution of the two anarchists, engaged an apologist on the Boston Transcript staff to write up the case in a book. The apology was to have been used in part to advertise Fuller as a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice-president—a 1928 attempt to repeat with Cal Coolidge's successful slogan, "Have Faith in Massachusetts."

The plan of Fuller and Joseph Whiggin, his crafty lawyer-friend, was that certain portions only of the testimony before

## The Driving Force of Social Evolution

(Continued from Page 4)

to perform. This doesn't even apply to whole classes.

In a class society the various classes set tasks for themselves which, because of the conflict of their interests, are in complete opposition to each other and some of which, consequently, are necessarily impossible of solution to begin with. And have we never heard of revolutions that failed? Haven't most revolutions failed, in the sense that the revolutionists have not attained in them the objects they were striving for? Ever where they then, the result of the movement often was quite different from what the revolutionists had aimed at.

Consequently, it cannot be a question here of individual persons, or of groups of human beings, who set themselves tasks. But can humanity set tasks for itself? That can only be done by individuals. Humanity has no brain that could think or desire things. It is only an abstraction, the totality of human beings.

But just because it is only a question of an abstraction, we dare not take the illustration literally. Humanity cannot set itself tasks at all, although from time to time under certain newly arising circumstances new social conditions are formed which do set definite social tasks for all the persons affected by them in the same way, therefore one may say, for humanity, the solution of which becomes necessary, if society is to survive or to be able to continue to live at all.

The new conditions that set the task are the new forces of production arising from the progress of technique. They not only create the problem, but also furnish the means for its solution.

The problem consists in adapting the social organization to the new means of increased production; a problem that can be solved. The solution cannot collide with unconquerable difficulties where no class contrasts exist and where all have the same interest in the most practical solution.

Where conflicting classes exist the classes interested in the old order will make the solution more difficult. They can hinder it, even though it is possible. Still, of the classes that in such cases are opposed to each other the one will most rapidly gain in strength that is most closely linked with the use of the new, superior forces of production, that is the first to discover the social methods and organizations best fitted for them and that is gaining in numbers and importance through them. It has the best prospects of winning in the end and putting through the proper solution of the social problem placed before society by the new productive forces.

When a new social problem bobs up individuals attempt its solution from the most varied standpoints and with the most varied needs and information. Many of them fail. The same thing happens to whole classes. Entire States may even go to ruin because they do not succeed in finding the solution of the social problems that arise for them in the course of economic development. But with all these failures the amount of experience is growing, the strength of those most interested in a practical solution is growing.

The solution is found as soon as one discovers the proper comprehension of the problem, that is, as soon as one has recognized the exact conditions necessary for the solution of the problem.

Thus, when we do not consider individuals, classes or States, but humanity in general, every social problem arising from the appearance of new productive forces has always been solved through the same factors that posed the problem.

There is no reason for supposing that this will not be also the case in the further progress of society, especially when the latter will have passed out of the class stage and returned to classlessness.

Therefore, one may surely say that humanity always sets for itself only tasks that it is able to perform.

Fuller and the Lowell committee would be used. President Lowell, when sound on the record, explained that the testimony should not be "selected" but that any phase of the case treated should take in all the testimony on the point. Since then the governor's project has slumbered.

Despite the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee's plea, fearing that secret sessions would produce frame-up testimony, Governor Fuller declined to make the hearings public and since then has sealed up the record. He explained that certain persons who testified against Sacco and Vanzetti were in fear of their lives and begged for protection.

Fuller largely ignored the trial record in his investigation and accepted stories from perjured or irresponsible witnesses, put forward by Dudley P. Ranney, special prosecutor for the state, acting as a puppet for Frederick G. Katzman, the original district attorney and mastermind of the conspiracy.

Testimony before the Lowell committee now reposes in a secluded nook in the Boston Athenaeum, exclusive Beacon Hill library. Readers are admitted only on cards of members of the library society. The record is thus protected from the degrading hands of inquisitive workers.

## Wind Sings in Evergreens

MOST poets know to their sorrow that sympathy with poetry is not a family gift—but not so with the Millay family for here comes Kathleen Millay, ("The Evergreen Tree" by Kathleen Millay, Boni and Liveright, New York, \$2.00) younger sister of our best known lyricist, with a book of finely integrated, sharply realized poems. Highly concentrated, terse and often bitter little lyrics, tart appies of the knowledge of good and evil are borne on "The Evergreen Tree" (if we may indulge in such a horticultural impossibility). But there is genuine music here, all the more piercing for winging from such tautly strung strings.

The inclusion of both Kathleen Millay and Edna St. Vincent Millay in the Sacco-Vanzetti anthology, "America Arraigned," shows their sympathy with the cause of the oppressed. There is little of thought or theme in this book, however, beyond that disillusion which is life, that frustration which is love and that "anguish that is art." These are brilliantly sung. As samples to tempt you to read more, here are:

### CALIBAN

We would discover lovely ways and wild,  
But these unsated bodies keep the road;  
And Nature hunches her monstrous, want-wild child,  
Atlas, the hunchback, questioning his load.

### HARDHOOD

Of all the truths, I know but one

That never seems to fail—  
The trees that quiver in the sun  
Are strongest in the gale.

Ralph Cheyney.

## Remaking the World

IN "DELUGE" (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, \$2), S. Fowler Wright has chosen a most ingenious device for clearing his stage for action. The subsidence of the surface of the earth a mere few hundred feet suffices to submerge most of the continent, and almost all the British Isles—on a remnant of which the action of the story takes place. Such a device strikes us as better than the roundabout methods taken by most of the writers of Utopias to place the imaginary lands of their concern; tabula rasa indeed, is the savior of country-ride M. Wright arranges.

Not quite cleared off, of course, for he must leave some persons to begin and develop the story; here Mr. Wright chooses what to us is the less interesting course, but doubtless what will win him many more readers, and keeps him high among the best sellers. For instead of seriously picturing the new sort of society that might be expected to grow out of such a cataclysm, and thus reaching toward satire of our ways, Mr. Wright (not wholly without incidental slashes at things as they are) turns his tale into a romantic adventure story—with thrills and swift coursing that should leave none unsatisfied. It is a well-told and a well-written volume, quite worth the reading in the moments of relaxation from the serious concerns that take perhaps too much of our daily thinking.

William Lea.

## Polks and Philosophers

IT HAS frequently been stated that most of those who have been listed, through the centuries, in the rank of genius, have had mingled in their being some 25% of charlatan; to this declaration is added the assurance that it is always the charlatan that wins the public for the genius.

The success of Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy" is what has encouraged the publishers, Simon and Schuster, to inaugurate "The Philosophers' Library" (Library "of" or "for" philosophers? Choose the pleasing preposition). We must always bear measure of gratefulness toward anyone whose words about books have power to send readers to the original volumes; fittingly enough, the series opens with Plato—though he is rather oddly accompanied with Schopenhauer. These two thick volumes (\$2.50 each) present abridgements of standard translations, selected so as to offer more than a sample of the thinker's ideas in every important field of his

speculation; the Plato in particular, edited by Irwin Edman, presents all that would be desired by any one not enough of a specialist to seek the four volumes of Jowett. The introductions, on the other hand, and the side-line summary (such as Coleridge tucked along "The Ancient Mariner") will save those who profited by "The Story of Philosophy" the trouble of reading the text. . . . The Schopenhauer is edited by Will Durant himself.

Proper antidote to these tomes is supplied by the same publishers in "The Three-Cornered Hat." This book (as many dollars as corners, and worth turning the small) is "the true history of an affair current in certain tales and ballads and here written down as and how it befell by Don Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, Bachelor in Philosophy, Theology, Law, and a minor classic in its original tongue, is carried along a tradition less Spanish than Italian (Boccaccio, you know, and all the rest) but polished with the suave irony and lace-cuffed laughter of the grande. It requires no Romance reminder to keep us aware that Judith O'Grady and the governor's lady are alike in their skins; but when their husbands cross wires and sparks fly in the entanglement, the ensuing spectacle is pleasant to watch, especially when the joyous mood informs us these are but festive fireworks. . . . And if I haven't told you much about the story, serve yourself right by getting it to read (though I'm wondering what shrewdly satiric illustration ought to come where page 20 spreads a thin mourning border around blankness, in my copy!)

Joseph T. Shipley.

## John Drew

In "A Splendid Gypsy" (Dutton, \$1) Peggy Wood tells the story of the all-star transcontinental tour of the company playing "Trelawney of the Wells", with which she was lucky enough to go adventuring. Lucky, for it was a glorious tour, rich in associations and long to be poignant in memories, for on it was dear old Mrs. Whiffen (whose sex appeal, we are told, helped to carry the company!) and John Drew, gentleman journeyer, whose spirit dominated the band, and whose body alone was left from the western way. Peggy Wood gets into this slim, rapidly moving volume something not only of her own charm, but of the noble and companionable spirit of the "splendid gypsy" of whom she mainly tells.

There has been a stream of single books and renewals the past few days. This is very gratifying. However, it acts no more to send two or more subs in a letter.

From Camp Tamiment Reba Pushkoff sends in a sub with "the hope of sending in at least one sub each week." Next!

Organization  
Education  
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH

JACK WASSERMAN

EDITOR

Young People's  
Socialist League,  
21 Essex Street,  
Boston, Mass.

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## Yipsels Hold Tag Day For New Bedford Strikers

On June 30 and July 1, the New York Yipsels scoured the Brooklyn and Coney Island sections of the city in a tag day held for the benefit of the New Bedford textile strikers. The sum of \$104.25 was raised through the efforts of the thirty participants. Two of them were arrested and fined one dollar each. This drive was under the direction of Lester Shulman, and Henry Sapkovitz.

On July 7 and 8, a similar drive will be carried on in the Bronx and Manhattan. Headquarters for the Bronx will be at 1167 Boston Road, and will be under the supervision of Comrades Isaac Daniels and Kaufman. Downtown headquarters in Manhattan will be at 96 Avenue C, under the charge of Comrade Eisenberg. The uptown campaign will be directed by Circle Six, from 62 East 106th Street.

Collections by the Youth Conference for the New Bedford textile strikers have reached the sum of over two hundred and fifty dollars. A check for one hundred dollars has been acknowledged by the New Bedford Committee, and another will be delivered by a delegation of New York Yipsels under the leadership of Lester Shulman, who are going next week. Emanuel Switkes, the chairman of the Conference, who has been personally visiting various organizations, received a check for sixty-six dollars from the Sheet Metal Workers' Society.

Sparking Class in Full Swing  
The public speaking class at the Rand School in New York City is meeting regularly once a week under the leadership of Comrades Lee and Claessens. This week, the class met on Thursday evening, instead of Tuesday. Some of the members are already acting as chairmen at party meetings. The class is composed of about thirty Yipsels and young laborists.

Circle Six Meeting  
On Monday evening, July 9, Circle Six, Brooklyn, will hold another of its interesting reorganization meetings. The topic for discussion will be the "Inevitability of Socialism." All Yipsels are invited to attend the meeting to be held at 167 Tompkins Avenue.

Brownsville Junior Circles  
Circle 11, Jr., Brooklyn, will meet on Thursday evenings, for the remainder of the summer. The Circle meets at 1465 St. Marks Avenue. Under their new organizer, Evelyn Silverman, the members of the Circle have pledged themselves to core activity during the summer.

Circle 13, Jr., will meet for the remainder of the summer at 420 Hinesdale Street, every Friday evening, at 6:30 P. M.

## Young Worker Tortured To Death In Mussolini's Jail

Since 1926 we can get only scanty information of the cruel prosecutions of the Socialists in Fascist Italy. Every sign of life in our comrades can cause their death or their imprisonment, if the spies, who watch the private as well as the public life, discover it. A case which the Italian Emigrant's Press relates is therefore not a single case, but one of many which happen in the horrible jails of Italy.

A young worker, Gastone Sozzi, affiliated with an anti-Fascist group, was arrested in December of last year. On the way to the prison of Perugia his friends noticed signs of corporal ill-treatment. In Perugia, where an official of the ministry and an official of the Roman court of justice were present, Sozzi was again cruelly beaten. He was then left without any food for several days in order to force him and his comrades to make an avowal. Sozzi resisted for some months. Then was applied a torture that reminds one of the worst times during the middle ages. They made an injection of iodine into his rectum which destroyed his entrails. Sozzi was finally killed in his cell during the night of the 7th or 8th of February. It is believed that Mussolini knew of this murder, and even ordered it.

## Yipsels to Have Delegates At State Convention

The three delegates sent by the League to the New York Party Convention to be held within two weeks are Comrades Shulman, Switkes and Umansky. Any other Yipsels, who care to, are invited to attend the session of the convention. The delegation of New York Yipsels at the L. I. D. Conference at Camp Tamiment consisted of Comrades Johanna Rjaskov, Reba Pushkoff, Abe Belsky, Julie Umansky, Helena Turitz, Sid Hertzberg, and a few others.

From Comrade Rabinowitz, the National Y. P. S. L. Director, we hear that at the last Bureau meeting of the Socialist Youth International, the date of this year's International Youth Day was fixed on the 7th of October. Affiliated groups are asked to hold local group manifestations and entertainments consecrated to the idea of the international union of young Socialist workers.

## Foreign Labor Youth Reports Renewed Activity

The Secretariat of the International of Socialist Youth reports that at the regular Congress of the Danish Socialist Democratic Youth, held at Slagelse, activity was reported in the line of two distinct campaigns. First, a membership campaign, and second, an anti-war propaganda campaign, supporting the motion in favor of disarmament which has been brought forward by the Social-Democratic government. A great deal of action has been taken in regard to the reform of apprenticeship.

German Organization Publishes  
At the annual conference of the German Socialist Labor Youth, held in Leipzig, a remarkable intensifying of activities was reported. A great many juvenile workers have joined the Socialist Party in the last few years. The importance of the educational work which has been carried on lately can be judged by the fact that the organization put out 235,500 books on various topics in 1926 and 1927.

The Swedish Socialist Youth Movement, groups of so-called "singing lads" have been developed. They are unemployed comrades who can sing and play, and one who speaks about the aims and methods of the Labor and Socialist Youth Movements. Little groups of three members wander from place to place and wherever they go large meetings are organized. They have greatly aided the organization campaign of the Swedish Socialist Youth which has gained 5,000 new members within the first few months of the year.

## Yipsels to Participate In August 4th Picnic

Comrade Umansky, the Executive Secretary of the New York League, announces that tickets are now ready for distribution to the Yipsels for the big picnic which will take place on August 4 at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. Tickets are twenty-five cents each. All sorts of entertainment will be provided for the one admission price. There will be a concert, dancing, and a soccer game. Get your tickets at once. Come to Room 605, Seven East Fifteenth Street, for them.

## THE CHATTER BOX

The friends and enemies of the new "New Masses" will gather forth this week end at Camp Woodlawn, Monroe, N. Y., to discuss "The Intellectual and the Labor Movement. . . ." By a quirk of usual mismanagement on radical publications, your columnist has been invited to join in the conference. By a twist of his better sense, he may accept the invitation and make a little speech. He likes to make little speeches. And a little talk on a subject of such little content and importance will altogether finish up a week-end of aimless wandering from one camp to another. And since this is summer season, and your heat-burdened selves can hardly bear anything of serious import, suppose I let you in on my little speech. It will run something like this:

"LADIES, gentlemen, friends and Communists, I rise to take my place alongside of no man, in my regard for intellect and labor. It is only when either of them becomes a movement, that I cringe with inferiority reflexes before the unholy process.

"I suppose we are discussing tonight the subject as it directly affects us here in the States. Well, if that is the case, then my speaking shall be commensurate with the matter in hand, vague and short and thoroughly ineffectual."

"It is true that we have an intellectual movement here in America. It is large, powerful, and financially prosperous. But it has never cared to do any Salvation Nellie work in the alleys and dumps where labor drags out a dull life.

"It is also gospel that we have some thirty million laborers in our land, and perhaps a seventy million more in their dependents. If numbers make a movement, then they surely are some organization.

"An analysis first of the labor phase of our discussion may help more easily into an outline of the entire subject. What is American labor and its movement? A Babel of separate trades, languages and homeland habits. Swedish carpenters, Irish masons, Italian hod-carriers, Jewish needlemen, German brewers, and so on down to the Abyssinian street paver. What are their unified aspirations? To get rich quick, buy out or start up a business similar to the boss, hire a lot of slower hunkies than themselves, and live the life of Reilly. This Reilly must have had some Tammany Hall contracts. . . . or else how could his life be synonymous with ease, comfort and prosperity. . . .

"In the meantime, some fifteen per cent. of these laborers get sense enough to organize themselves into trade unions, with the express purpose of boosting their own interests, as to wages, hours and conditions for work. There is mighty little thought given, in this process, to the rest of the boozes, in other lines of toil. . . . For this purpose, they elect a few articulate lads to act as their leaders, business agents and mahagers. . . . Very few of those selected are good at their own trade. The lame ducks and the crippled roosters in the shop become peacocks and eagles behind their office desks. Jobs are created, dynasties are founded, and a new slavery begins. . . . Jobs being what they are, the phrase-spouting lads likewise, what else can any of us expect from such a makeup?

"And as long as business is good, and the millions get their weekly wages, and dues are collected, this arrangement works with some sort of lumbering motion. But should a prolonged strike occur, or a change take place in the industry that suddenly breaks up this pretty routine, then a group of half-soaked intellectuals from the jobless day-payers sets up a howl of "grafting leaders" and "job holders" that trumpets down the walls of their own building, and a dump heap is the inevitable outcome. And all because the jobless ones want the jobs and the power that they helped bestow on the incumbents. Of course, the dissenters raise the flag of honesty, ethics, and other such buncombe morality. And one might expect that should the usurpers succeed and get into the jobs and management of the union, then all would be hunkadory, and a good time had by all. As a rule, and this quite inclusive, the new regime makes a worse mess of the matter, the treasury is wrecked altogether and the once fair tower of unionism tumbles down in short disorder. And all because the unions are built upon the quicksands of one particular business or another. Women stop wearing furs for a season, and a once mighty furriers' union is torn to shreds by its own members. Automobiles disarrange the wearing apparel habits of fifty million men, and the garment trade goes floozy. And the way of the bosses' business is the way of their workers. The union starts going left, right and solar plexus; a battle royal is set up. The old leaders are 'bums, grafters, and pimps.' The new leaders are Galahads in search of holy grails (and office jobs). The tourney is on, and the union off. The miners find that oil wells are pumping them out of their jobs. . . . At least they don't learn of it until they are locked out and forced to save face by striking. Weeks pass into months, and hunger suddenly sows the seeds of civil dissension. Leaders become 'thieves and traitors.' Maybe they do. I don't believe it. Their leaders are as all leaders usually are—blind and ignorant, phrase makers, who have long lost touch with everything connected with their jobs and trades, except the salary check. You see, friends, there is no labor movement here. It is all a hit or miss game, built up like the towns of the gold rush, to suit a particular trade or business while the pay dirt is paying in that particular gulch.

"It is here that the intellectual steps in and wants a hearing. He thinks he is an intellectual because he can say a few sad truisms brightly, snarl a cynic pun, or write a play in which one phase of industry's innumerable inequities is smartly exhibited. I started in to say that the real intellectual movement in this land is too busy making money in the literary harlot houses to bother with mere labor. But somehow or other a few mediocre talents clubfoot into the working class pale, and try to tell the labor boys how to run a strike, or capture a world. All they ever do is tell them how to do it. And their telling may be good English, or fine etching, but I have yet to find an intellect that set a brick firmly in place, or ever built up anything of permanence, save the godhead of its own conceit. What the labor unions need is practical knowledge and engineering skill within their own spheres of work.

"Surely they need Socialism, first and all the time. But until they become convinced of that, there is the wise way open, for a proper planning of the industry in which they organize, a deeper insight into the future of their trades, a sensible arrangement with their bosses to regulate the slack and busy seasons into a flow of continuous employment, a wider range of trade influence which would take up the slack of employment as machinery displaces the manual worker, by opening up the gates for immigration into other trades—in fact one could offer here quite a constructive program for unions to follow. But I am no intellectual, and so I will refrain from suggestion.

"I will only conclude by saying that all this is sadly wanted, since there still is no labor movement to talk to, and certainly on intellectual labor group to write home about. But I want to thank you, however, for having sat through what I have to say, and even pretended to understand."

S. A. de Wit.



# A. C. W. Wins Insurance For Unemployed

40,000 In New York Market Get Benefit—Similar Pacts in Chicago and Rochester

SIDNEY HILLMAN, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, makes the following announcement:

"As the unemployment problem has assumed such an important place in the industrial life of the United States that the press of the country has given much space to a discussion of its solution, I am glad to announce that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have just entered into an agreement with the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, installing an Unemployment Insurance Fund in the New York market. This fund will cover 40,000 clothing workers in New York. It follows similar agreements now in force in the clothing industry of Chicago and Rochester. The three agreements together insure unemployment benefits with 70,000 clothing workers.

"The first experiment of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with the Unemployment Insurance Fund was made in Chicago just five years ago. This was worked so successfully in the Chicago market that it was extended to Rochester and now to New York. In the same manner as in the Chicago and Rochester plan, no benefits will be paid the first year, the money collected during that period being used for the establishment of the fund, which will be applicable for distribution the following year.

"The members of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange will pay into the unemployment trust fund one and a half per cent of their total wage payment during the year. This trust fund will be placed under the jurisdiction of a Board of Trustees, on which both parties to the arrangement, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Manufacturers, will have equal representation, and the deciding vote will be cast by a third neutral party, the arbitrator.

"Neither the Manufacturers nor the Union shall have any right, property or interest in the fund, and the agreement runs for a period of three years, from June 30, 1928 to June 30, 1931. The arbitrator is to be the impartial Chairman of the clothing industry in New York, and has been designated as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He can only be removed by the joint action of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the Union.

"The experience of the Amalgamated in the administration of an unemployment insurance fund in the Chicago market proves conclusively the efficacy of such a fund in relieving some of the hardships that come to the workers through unemployment. This has removed it entirely from the experimental field. It is our purpose to extend it to all of the clothing markets in the United States where we sustain contractual relations with the manufacturer."

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# Murder For Profit In Texas Where Democrats Gather

By Murray E. King

ROSWEEL, N. MEX.—"A murder machine is in operation in Texas, created and supported by the bankers' association, operated by the officers of the state and directed by a small group of greedy men who furnish the victims and take their cut out of the money offered by the bankers."

These are the exact words of a prominent Texas officer of the law in describing the operations of the latest plan of the Texas bankers to protect their property.

More than six months ago, the Texas Bankers' Association, owner or controller of most of the wealth of Texas, offered a reward of \$5,000 for any dead bank robber. No offer was made for the capture of bank robbers. The unmistakable purport of the offer was that the alleged robbers must be killed before any reward would be paid for them. It was a plain incitement to the public at large to kill any one deemed to be in the act of robbing a bank. It was the declaration by a private interest of an open season by every one carrying a gun, on every one who might be suspected of trying to rob a bank.

Never before in this paradise of private capitalism has there been a clearer demonstration of the lawless power of those who control the means of life.

Since the passing of this reward eight men have been killed. The Bankers' Association has paid \$20,000 in rewards. Four jobs have been pulled off and of these only one was by professional bank robbers, according to a high officer of the law.

Despite the fact that the posting of rewards for killing men is a clear violation of the law and a private assumption of the powers of the state, and despite the fact that four months ago a high state official called attention to this, the Bankers' Association goes right on backing this plan. It goes right on not only defying the law, but flouting very strong and widespread public opinion. Farmer papers and labor papers in this section are a unit against this atrocious practice, while on the other hand most of the big dailies and state officials bend and buckle to the powerful bankers.

A striking illustration of the operation of this system of private murder to save profits comes from Stanton, Texas. At the main bank in Stanton one day a seeming attempt at bank robbery took place. Brave officers, however, were on duty and the three ostensible robbers were shot. Tools fit for burglarizing were found in a sack on one of the dead men. However, one of the alleged robbers, though thoroughly riddled with shot, lived long enough to tell the real story.

Here is the real story. Three jobless Mexican workers on that day approached a group of three men in Stanton and asked them for work. These men told the laborers that they had work for them, but the Mexicans would need some tools. Money was given the Mexicans and the kind of tools they were to buy and the place they were to buy them were described to the Mexicans. They were told to bring the tools in a sack and wait at the bank corner where they would meet their alleged employers and be taken to the place of work.

Two of these pretended employers were officers of the law bent on claiming the \$5,000 reward offered by the bankers for dead men. These and their aid later approached the bank corner where the unsuspecting workers were standing with their sack of hardware resembling burglar tools. They immediately opened fire on the Mexicans and murdered them in cold blood. The story told by the wounded and dying Mexican started an investigation of the affair. Evidence was conclusive of a diabolical murder frame-up on the part of the deputies for profit. The only effect of this investigation on the Bankers' Association, however, was to save it \$5,000.

It has remained for an old Texas ranger who has been in the service for twenty years to expose this atrocious system and turn the light of publicity on it. Captain Hamer of Austin, Texas, recently described the operation of this murder-machine in the following language:

"The first fact is that bank robbing has become widespread in the last few years not only in Texas but in other parts

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of the United States. There is a group of criminals that make bank robbing a profession.

"A group of bankers representing most of the wealth of Texas combined through their association to offer a reward of \$5,000 for dead bank bandits. For one taken alive they would not pay a cent.

"This reward has aroused the greed and desire of men who have more love for money than for human life, and who are unscrupulous enough to do anything that will bring them money without too much risk of personal danger.

"There is another group of men, usually young men, drifters and loafers, whose principal traits are weakness of character combined with a certain reckless spirit. These are the men who are lured by the unscrupulous ones mentioned into bank robbery, only to be shot to death by officers who have been tipped off to the robbery. Those killed are not the professional bank robbers at all, and in most cases have not a single qualification for that profession.

"Finally, there is the public, which, because of ignorance of the situation, gives its support to the killing of these men, not knowing the circumstances under which they were killed. The public applauds the banker for his liberality and the officer for his courage, and all are happy including the genuine bank robber who is willing to wait, glad to have attention diverted from him to some green boy who has furnished the corpse.

"Here is as perfect a murder-machine as can be devised.

"I have the facts to prove all these statements. A situation has come about in this state that is a disgrace to Texas and to civilization."

# Health Center May Extend Scope of Work

More Unions Affiliate With Institution In New York City

By P. M. Newman

HERETOFORE, the analytical work of the New York Union Health Center was limited to that of blood, sputum, etc. Being the institution of one industry only there did not seem to be any need for elaborate laboratory work. However, with the many and varied trades which now partake of the services of this institution, the need for a more extensive analytical service seems necessary.

The other day an automobile worker came in to inquire what the effect of a certain kind of paint would have on the health of the workers. Other workers came desiring information. And it is this sort of request coming directly from the union members themselves, that led Dr. George M. Price to announce his intention of organizing analytical services for organized labor. The Union Health Center is in a position to do this kind of work thoroughly, efficiently and reasonably. It is hoped that unions and other organizations will take advantage of this new department of the Union Health Center.

The Dental Department has just completed the examination of 500 boys in the School for Printing Apprentices. As stated in last week's issue, this examination showed conclusively how inadequate are the means of even the better paid workmen to give their children the proper physical care. One other fact the examination revealed—and that is the utter helplessness of the average individual to cope with this dental and medical problem. The parents of these children are not financially able, as stated above to go to the high-class, honest, or the charitable institution cannot, and present arrangements, comply with the needs of the average patient. The dentist on the block, then, is the one who absorbs these patients. Admitting that there are exceptions to the rule, the average block dentist is not properly and adequately equipped to give good service at reasonably high rates. It stands to reason, then, that an institution like the Dental Department of the Union Health Center can, because of its ability to equip the institution properly, and because it is not here for the purpose of accumulating money, give the workers good quality of work at very low rates. Dr. Max Price, who was in charge of the examination, said that "once more we are convinced of how great is the need for a Dental Department to serve the organized workers."

More unions, outside the International are coming in to the Health Center. Their members and their families are using the services offered them extensively. They show a great deal of appreciation for the way in which they are treated here. "Good," said Mr. A. of a certain union recently. "The atmosphere here is not at all like that of an institution, but rather like a reception room of a club house." The Union Health Center is not an institution in the sense that the term is generally understood. It is a workers' center, belonging to, and used by, the workers and their families—hence, an atmosphere—wholesome and pleasant.

Local 20 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has joined the Center. So did the Electricians. The growing list of these unions affiliated with the Center are considering the question now. It would be well for locals 41 and 38 to act on the question of affiliating with the Union Health Center before July 15th.

**Camp Eden Opens Season With Festivities**  
The opening of Camp Eden, Cold Springs, N. Y., was attended by the usual merry crowd of familiar faces and a large group of newly initiated enthusiasts.

The special opening show produced by Milton Rothenberg was a decided hit. The cast included many talented performers. Under the new policy of the social staff, well known artists of the theatrical world will frequently appear to entertain.

The camp also boasts of a splendid jazz orchestra, each member of which reveals novel surprises for entertainment between playing their respective instruments.

At the lake boating and bathing is greatly enjoyed during the hot hours of the day.

The management announces that players who want to vie their prowess at tennis, baseball, basketball and other sports the camp affords are invited to enter the preliminary tournaments each weekend, finals taking place the end of the month.

**Paul Blanchard Opens Tamiment Lecture Series**  
The forenoon lectures at Camp Tamiment, given under Rand School auspices, began this week with Paul Blanchard, of the League for Industrial Democracy. His lectures on social movements in China and Japan, based on two visits to those countries, roused keen interest.

Next week, Hon. Mondy W. McVay, July 9 to 13, Prof. John T. Frederick, of the vicinity of Iowa, will give five lectures on "A Westerner's View of American Literature," bringing out aspects of the subject which will be new to most of the vacationists. His topics will be: 1. Racial Elements in Our Growing Fiction; 2. The Middle West and Its Literature; 3. Folk Literature in America; 4. The Writer and His Materials; 5. The State of the Short Story.

The following week Mr. Elias L. Tartak will lecture on Russian Literature.

# AMUSEMENTS

## The Week On Stage SHAW IN AMERICA

By Joseph T. Shipley

THOSE who go to the Globe Theater to meet George Bernard Shaw will come, through the Movietone, into close contact with his genial personality; from the moment he appears out of distant foliage, and the crunching of the gravel pathway accompanies his approach, to his final "Good-night" then, recalling that movies come also at matinees: "Good afternoon. Good luck," the writer is in a mood of predetermined friendliness. But what he says is not Shaw, only Shaw diluted for what he thinks is the American film public. Shaw talks in words of one syllable to ten-year-olds. The closest he comes to mature thought-expression is in the remark, after imitating the famous Mussolini scowl, is to tell us that the Italian must wear that countenance all the time, whereas he may change to a smile at will. The next sentence, pointing to the potential influence of physical conformation on character. Shaw petrifies into the assertion that Mussolini is really more kind-hearted than many think. But, as for America, Shaw seems to believe that really not many think.

"The Red Dance," with Dolores del Rio, is an appropriate picture to put on the same program, as it affords excellent contrast both with another handling of the same history ("The End of St. Petersburg") and with Shaw's manner of using history as background, in "Arms and the Man." The manner in which attitudes of present importance in international good will are set by the mood of

the film is but one feature of several that add a peculiar interest to the presentation.

Right Now. "Say When," the "intimate musical comedy" at the Morosco, presents the usual features of the pleasant summer show, and two distinct novelties. One is a song, remarkable less intrinsically than for its writer, the words of "Cheerio" are, as promised, by Mayor James J. Walker, half-fellow-well-met to Broadway, official handshaker and wise-cracker to King Demos. (Once the uniform of the court jester was capped with bells.) The second distinctive feature is Cora La Redd. Despite her name, this lass is a dusky dancer, whose eyes and limbs are capable of a liveliness, and who radiates an enjoyment, that will lift her far. Certain wriggling accents by rapid stir of the hip-bones were springs of insistent beholders.

The rest of the piece, based, we are told, on "Love in a Mist," runs through the usual complications of entangled lovers, with music murmuring along the knots and gnarls. Roger Gray made the most of the closing minutes, with a rich satire on radio-publicity, staging the "blindfold test" for cigarettes; we could have seen more of him. Dancing, girls, and humor, are the stock-in-trade of all music comedies; girls are usually more prominent in summer shows than in this particular, "intimate" type; but one outstanding (rather, out-stepping) dancer and one good bit of fun are perhaps an evening's complement. What more will any man?

## IN BRIEF

The centennial of "Married for Money," first played in England in 1827 and long a favorite of the American stage, will be marked by its revival by the East Side Stock Company at the Laboratory Theatre during the week of July 4, as its second production. It will be played only at night, from Tuesday through Sunday.

"The elimination of the federal tax on theatre tickets costing three dollars or less is one of the most beneficial things that has been done for the legitimate theatre in recent times," said Mr. E. Shubert yesterday. "I have no intention of increasing prices to meet the former admission rates, and in our houses the public will be given the full benefit of the reduction."

Mr. Shubert believes a great deal of praise is due William A. Brady, who figured so largely in the fight of the producers to bring about the elimination of the tax. "The passing of the bill," he said, "proves the necessity of the managers working together for constructive legislation. The next step should be to have Congress pass a bill to permit railroads to grant travelling theatrical companies preferential rates which existed before the war."

Harry Jans and Harold Whalen, now playing in "The Greenwich Village Follies" at the Winter Garden, have engaged George Rosener to stage their play "The Eskimo," by Bert Schuyler and Frank Morris, which goes into rehearsal next month.

One of the strangest cases in the history of the theatre was discovered when Carlos and Valeria, daring adagio dancers in the Greenwich Village Follies, at the Winter Garden, admitted that they

haven't spoken to each other for over a year. And this in spite of the fact that Miss Valeria places her life in the hands of Don Carlos at every performance of the revue. One of the most spectacular feats which the team include in their repertory is a twenty-foot leap which Miss Valeria makes head first, Carlos catching her with his neck by one foot. It is admitted that if he should ever miss her at this point she would break her neck. About a year ago the dancers disagreed about their stage work and decided to part company. Friends dissuaded them from this, pointing to the difficulty which they would have in finding new partners. Carlos and Valeria agreed to continue their act together, but they have not spoken to each other since. They communicate by means of notes or through a third person. Carlos said yesterday that as far as he is concerned, he will never speak to his partner again, and Valeria made approximately the same attempt. Yesterday morning they were rehearsing a scene on the Winter Garden stage, all conversation being delivered from one dancer to the other by Roys Meredith, a mutual friend.

When Harold De Becker, who plays the role of Ho-Fang in "The Silent House" at the Shubert Theatre, did not appear in time for his second act cue Wednesday night, the Shubert Theatre manager of the Chinese melodrama, conceived the brilliant idea of rushing next door to the Bijou Theatre, where Albert Carroll is playing in the Grand Street Follies. Mr. Carroll impersonates Ho-Fang in a "Silent House" satire in the revue, and his make-up is so like that of De Becker that they cannot be told apart. Littered floor Carroll just leaved the stage in his Ho-Fang make-up, and without a word of explanation he dropped in at the Booth to visit his old friends of The Grand Street Follies, with whom he appeared last season in "Maya." Albert Carroll, who does an impersonation of De Becker in the Follies, happened to be standing in the Shubert Alley wearing the make-up and costume of De Becker's role in "The Silent House." The stage manager of the play, discovering De Becker's absence a moment before he was due to make his second entrance, rushed over to the Booth, spotted Carroll in the Ho-Fang regalia, and hustled him into the wings of the Shubert before he discovered his mistake. De Becker's cue came, and Carroll saved the situation by making the entrance in his place. Fortunately, he had only to cross the stage, say "Ho Kai," and go off again. The surprised De Becker appeared at his own theatre just as Carroll walked off the stage. At a late hour last night the stage manager of "The Silent House" was taking subscriptions for a ball and chain which the company will present to De Becker this evening.

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TILT-A-WHIREL Free Circus, Con-  
tains the Best Dancing  
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**ATTENTION ORGANIZATIONS!**  
Workmen's Circle Branches, Trade Unions, Socialist Party Branches, Progressive, Fraternal and Benevolent Associations, Kranken Kasse Branches, Sport and Athletic Clubs, Liberal Organizations, Pacifist Societies, etc., are invited to participate in the  
**GRAND PICNIC**  
Which Will Take Place  
**AUGUST 4th, 1928**  
At Ulmer-Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
The picnic will be a send-off to NORMAN THOMAS (Socialist Candidate for President) when he leaves New York for his National Campaign tour of the country.  
**PROGRAM**  
**A BIG SOCCER GAME**  
CONCERTS, ENTERTAINMENT, DANCING, ETC. — THREE ORCHESTRAS  
Your organization can arrange to have tickets printed in the name of your organization, a special part of the picnic designated for your members to assemble in and, have the opportunity to realize A SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION  
Write, or call for more information  
JOINT PICNIC COMMITTEE  
**TRADE UNIONS-SOCIALIST PARTY-WORKMEN'S CIRCLE**  
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**Individual Tickets For Sale at New Leader Office**



From "The Spirit of Peru" by Jones Jenkins (McBride).



## "Social Workers" Under Criticism; Relief Minor Item

Social workers, adept at making slim grocery orders do for distressed families of workers, formerly toiled hard to change social and economic conditions responsible for poverty and unemployment, says Abraham Epstein of the American Assn. for Old Age Security.

Since the war he finds their point of view changed. Nowadays they stress getting workers "adjusted to life"—which in practice means teaching them to accept quietly any deal handed them by present employer-organized society.

Unemployment insurance, mothers' pensions, health insurance, says Epstein, draw little aggressive support from paid uplifters, whose numbers increased 65 per cent from 1915 to 1925. One of the reasons, he thinks, may be that most of the money raised by community chests for social work comes from the "wealthy few" who are not interested in social change.

Epstein notes that in 1925 family "case work" agencies spent three times as much on relief as in 1916, that it is estimated that \$500,000,000 to \$650,000,000 is now spent each year by private social workers on current expenses. These things, plus multiplying numbers of highly specialized social agencies and ever-increasing red tape, distress him, cause him to deplore "the soullessness of present-day social work." But, he explains, social workers are a "product of their environment. Lethargy on all public questions is the common heritage of present-day America."

## The Years Before School

By MRS. NESTOR NOEL

ONE day I was on a visit with my four-year-old daughter. There were no other children in the house, and she was getting lonely.

"Lend her a book," I said. "Any book with large print will do," I told them.

A book with good plain letters was brought. To their astonishment, the little girl was quite happy, reading words here and there.

"She should not know how to read at her age," objected a woman.

"Why not?" I asked. "It's bad for her health," was the reply.

This child had not been urged to read. At an early age, I had given her alphabet blocks with which to play. As she wanted to know what the blocks meant I told her the names of the letters. From that, it was not long before she knew the words under the pictures on the blocks and she came across. It afforded her much amusement for a rainy day. Knowing something about books, she was, later, less timid at the idea of going to school.

There are other things, however, more important. Before reaching the school age a child should be taught to speak good English and should understand and practice pleasing manners. Some children are entirely untrained in the little courtesies before they enter school, and often school does not improve them in the least in this respect.

"I do not know what kind of manners the children are taught," remarked a woman to me once. "They seem ever so much rougher than before they went to school."

If the home influence does not keep children as polite as they should be, it is unreasonable to expect the school to do so. It is the home life which has the most influence. It very largely determines the future. Before school age, when we think our children are learning nothing, they are really learning a great deal. It rests with us to see what they learn. In the bright sayings of children we often get an insight into their daily home life.

The years before seven are the most impressionable, and their influences continue throughout life.

A child comes into the world knowing nothing. It does not know how to walk, to eat, to speak. Why not teach it to do all these things correctly, to save learning them twice?

These lessons should not be made difficult; all of us remember best the experiences most enjoyed.

We spoke in the beginning of reading. If your little one learns to recognize the letters and some of our common words it should be as an amusement, a game. Do not commit the mistake of making it a lesson.

All life is a lesson if you want to make and call it such. Accept as much as possible of it in the highest spirit of play and it will bring more joy. Especially, do this with those first few years of a child's life at home when all work should be play.

# SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## New York City

### Reservations for Boat and Hotel for State Convention Delegates

All delegates and alternates have been notified that reservations have been made for the Albany Night Boat leaving New York Friday, July 13, and returning Sunday, July 15. All who contemplate going to the State Convention are requested to get in touch with Secretary Claessens at once. The fare is \$5 round trip. State rooms are \$4 and \$3.50. These state rooms can accommodate two persons and some \$4 rooms accommodate three. Payment for reservations on boat must be made not later than July 10. Those who want to be sure of good accommodations must act quickly.

### City General Committee

A special meeting was held last Wednesday. The minutes of the City Executive Committee showed continuous progress in membership and organization of branches. Secretary Claessens reported the death of Alexander Braunstein and delivered a brief eulogy to our deceased comrade. The Central Committee rose to pay the last respects and instructed the secretary to send a resolution of condolence to the Braunstein family. The results of the election by the branches in New York City indicated that 18 delegates were elected and thereupon the City Central Committee elected the following additional delegates: G. A. Gerner, Win. Karlin, S. E. Beardsley, Edward F. Cassidy, Frank Crosswath, Albert Lee, Louis Waldman, Morris Brown, J. W. Hushan, Olga Louk, McAlister Coleman, Meyer Gills, Henry Fruchter, Herman Volk, A. Zucker, Marcus Hansome, Nina Frey, Sarah Witkowski.

The three additional delegates to complete the quota of Kings County are N. Channin, Harry Krizter, Rufus L. Perry. Th. Th. additional delegates to complete the quota for Bronx County are Isidore Phillips and S. Levitas. The next meeting will be held Wednesday evening, July 18.

### MANHATTAN

**Downtown Branch**  
The branch will meet Friday evening, July 6, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. Important business will be the nomination of candidates for Congress and Assembly.

This branch will meet Tuesday, July 10, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, 8.30 p. m.

**2-5-10th A. D.**  
The branch will meet Monday evening, July 9, in the club-rooms, 96 Avenue C, 8.30 p. m.

**22-23 A. D.**  
This branch will meet Tuesday, July 10, in the rooms of the Washington Heights Civic Club, 3785 Broadway, 8.30 p. m., above Fleisher's Restaurant. Chas. Solomon has been invited to speak on some phase of current events. Enrolled

**10th-11th A. D.**  
Another meeting of this new branch

On Wednesday evening, June 23, we signed a contract with Kessler and Son, restaurateurs and caterers at 632 Sutter Avenue for our yearly banquet which will be held at the Day Nursery of East New York, 394 Hendrix Street Saturday evening, October 13. The charge will be \$2 per plate. Make your reservations now or you will be too late if you wait until the last moment.

Another meeting will be held in the near future and further efforts will be made to strengthen the branch organized some weeks ago. The progress of organization has been set back due to the untimely death of Mrs. Teresa Jellman, wife of Gerrit Jellman, Murray Goss.

**10th-11th A. D.**  
Another meeting of this new branch

What they do not seem to grasp, however, is that it is their type of trade unionism which has brought the movement to its present critical condition. Their individualistic philosophy can never fire the imagination of the workers, nor can the control of the government be wrested from the grasp of the employing interests unless the antiquated political policy of the A. F. of L. is changed.

**LABOR WAKING UP?**  
Editor, The New Leader:  
In spite of the seeming complacency of conservative leaders in the trade unions, close observers may note some misgivings concerning the future of the labor movement which they represent. Occasionally, these apprehensions are expressed in open meeting, as the following instances indicate:

Addressing a conference of trade union officials in Brooklyn a month ago, John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., said:

"God knows what's come over the labor movement. The unions are threatened with disruption. There is no cohesion, no cooperation, anywhere."

"Our union members won't attend meetings now, but will stand outside and throw bricks through the windows. In years past, so many volunteers responded when called for, that you could not place them all. Today the first question asked is, 'What is there in it?'"

And more recently, John P. Frey, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in speaking before the Rhode Island Federation of Labor convention at Providence, declared:

"Trade unions have not prospered in recent years. It is a question indeed whether we can continue as trade unionists unless there is a change in the tide."

"I used to think democracy really meant something, but the day has come when our rights as wage earners are not equal to the rights of men in business."

"The employers of the United States are the best organized on earth, but they deny that right to their workers. They put the mayors in office, the judges, the legislators, the congressmen. They control the government."

"There must be a turn in the labor movement if we are not to grow weaker. We have not matched the intelligence shown by the leaders of industry."

Putting it bluntly, these conservative leaders are beginning to see that the trade union movement in America is doomed unless the workers are imbued with the old-time fighting spirit.

**THE WAR'S BALANCE SHEET**  
Editor, The New Leader:  
In your criticism of Darrow's position during the war you say, "What practical fruits were reaped from the war even Mr. Darrow has never yet attempted to explain."

Well, I shall mention some practical fruits that were reaped from the war. (1) a republic in Germany; (2) a republic in Austria; (3) a republic in Czechoslovakia; (4) a Turkish republic; (5) the independence of Canada, Australia and South Africa from British rule; (6) an awakened India and China; (7) a clear proof of the sham of present Christianity; (8) a powerful U. S. S. R. which causes every capitalist government to tremble in its boots.

Quite a few gains, I should say. Now suppose there had been enough Debess, Burgers and Hilquits to keep the United States out of the war and let Germany win. What then? All of Europe, Asia and Africa under the Prussian iron military heel. A hell of socialist and Communist slaughter, as exemplified in Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and a Kaiser-led reactionary tyranny over Russia.

That's what a German victory would have brought to the world if we had stood out of the war. I am glad that we helped to prevent that world-wide calamity. I stand by Darrow.

P. S. And I believe I am going to vote for Jim Reed.

**A SURE WAY TO OBTAIN LASTING RESULTS FROM AN OPEN AIR MEETING IS TO SELL THE NEW LEADER. HAVE A BUNDLE ON HAND FOR THE NEXT MEETING.**

The Progress Builders have developed a revolving fund for the distribution of radical literature. A package of center shot leaflets will be sent any one in any state post paid simply upon request, upon receipt of the leaflets you know you will be more than pleased and will send us time and keep the leaflets rolling. One of our friends has donated \$300 to use for this fund, many others smaller amounts.

These leaflets include:  
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The Struggle for Workers' Rights.  
The A. R. C. of Socialism.  
A Big Undertaking.  
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Socialists and sympathizers will be invited to attend. This branch will have a street meeting throughout the summer at 158th Street and Broadway and will increase the number at various corners in the Fall.

**BRONX**  
3rd A. D.  
The branch will meet Friday, July 6 at the Martineau Mansion, 166th and Beck Streets, 8.30 p. m. Matters of importance will be taken up and a social gathering will be held and refreshments served.

**Branch Seven East**  
This branch will meet Thursday, July 12, 8.30 p. m. in the Workmen's Circle School, 2955 Daly Avenue.

**BROOKLYN**  
18th A. D.  
The Houston Circus was the subject for discussion at Friday's meeting (June 29) at Rockaway Mansion, 69C Rockaway Avenue. J. N. Cohen led in the discussion of the Democratic convention and indicated the probable courses the campaign of the capitalist parties will take and the problems requiring solution as a result of the nomination of men of the type of Hoover and Smith, pseudo liberals and exponents of efficient capitalism. The discussion was general and the points raised and answered give promise of being of much use to Socialist speakers.

Answering the plea of the New Bedford strikers, the members raised \$5 and took a collection at the open air meeting on Sutter and Ralph Avenues, Thursday evening, June 28. The Executive Committee is working on plans to secure substantial funds for our brethren on the New Bedford front.

**15-21st A. D.**  
The organization of a branch in East Flatbush to be known as the 15-21st Assembly Branch has been effected. A good number of applications were obtained at the last meeting in the Workmen's Circle Center at Church Avenue. At the next meeting officers will be elected and the branch will be officially chartered.

**22nd A. D.**  
On Wednesday evening, June 23, we signed a contract with Kessler and Son, restaurateurs and caterers at 632 Sutter Avenue for our yearly banquet which will be held at the Day Nursery of East New York, 394 Hendrix Street Saturday evening, October 13. The charge will be \$2 per plate. Make your reservations now or you will be too late if you wait until the last moment.

Another meeting will be held in the near future and further efforts will be made to strengthen the branch organized some weeks ago. The progress of organization has been set back due to the untimely death of Mrs. Teresa Jellman, wife of Gerrit Jellman, Murray Goss.

**10th-11th A. D.**  
Another meeting of this new branch

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Thursday, July 12, 8.30 p. m. 158th Street and Broadway. Speakers, Frank Crosswath, Max Delson.

Friday, July 6, 8.30 p. m. Rivington and Suffolk Streets. Speakers, S. P. Ulanoff, L. Lieberman.

**BRONX**  
Friday, July 6, 8.30 p. m. Simpson and 163rd Streets. Speakers, Henry Fruchter, A. Wisotsky.

Friday, July 6, 8.30 p. m. 180th Street and Daily Avenue. Speakers, George Dobsavage, A. Molin.

Thursday, July 12, 8.30 p. m. Aldus Street and Southern Boulevard. Speakers, Henry Fruchter, Murray Goss.

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Friday, July 6, 8.30 p. m. Arion Place and Bushwick Avenue. Speakers, E. Brown, Jos. Weil.

Saturday, July 7, 8.30 p. m. Pennsylvania and Sutter Avenues. Speakers, Ethel Brown, S. Block.

Monday, July 9, 8.30 p. m. Floyd and Sumner. Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, S. H. Friedman, H. Greenblatt.

Tuesday, July 10, 8.30 p. m. 64th Street and 20th Avenue. Speakers, Isidore Phillips, Joseph Turek.

Thursday, July 12, 8.30 p. m. Ralph and Sutter Avenues. Speaker, A. Claessens.

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All locals every Wednesday  
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Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.  
Executive Board meets on day, 5.30 P. M.  
M. TIGER, Chairman  
M. WOLPERT, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

**Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.**  
150 East 52nd St., Madison Square 1934  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, Manager  
MEYER POLINSKY, Sec'y-Treas.

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Regular meetings every Tuesday evening.  
WILLIAM WEINBERG, President  
CHARLES WEINBERG, Vice-President  
SAMUEL POTTER, Sec. Sec'y  
ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 129, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 245 East 64th St.  
I. LEFKOWITZ, President  
ALVIN ROBINSON, Secretary  
1954 Ave. A, N. Y. C.  
FREDERICK ROSENBERG, Fin. Sec'y  
243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

**Neckwear Cutters'**  
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 12th Street, STUYVESANT 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street  
Fred Fasselband, N. Y. C.  
President  
J. ROSENBERG, Sec'y  
A. WEINSTEIN, Fin. Sec. & Treas.  
Wm. E. Chisling, Business Agent

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**  
Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, Pulaski 0798  
Reg. Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays  
M. REISS, President  
JOSEPH KARAS, Vice-President  
SAMUEL MINDEL, Sec. Sec'y  
ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y  
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**N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS**  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5TH STREET  
Phone: Orchard 9869-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.  
OPERATORS, LOCAL  
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Executive Board meets every Monday  
All Meetings are held in the Headquarters Workers' Lyceum (Bethoven Hall)  
210 East 5th Street

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Office: 596 W. 14th St., City.  
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was held last Thursday in the home of Comrade Goldberg. This section has started attempts at the organization for many years. The miracle has happened. A very fine group of comrades have banded together and are doing excellent work. This is one more instance that this is our year and shows that the most difficult places can be organized for Socialist Party work.

**Sheepshead Bay**  
Another attempt will be made this Friday evening, July 6, to organize a branch in the Sheepshead and Brighton Beach section of the 2nd A. D. The branch will be held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Janslow, 3044 Ocean View Avenue. The last attempt some two weeks ago encountered a very stormy evening and it prevented the success of that meeting. At this meeting, Friday, Secretary Claessens will speak on the coming campaign and the Socialist Party.

**QUEENS**  
Jackson Heights  
The next meeting of this new branch will be held Wednesday evening, July 25, at the home of Harry Cherkas, 7439 44th Avenue, Winfield, at 8.30 p. m. The membership is increasing slowly. Last week two new members were added. Carlton Grant MacLean, joined the branch. Carlton G. McLean, son of the well known Bronx comrade, was elected delegate to the City Central Committee.

**Sunnyside**  
Edward P. Clarke of Troy, N. Y., and Mrs. Clarke of Connecticut, has moved to Sunnyside. That means that there will be a branch there within a short time. Wherever Clarke lives there must be a branch and he is now actively engaged in rounding up members and enrolling voters for the organization.

**Street Meetings**  
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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928

**The "Hire Learning"**

IT SEEMS that there is no end to the revelations regarding the extent to which the money bags of the utilities gang have debauched journalism and education in this country. Public schools, high schools, colleges and universities stand out as conspicuous reservoirs into which flow the propaganda by the professional liars. Newspapers have come in for a share and it is amusing that one of the hired liars referred to the editors of small country weeklies as "God's fools."

The number of professors in educational institutions who have been purchased by the gang makes an imposing exhibit. It seems to us that it is time that professors should be listed on the stock exchange with other commodities. They appear to be as negotiable as any other article and quotations on the financial pages of the dailies are now in order.

What this means is that prostitution has established a male department in this country and some "educational" institutions have become brothels. The inmates are professors who are available to all who have the price. Without a single exception these gentlemen are all strong conservatives, worship at the holy shrine of capitalism, and are in no danger of being placed upon the blacklist of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This debauching of education by the utilities gang is about the most humiliating phase of American society. It is of equal importance with the oil looters. After these revelations these institutions of the "hire learning" will be hard put to it to defend themselves against the charge that many of them are simply training schools supported for the defense of big capitalist interests. Those institutions that have been advertised as housing kept men of the utilities gang should hang out a sign indicating the kind of bagnios they are.

**Marvin, Guilty "Patriot"**

IT IS not surprising that those who have been conspicuous professional "patriots" since the end of the World War, a considerable proportion have been completely discredited. Some have gone to jail and this type includes an Indiana Governor, one who looted appropriations for disabled soldiers, and another whose fingers were smeared with the alien property graft. There is Silverware Lusk of sainted memory; Ole Hanson, the patriotic warrior of the West; Burns, Daugherty and a few others.

But the prize catch is Fred R. Marvin of the Keyman of America. A New York jury last week awarded Mme. Rosika Schwimmer \$17,000 damages against Marvin and the defunct New York Commercial through which Marvin first peddled his patriotic garbage. We only regret that others who have been the victim of this creature's propaganda for many years have not haled him into court and collected some of the lucre which he has collected from his dupes.

There have been enough of these gentlemen exposed in some crooked work to convince decent people that the professional patriot as a rule is something of a scoundrel. For the man or woman who has a genuine affection for the land of his birth and its institutions we have a profound respect. Such a person is sometimes the victim of the professional scoundrel who capitalizes this affection. Marvin undoubtedly obtained funds from some people of this type but we would like to have access to a complete account of the funds he has received. We are inclined to think that this information would show an intimate relation between his "patriotism" and those who live by loot.

After this verdict Marvin is likely to pass out of the picture. We have some sympathy for any other profession he may enter for his connection with it is certain to lower it in the eyes of decent people.

**Brennan's View of Voters**

AT THE Houston convention George E. Brennan, leader of the Illinois Democrats and not conspicuous for knowledge, expressed a view of the voters which deserves special mention. Brennan did not care anything about the platform for the reason that he considers the voters easy marks. But, it may be said, Brennan did not say this. Of course not. No politician would be so plain.

But consider what he did say. "Only one person in 25,000 thinks, and only one in 50,000 reads the party platform." An analysis of this statement justifies our interpretation of it.

What Brennan means is that only a small handful of the voters are capable and willing to think. Brennan is satisfied with brainless voters and rejoices that he has them to deal with. He could not use any other kind in his business. For this reason he would be satisfied if the Democratic platform advertised soap as it would make no difference in the final result.

Now what Brennan thinks most of the professional brokers of both capitalist parties think. The type of voter he mentions is the type that is essential to the preservation of Brennan and his ilk. If the masses really did some serious thinking there would be a political revolution in this country and the two leading parties would be dumped into an ash can.

It isn't often that one of these vulgarians speaks so frankly. It should be observed that Brennan is the most conspicuous leader of the party in Illinois which supports Smith for President. Smith should send an order to Chicago ordering this illiterate to be careful and not spill the beans. It is all very well for him to consider the voters cattle, but it is not good politics to publicly express this view.

**"Brains and Genius"**

MANY a humorous jest is accepted for its wit although if stated in other terms it would cause reactionaries to call the police. Abe Martin in the August number of College Humor offers one of his droll opinions in the usual Hoosier lingo which states an economic truth without offending the D. A. R. Here it is:

"There are no indispensable people. Banks an' corporations, mercantile concerns of ever' sort, ever' thing 'cept farms, move right along an' thrive even if th' brains, or th' guidin' genius, is thrown from a polo pony, poisoned on booze, or drowned in Bass Lake."

Stripped of his humor, Martin has affirmed an important sociological truth. The "brains or guiding genius," he asserts, who head our great organizations of industry are not essential to industry. When one disappears the whole mechanism of industry goes on as though he never lived. If we could imagine the whole tribe failing to turn up for their dividends the wheat would be sown and reaped, the textile, iron and steel and other industries would continue to operate.

In short, the "brains and genius" who own the industrial equipment of the nation are parasitic. They own without working; the workers work without owning. They are about as essential to the industries of our time as a fifth wheel is to a wagon. When the great masses become aware of this fact they will retire the "brains and genius" and manage industry for the common good of all.

**Sweet Land of Property!**

SOME one in authority should bring the statue of Liberty in New York harbor up-to-date with an illuminating sign reading, "Sacred to the American God of Property." We have a reputation of being up-to-date in so many fields and we should be in this.

We do not have in mind the recent judicial decision which says that we may be taxed by the noble Interborough Rapid Transit Company an extra \$16 per year because Mr. Hedley and his associates need the money. We have reference to that resolution introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Shipstead which provides for an investigation of affairs in Cuba. Under the Platt Amendment of course, this is possible. Senator Shipstead believes that in Cuba the "present political regime is a virtual dictatorship under which freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of petition and electoral freedom have been destroyed." The resolution declares that "numerous assassinations, imprisonments, deportations, and exile have taken place."

All of which refers to civil rights and human freedom and more details on this score were offered by the Senator. To this phase of despotism he added the following indictment. "Private property of Cubans and of Americans has been seized without due process of law and without the right of recovery." The resolutions went to a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee with the result that it recommended an investigation of Cuban affairs only as they affect property! All else is of no consequence.

Our readers will therefore see the importance of the illuminated sign in the harbor. Freedom of speech, press and assembly; dictatorship, imprisonment, exiles and assassinations, have no interest for the gentlemen in the American House of Nobles. Property counts. Touch that and all the holy idealism of the representatives of banks, railroads, oil and steel is awakened.

We are reminded of the Frenchman who inquired what the statue was as a ship bore him near it. Upon being told he said, "Ah, yes. We too build statues to our illustrious dead." Long live the Great God Property!

As soon as Governor Smith selects the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee and gets his presidential campaign under way he and the other State leaders will make up the Democratic State ticket for 1928.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 2. Of course Smith and the state leaders will at least permit the noble freemen to vote for the ticket. "We are mobilized to LEAD the people," said Mr. Bowers at Houston. 'Rah for the people!'

**A Stumped Savage**

"Your 'right to work' the savage said.  
"Your right to earn your daily bread?  
Why, man alive, what do you mean?  
Have you got bugs, friend, in your bean?  
Your 'right to work'—ain't there the Earth  
For you to use for all you're worth?  
You don't own it? Well, you don't say!  
And how did you all get that way?  
"Oh! your 'Constitution' and your 'law'!  
Well, I'll be jiggered! Haw! haw! haw!  
'Civilization'—excuse my smirk—  
It steals your bread, your right to work?  
It turns you loose upon the Earth.  
More helpless than you were at birth?  
And you stand for it? Well, I'll say!  
What is 'civilization', anyway?"

COVINGTON HALL

**Malevolent Benevolence**

ONCE upon a time there was a guy by the name of Malthus who made a bad rep for himself by predicting the day when this beautiful world of ours would be littered up with human beings that there wouldn't be any standing room left.

After Malthus had said that, all the scientists of his time, such as astrologists, sociologists, palm readers and theologists rose on their hind legs and called him a nut and said he ought to be locked up because he was trying to sprag the divine injunction to "increase and multiply."

So after Malthus was safely shut up the world got back to begotting and begot such an ungodly number of children that before long the population of the so-called civilized world well nigh trebled. And if it hadn't been for the improvements in killing devices resulting in bigger and better wars, the world would have been over-populated before now.

This all was due to modern science, which, by the way, has nothing to do with the sciences mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, of butting into the eternal laws of nature.

In the good old days before the modern scientists invented microbes, bacilli and such like contraptions, it took the widower of four saintly wives and eight babies, in those days, were sent from heaven or brought by storks and if anybody ever heard anything about heavenly hygiene or pasteurized storks let him pipe up right now or forever hold his peace.

Now, while the pernicious activity of the scientists was going on, it also happened that steam and electricity were invented, thus adding more production to more begotting. Thanks to the scientific salvaging of prospective cherubs, coupled with the invention of marvelous labor saving devices, a few heads were able to use so many hands that they soon made more money than they knew what to do with, and among those thus afflicted were John D. Rockefeller, Sen. and son.

Science had invented the internal combustion motor. Science converted crude oil into gasoline. Science "soothed" diphtheria, spinal meningitis, mumps, and summer complaints microbes thus preserving the mass-produced Mikes who were soon driving, en masse, tin Lizards over scientifically constructed hard roads for the good and glory of John D. Sen. and Son.

Now, I'm not blaming the Rockefeller for making more money than they knew what to do with. What I'm grouching about is that they used it in such an un-social manner.

As previously stated, scientists, labor saving devices and laboring hands were increasing at the same time and at an alarming rate. Anybody with a grain of gray matter should have known that these tendencies kept up they would bring about disasterous over-production of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, comforts, luxuries, scientists, children, unemployment and such like blessings.

Well then, what did John D. Sen. and Son, do in the face of these impending calamities? Well, they— Now, listen will you? They founded more colleges and sent more students to invent more labor saving devices and to save more children. Can you beat it? No? Neither can I. But the Rockefeller, who was not content with the hell they raised at home, they spread their nefarious philanthropies over backward lands like Africa, Asia and the South.

Now, in sunny Dixie, for instance here dwelt a benevolent critter called bookworm. His function in life was to be a child-begetting proclivities of the hill-billies with the leisurely gait and languid motions so characteristic to them Noah saved him and the scientists of John D. Sen. and Son, killed him.

Bereaved of the blessed bookworm, the youth woke up. The habitual over-production of children soon was joined by an over-production of cotton for, by that time, other scientists had found ways of utilizing the activities of the boll weevil, whose divinely assigned mission in life was to keep down the supply of cotton.

The awakened South moved north. Its white, black, saddle and jaundice colored sons invaded industry. Soon steel mills and packing plants, and steel added with "Take me back to Alabama!" "Take me back to Louisiana!" "Take me back to Ol' Virginia!" "Take me back to sunny Georgia."

It all sounded good but it didn't do any. Nobody came to take the boys back. They stayed. And now you know why in spite of our numerous restrictions, we have too many packing plants and packers, steel mills and steel puddlers, mines and miners. In other words the cat came home to roost.

Now, when Rockefeller, Sen. and Son realized how much hell their ill-invested investments had raised they tried to restore the balance of nature by sending some of their superfluous employees to a good scheme and well meant and they tried it. But it didn't work because there were so many of them. It would have created too much stench.

So the other day the Consolidated Coal Company, which is one of the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company, which furnishes substance to the Rockefeller Foundation, hung out a sign on its mining apple, reading: "The Consolidated Coal Company believes that no present useful purpose nor any contribution to future stability is to be gained by further cutting wages below a sound economic level. Whatever may be the temporary relation of labor costs to selling prices, it holds that the primary object of both mine labor and mine management must be the most regular work—possible under a proper wage base. To that end it is closing for an indefinite period some of the least efficient mines, and consequently must dispense with the services of a considerable number of valued and loyal employees. The company is confident that the elimination of these mines will not only be to the advantage of the industry at this time, but that the greater concentration, thus enforced, will yield benefits to the labor remaining and to the company as a whole." The above ukase will affect some 2500 miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and their numerous offsprings. It was signed by G. J. Anderson, President of the Consolidated and was supplemented by a statement emanating from Robert C. Hill, chairman of the board of directors, containing the following eruption of sanctimonious sociology: "The company expects to take care of all married men and their families." Sure, Brother Hill. With only four million unemployed already on hand, a few thousand more won't be noticed. Adam Coadigger.

**Is A Friend of Yours Out of Work?**



**You Don't Turn Your Back On a Friend**

NOT when he needs you. Then why shut your eyes and turn away now—when 5,000,000 men and women have lost their jobs?

When a friend of yours is out of work—wearing down the shoe leather, begging the grocer, the landlord and the gas company for a little time and credit—pulling himself together so he'll dare to touch his friends for a few dollars—

You say it's hard luck for him and his wife. And it is hard luck.

But what five million people lose their jobs every six or eight years—

When 1 out of every 9 working men in this country are out of work all the time—

It's more than hard luck—It's a system.

1 OUT OF 9 OUT OF WORK ALL THE TIME.

This isn't England, this isn't Germany, this is the richest country in the world. And one out of every nine men you pass on the street doesn't know whether he eats again or not or what's going to become of him.

If you were rich. If you were one of the one per cent in this country who own 60 per cent of all the wealth in this country. If you spent as much as a coal miner makes in a whole year on a trip to Monte Carlo. If you joined the other dopes there who thought they could beat the system that the Big Casino at Monte Carlo and every ninth man there panhandled you for a cup of coffee—you wouldn't care. You would know that he once had money to lose or he wouldn't have gone there.

But when the system keeps one out of every nine workmen in this country out of work all the time—that's different. That's something a decent man—a man who sticks by his friends—can't laugh off. A working man has only got his health and his know-how and when he can't use them—when there aren't jobs for him to get—he needs his friends in a way the millionaires can never understand.

He needs your help. He needs a vote from you.

Do you think it's square—do you think it's decent to ask five million working men to spend day after day tramping the pavements from factory to store, from mine to freight yard, from blast furnace to road gang, asking for work—only a chance for work to do what they learned to do—and get told five—ten—twenty times a day "Not Wanted," and "We're not hiring them, we're firing them." The Police Commissioner of New York City said this winter that the big increase in crime—in robberies and hold-ups—was due in part to unemployment. It does something to a man to be told that this country hasn't got a place for him to use his muscles, to eat his bread and meat in tiredness. It twists a man inside. It takes the heart out of him and makes it something for people to step on.

It isn't the professional gunmen who get caught. It's the amateur—the fellow who was hungry and sore at what had been done to him who gets nervous and pulls the trigger and goes the road to the still black house at the end. Better men than you and I, perhaps, they were once. And you and I waved him a careless indifferent hand when he entered that road and started toward that end.

**Does It Hurt to Be Decent?**

SOME of your friends will tell you that it's hopeless, that machines are getting better all the time, that they're putting more people out of work all the time, that there's nothing to be done about it except pray and hold on to your own job like a leech.

There was a ship that ran out of drinking water and got lost. It wandered around between Africa and South America for a long time, never sighting land. The men started going loony for lack of water. One day they sighted another ship and headed for it. In their eagerness they almost rammed it. "Give us some of your drinking water," they pleaded. The crew of the other ship laughed. "Just lower a bucket to the sea and you'll get all the fresh water you need." They said, "You're in the mouth of the Amazon." The thirty-parched sailors found that they were in the first mouth of that great river, and although no land was in sight the water was as sweet as a dream.

Today—now—there are ways of giving men work. It may look hopeless but this country can give the men who want to work a job. But it isn't the people who are running the country now who'll bother about it. People out of work don't seem to be anything in their lives.

They're busy getting richer. Twenty-seven years ago two per cent of the people owned 60 per cent of all the wealth in the country. Now one per cent owns 60 per cent of all the wealth. That's what they're busy doing. Sometimes it looks as if there were nothing more important to say about this part of God's earth than is called the United States except that it has taken 300 years to get us from the place where nobody owned any of it to the place where 60 per cent of all the wealth is owned by one per cent of the people and 5,000,000 men are tramping the streets for jobs.

If it is a decent thing to do whatever is possible to get men a chance to work—a chance to live as Americans should live—it is a decent thing to do it even when it hurts some people's feelings.

It may not please the men in your town if you vote for giving them jobs. It may not please the ward leader in your precinct. It may not please your friends in the Chamber of Commerce in your town.

Because a decent vote will be a vote for action, and a vote for action will be a vote of censure on them for turning their well dressed backs on the unemployed.

Does it hurt to be decent? Then stand up and take your wounds like a man!

**Against Unemployment**

THE Socialist Party will do five things to give men a chance to earn their living in this country—and every vote for it will advertise to the other parties that Roosevelt was right—"The only way to beat the Socialists is to beat them to it." The Socialist Party will do these things (not talk about them):

1. All the government work on roads, streets, bridges, reclamation work, public buildings, railroads, irrigation work, dams, forests will start whenever the factories lay off men.

2. The shyster employment agencies that send men out on a job in a construction camp where they are fired within a week so the agent can get another commission on a new man will be scrapped. Government employment agencies working with the city federations of labor will do the job decently and well. After the war the government agency placed 10,000 a day for 18 months at a saving of \$10,000,000.

3. There will be a general unemployment insurance in which the employers will do for all their workers what they do now for a few of their private ves-men. It is about time that the employing class realized it had some responsibility when it puts men on and leads them to believe they can go home at nights and sleep easy for a change.

4. Carefully supervised credits for public construction will be extended to states and cities in times when the factories lay men off.

5. When improved machinery and technical processes reduce the amount of necessary human labor workers will be given the benefit of it by a shortened week instead of long hours to some, unemployment to others and profits to the owners.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, prominent author of 10 works of sociology, states:

No final solution can be found to the problem of unemployment until we abolish the unjust inequality of wealth that exists at the present time and secure for those who work by hand and brain the real social product of their work. The reason people are out of work is because people's wages are too low. When people haven't got money they can't buy things. When they can't buy things the factories stop making things and start closing down. That throws more people out of work. It is a vicious cycle. High wages will help bring steady employment. So will the five day week.

Socialists believe that such inequalities are due to the fact that our great industries are owned privately and run for private gain, rather than for social welfare; that only under a system where these industries are transferred into the hands of the communities will the producer be able to get substantially the product of his toil and will the great mass of workers be able to buy back the commodities they have produced. Only under such a system, furthermore, will it be possible to adjust production to the real needs of the community.

Neither of the old parties has ever done anything substantial to grapple with this general problem of unemployment. In fact, for years many of the great leaders of industry who finance both parties have taken the point of view that it is a good thing to have a reserve army of labor. It induces workers to compete more keenly against each other for a job; it results in lower wages, greater hours, more intensive work, and greater profits for the firm and a more docile working force. "It puts the fear of God in the mind of the workers." What if a number suffer? What if their children go without milk and shelter and food? What if thousands sink into pauperism? The Socialist Party is the only party that, in season or out of season, has demanded the complete elimination of the evil of unemployment, because the Socialist Party is the only party that represents the interests of the great mass of workers by hand and brain.

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for a job, a vote for a well planned public works program, a vote for unemployment insurance, a vote for public employment agencies working in thorough cooperation with the labor union movement, a vote for a new social order that will abolish the fundamental causes of unemployment—the private monopoly of the great economic resources of the country.

Even if it hurts your wealthy friends to be criticized by your vote—

Your vote for the Socialist Party will help the 1 man in 9 who is permanently out of work in this country—

It will be a vote for decency—a vote for a country that cares more for its men than for the rich people's money.

**VOTE SOCIALIST**

**For President**  
**NORMAN THOMAS**

**For Vice-President**  
**JAMES H. MAURER**

**and for every one on the ticket**  
**GOVERNORS : SENATORS**  
**CONGRESSMEN : STATE and**  
**CITY OFFICIALS**

**When you're doing the right thing, do it right!**

This is another of the leaflets just issued by the Socialist National Campaign Committee, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. You can obtain individual copies or large quantities for distribution by writing to the Campaign Headquarters.