

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas
Socialist Candidate
for President

McALISTER COLEMAN is saying me the trouble of telling the story of our very interesting visit to West Virginia or of drawing the morals from it. Never was it clearer how utterly helpless private ownership is to solve the coal problem for workers or consumers than here in Northern West Virginia which only got poverty for itself out of its success in breaking the union.

Part of the tragedy here must be charged up to union leadership. Some of Lewis' henchmen have utterly lost the confidence of all sorts of workers. These rank-and-filers haven't turned Communist but have drifted into a state where discontent is temporarily smothered by a dull hopelessness. One of the best of the mine leaders put it in a nut shell last night at Clarksburg when he said: "We made a big mistake when we forgot the power of Socialist ideals to hold our union together."

That's why I regret the purely negative attitude that most A. F. of L. officials take in opposing Communism. Whether the Communists stick to their old program of "capturing" the unions, or trying to capture them, by fair means or foul, or whether they go over completely to the dual unionism which their new policy logically calls for, their methods give legitimate cause for protest to those of us who like fair play and truthful speaking. I speak from experience, for in this campaign my own statements are misinterpreted and distorted by our Communist friends in a way which is due either to deliberate falsification or the fanatical inability to see the truth. Nevertheless neither we Socialists nor the A. F. of L. leaders can afford to spend most of our time, energy and thought merely fighting Communism. Our big fight is against the apathy, stupidity and hopelessness among the workers which American capitalism so successfully cultivates.

It doesn't help in that fight to have the executive council of the A. F. of L. refuse all formal fellowship with the organized workers of Europe and Asia. Extreme nationalistic isolation for the workers simply plays into the hands of the imperialists. To have fellowship American labor doesn't have to join the Moscow church. The Amsterdam labor union international is ready to welcome us without diminishing any desirable national autonomy.

Let no one think that my remarks about the present state of mind of many of the workers in West Virginia spells discouragement on my part. On the contrary, the situation is better than I feared. The West Virginia comrades are showing magnificent spirit. This election is shaking men loose from their traditional Democratic and Republican moorings in extraordinary fashion. Everybody admits that you can't find real differences between the parties, so they talk about voting for their personal likes and dislikes. At least the ground is being plowed up for us. And we are sowing seed which is bound to bear fruit.

For instance, Mac and I have just been having a most interesting talk with the very intelligent man who came to repair our portable typewriter. Once back in New York State, he was a Socialist—a George R. Lunn Socialist—if you know what I mean—but he has been a long time away from New York and distance has made Tammany and Al Smith too kaboot the best you can expect. Anyhow, he hates Hoover. He went away with a Socialist button and with some new ideas about Tammany and the significance of Smith's bid for big business support. (From the beginning he admitted that he didn't like the Raskob appointment.) But that isn't the point of my story. The important thing was the assurance of this shrewd and realistic commentator on local conditions that sooner or later there must be a new political line-up in America that means something. For that line-up he felt this year's shake-up of the old parties is preparing the way.

So it is, and that is why what we are doing is so important—even if we cannot reach everybody with the message of the folly of trying to choose which of Wall street's hired hands we prefer to see in the White House.

I shall be eager to see what Al Smith's Public Service Commission (don't forget he appointed them all, Republicans as well as Democrats) will do about that gas and electric merger in New York. Whatever happens, please remember that Brother Lunn who now is volubly saving the people, was deliberately absent from both hearings on the merger, that Smith's man, Van Namee, sided with (Continued on Page 3)

Thomas Stirs West Virginia Audiences With Plea For Nationalization of Mines; 20,000 Give Him Send-off in New York

Picnic Demonstration Cheers Socialist Spokes- man to the Echo—Storm Joins in Applause

MORE than 20,000 men, women and children roared a hearty "farewell" and "good luck" to Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, as he left New York City last Saturday to begin the first of his campaign tours through the country.

A great throng had gathered at Ulmer Park, picnic grounds in Brooklyn, to see Thomas off in proper style. The send-off was a festive occasion. Crack athletes took part in a field and track meet, champion teams played soccer and baseball. There was singing of Socialist songs, and general merry-making. All this was by way of leading up to the climax—the address of Norman Thomas and his hurried departure to make a train for West Virginia and the first stop on his journey.

There was not too much time to make his train. The Pennsylvania Station was fully an hour's trip distant. Thomas locked arms with some of the comrades in an effort to make rapid headway through the crowd. But there was no stopping them. On all sides was almost delirious enthusiasm.

Young and old fought to shake hands with Thomas, to wish him well; mothers held their children high overhead to give them a glimpse of the workers' champion; youngsters ran up to touch Thomas' coat if they could not grasp his hand.

Meanwhile, the background, in front of him, in back and to both sides, was one mass of spontaneous and unorganized cheering. All festivities in the park came to a standstill, except the elaborate festivity of seeing the Socialist candidate off on his swing through the states. One youngster made a supreme sacrifice. He forced an ice-cream brick that had just been bought for him into Thomas' hand.

The demonstration lasted for perhaps ten minutes, but into it were crowded years and decades of work for and hope in the Socialist movement. The unspoken feeling on all sides was that Thomas was going off on a trip that was destined to put the Socialist Party back on the map to stay, and to make it bigger and stronger than ever. Thomas was to be the instrument of this giant task.

After Thomas' departure, a storm which had been threatening all day burst forth in full fury, as though the cosmos wished to join in the applause. The crowd remained in the picnic grounds until late in the evening, singing, dancing and finishing off one of the most inspiring Socialist demonstrations in a fitting style.

U. S. Must Go Socialist Or to Smash, Shaw Tells New Leader Interviewer

Dramatist Disputes Lady Astor, Calls Us Nation in A "Three Year-old State of Mind"

By Chester C. Platt

LONDON.—George Bernard Shaw shot off some fire works for the entertainment of the Eddy American Seminar at a reception at Lady Astor's the other day. Dr. Eddy asked: "Do you think America will ever become a Socialist State?"

"It must, or it will go to smash," answered Shaw, "there have been a number of governmental experiments like yours that have smashed."

"But they were different, were they not?" asked Lady Astor.

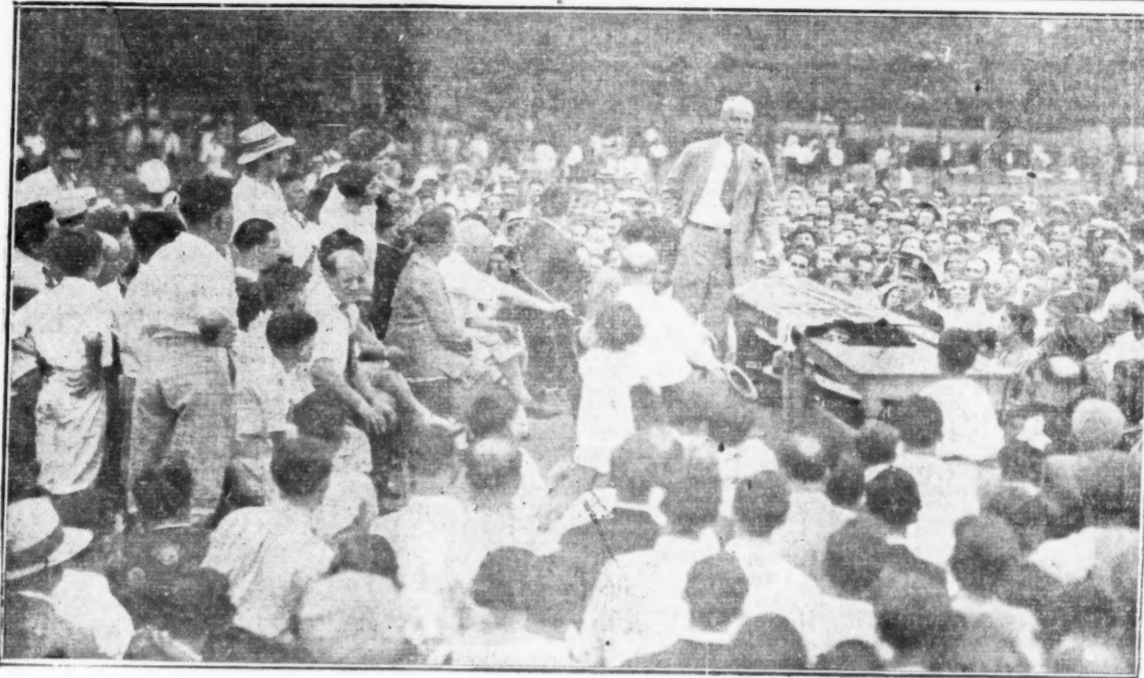
"Not much," said Shaw. "Americans are in a three years old state of mind. They think it is preposterous that their elders should teach them anything."

"Russia is much the most advanced state in the world. But whether she can put through what she has started is doubtful."

Disputes Lady Astor

Lady Astor: "Russians are an animal people. How can a people rise without a moral sense? America is succeeding because she isn't built on

Giving Thomas A Send-off



A small sector of the huge throng which gathered in Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, last Saturday, to send Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, off on the first of his campaign tours. Thomas is shown here addressing the crowd.

Coolidge Picks New Boss For Liberia

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge has picked, and President King of Liberia has duly confirmed the appointment of John Loomis of Strasburg, Va., as financial adviser for Liberia, in place of Sidney De La Rue, resigned. The post of financial adviser was created in the agreement made by the National City Bank and the Firestone rubber concern, in accordance with which, beginning July 1, 1927, an American financial adviser became dictator of public expenditures and of the military establishment of Liberia. A \$5,000,000 loan by the National City Bank, at a high rate of interest, is secured by both the customs and internal revenues of the country. The Liberian government was unable to secure a loan until it granted to Firestone a concession for exploiting its rubber resources with native cheap labor.

Charges have been made that the system under which native labor will be recruited for Firestone's plantations is practically slavery, since the chiefs are paid a penny a day for each man whom they keep on the job. Wages to the men are supposed to be 25c a day.

Socialist Drive In South Disturbs Democratic Peace

Thomas Enters Dixie at Opportune Moment to Catch Ears of Victims of Rapidly Developing Industrialism—Feeling For Smith And Hoover Very Cold

By The Backstairs Spokesman

OLD-LINE party men are watching with lively interest the Socialist invasion of the South. In many cases the vote there hangs on such tender-hooks that even the most experienced campaigners cannot figure it out.

You must always bear in mind that this campaign is a bit exceptional. Heretofore both old parties went at least through the motions of fighting on issues. To be sure, the issues came down at the last moment as to which party had the largest war-chest but the professionals endeavored to keep that fact hidden from the voters.

They would usually trot out the tariff. And then you were supposed to go to the polls and vote as to whether you wanted to protect such tender infant industries as the steel trust and the meat trust and the other babes in the industrial woods from the horrors of foreign competition or whether you would like to get your steel and your meat a bit cheaper.

The Tariff Issues Go

Of course the tariff was a good old stand-by because so few people really know anything about it. To make a tariff speech you went statistical. You hurled figures around with reckless abandon in the manner of an insurance salesman. You thundered in millions and billions and got the reputation of being a very wise and great man. While most of your audience might know that you were nothing but a cousin of a post-master on the payroll of either old party, when you began on that line, somehow the impression was created that you were one slick politician.

But now the tariff issue has gone the way of all flesh and there's nothing much left to rouse the folks with.

Senator Key Pittman comes out of his Nevada obscurity to pronounce the tariff issue dead as Haman and ruin a dug out of barrels all over the South. He has sent forth an official edict that the South is now lined up with the North for a high tariff and that it is "verboten" to pick on the Republican tariff.

What Will They Say Now?

This leaves Democratic gas-clingers below the Mason and Dixon line pretty flat. What the hell are they going to talk about? It is generally understood that there are two topics which won't bear discussion down there, namely rum and religion. So from here it looks as though they would have to endorse the administrations of (Continued on Page 2)

One Million Socialist Buttons Out

National Headquarters Distributing Socialist Campaign Insignia All Over the Country

THOUSANDS of Socialists and Socialist supporters all over the country are already proudly wearing Thomas and Maurer buttons.

Socialist National Campaign Headquarters, at 15 East 40th street, New York City, has had 1,000,000 Thomas and Maurer buttons made and is busy shipping them to Socialist organizations which have ordered them.

The buttons are small, but striking in appearance. The words "Thomas and Maurer" are set in heavy and distinct white letters on a background of dark red.

Organizations should communicate immediately with campaign headquarters for the purchase of quantities of buttons at a very low rate.

Individual Thomas and Maurer supporters who cannot obtain the buttons from headquarters near their homes, should send five cents in stamps to the Campaign Headquarters. The five cents will cover the postage and wrapping, and leave a small margin which will go into the campaign fund.

Penn. Anti-Hymn Injunction Clinched

The temporary injunction forbidding striking miners at Indiana, Pennsylvania, from singing hymns in their church, because of possible interference with nearby strike-breakers, has been made permanent.

The writ, granted at the petition of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, brought nationwide notoriety to Judge J. N. Langham of the Indiana County Court. In its permanent form, the injunction prohibits union miners from gathering or singing songs near the company's property, as the company asserts that this intimidated non-union miners. Its provisions, Judge Langham ruled, apply to regular singing services in the church, which is within earshot of the mine.

RAIL TELEGRAPHERS WAGES UP

ST. LOUIS.—Increases of 1 1/2c an hour are announced by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for their members on the Chicago & Northwestern and its Omaha subsidiary. The Davenport Rock Island & Northwestern will pay 3c an hour over the old rate bringing the average to a little over 63c an hour.

Fairmont and Clarksburg Cheer Address of Social- ist Candidate — Stat- Movement is Booming

By McAlister Coleman
LEAVING FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA, EN ROUTE WITH NORMAN THOMAS TO COLUMBUS, O.—AUGUST 6th.

—You could go a long way and not come upon a more interesting contrast than was afforded by the first two meetings of this present "swing-around" of Norman Thomas.

On Saturday afternoon, August 4th, Thomas was standing on a platform at Ulmer Park in Brooklyn talking to thousands of New York's workers, men, women and children who were gathered to give their candidate for President a magnificent send-off for this trip. Thomas drove through a crackling thunder-storm to the station with the shouts of the New York comrades ringing in his ears, wondering a bit, I suspect, what there was in store for him in all this part of the country where for years back Socialism has been a practically unknown language.

On Sunday afternoon twenty-four hours later Thomas found that West Virginia, the center of no-unionism, the future industrial strong-hold of the country, (if wealth of natural resources means anything), the cradle of Socialism, long overdue, tries its appeal to the hearts and minds of coal-diggers and railroad men as compellingly as it does to needle workers, bakers and shoe-makers back in Manhattan.

In Anti-Union Territory. It must here be admitted that when the present trip was planned many party members threw up their hands in despair over the prospects in West Virginia. Outside of a few loyal comrades, since the war the membership here has been largely dormant. There have been few meetings, even street meetings, little distribution of literature, practically no mention of Socialism in the press.

So when August Claessens opened Sunday afternoon's meeting in the Fairmont armory, the members of Thomas' party looked out across the audience with lively interest.

Fairmont is a pretty town high up above the banks of the tawny Monongahela. The headquarters of the United Mine Workers are directly across the street from the county jail where so many miners have been locked up in the course of the long strike which has torn up this country for more than three years. Everything in Fairmont rests on the prevailing prices of coal and of late those prices have been low indeed.

One might expect that the non-union coal operators would be sitting pretty, now that they have practically crushed the union and captured many of Pennsylvania's and Ohio's markets. On the contrary these hard-boiled gentlemen are tearing their shirts all through this neck of the woods, howling about hard times and scoffing loudly at prosperity talk. In many instances their checks have been returned by the local banks with "No funds" written across them. It seems that the solution of the coal problem does not consist of bursting the union and reducing wages. Other factors enter in, among them freight rates to the Lake regions, the lower fusing point of coal here and other economic matters that have nothing to do with wages.

Thomas Talks Coal. The biggest coal interests here are the Consolidation Coal Company's and just now "Consol" is retrenching, firing right and left and waiting for a break in the market. That eminent Baptist, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is practical dictator over the welfare and happiness of most of Fairmont's population through his control of Consolidation and whatever the draw-backs of democracy, folks around here are pretty well convinced that there isn't anything at all in this dictatorship business.

So Thomas with a quick understanding of the local situation, talked the language that the shirt-sleeved miners and business men in front of him could very well understand. He talked coal and its management and the Socialist way out of the dirty mess. They clapped their hands and nodded their heads in hearty agreement with his outline of the need for engineering and governmental and (Continued on Page 2)

WARNS AMERICA



George Bernard Shaw, a caricature

slavery." Shaw: "What on earth is our civilization?" (Continued on Page 2)

Norman Thomas Opens Tour With Two W. Virginia Meetings

Demands U.S. Take Over Coal Mines

State Movement Enthused By Visit of Socialist Party Standard-bearer—Plan Hard Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
workers' control of the coal industry as he went on with his picture of what sort of a State West Virginia might become if its workers had some say in it to the running of it.

And before Thomas had spoken for two minutes it was evident to everyone that was the sort of straight from the shoulder talk which West Virginians had been hungry for.

Audience In Warm Response.

The high brick walls of the armory held the heat like a bake-oven and it was one of the hottest days that Fairmont has sweated through this summer. But just the same when Thomas was through men and women came up to him and protested that he had not spoken long enough. "I wish he would go on for another hour," said a woman behind a large palm-leaf fan. "He's saying things that mean something."

So the pessimists were confounded. Fairmont had heard Thomas talk and taken him to its collective heart. Even the reactionary Democratic paper admitted as much the next morning when it ran the story of the meeting on the front page next to a big cut of Thomas.

All the credit in the world for the success of the first out-of-town meeting of this swing must go to State Secretary John F. Higgins, J. H. Snider of Fairmont, Socialist candidate for Governor of West Virginia, Dr. M. S. Holt of Weston, local candidate for United States Senator, who made two crackling speeches on Sunday behalf of Thomas, V. B. Glasgow and Mary T. Glasgow of Fairmont who are both on the State ticket, Delia Pearl Franklin of Fairmont, A. E. Holt of Weston and the other comrades who worked long and hard to make Thomas's meeting the bang-up affair it turned out to be.

They have a good militant platform and the West Virginia Socialists and workers are going out to the State with much real enthusiasm.

A Meeting In Clarksburg
After the Fairmont meeting, Thomas's party drove down through a beautiful valley to the court-house at Clarksburg where another meeting was scheduled for the evening.

They have held only on Socialist meeting in Clarksburg since the war. The heat held until the meeting was called to order by August Claessens and while this kept many away the big room was well filled when things got going. And this account would be incomplete if it made no mention of the way August runs a meeting.

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ABOVE: Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in the umpire's box at the game between the New Leader staff and the Young People's Socialist League, at the New York Socialist picnic last Saturday.

BELOW: A group of youngsters at the picnic enjoying their lunch in the shade.

He is the chairman ideal. He says just enough to get everyone sitting on the edges of their seats waiting for Thomas to begin. When he takes up a collection; gathers subscriptions for "The New Leader", or sells copies of "The Intelligent Voter's Guide", the new handbook which is going like hot cakes, he makes you just want to give and buy. The writer is supposedly immune to "collection speeches" but twice now under Gus's hypnotic eye he has found himself reaching for his pocket. Every meeting which Gus has anything to do with, has about it a pace and go that is refreshingly different from the old party affairs with which this State has been afflicted to these many years.

Now Thomas is on his way to the State where he first saw the light of day. He leaves behind him a revived movement, on its toes for this campaign, but best of all resolved to put West Virginia back on the Socialist map in no uncertain manner.

12 More Dates On Thomas' First Tour

Here are the remaining dates on the tour of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, to be filled in August. National Campaign Headquarters at 13 East 40th street, New York, is busy at work on the second tour and will announce the dates shortly. The remaining dates of the current tour follow:

Sunday, August 11th, Little Rock, Arkansas. Fraternal Hall, Third and Center streets.
Sunday, August 12th, Oklahoma City, Log Cabin Park, on U. S. Highway 66.
Monday, August 13th, Wichita, Kansas. Crawford Theatre.
Tuesday, August 14th, Kansas City, Missouri. 2 p.m., City Park; 9 p.m., Linwood Hall; 10 p.m., Huron Park.
Wednesday, August 15th, Omaha, Nebraska. Sun Theatre, 19th and Simon streets.
Thursday, August 16th, Des Moines, Iowa, in the Coliseum.
Friday, August 17th (to be announced).
Saturday, August 18, Canton, Ill., in the afternoon; Peoria, Ill., in the evening.

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United Branches of Manhattan
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund
Picnic and Family Outing
Sunday, August 12th, 1928
at Martin Kane's Park
Classon Point

Dancing—Park Concert—All varieties
Games for Young and Old
Tickets 15 cents, Commencing 1 P. M.
Directions to Park—Take Lexington Ave. East 180th St. or Seventh Ave. Bronx Park subway to Simpson St., then take Classon Point car.

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(Continued from Page 1)

Prendergast in shutting off a fair hearing from Morris Ernst until after Ernst's protest to the Governor had borne political fruit, that our Tammany city administration did not even try to put its own expert on capitalization on the stand, and, in short, that no one commissioner, governor or mayor did a thing until private individuals made a row. That illustrates how regulation has broken down and why we New Yorkers pay two cents an hour more for each kilowatt of electricity than we ought.

That fine New York picnic still gives me a warm feeling around the cockles of my heart and I don't mean the heat of the weather either, but the splendid comradeship I felt. And I want right now to say that the support I am finding everywhere from faithful comrades, the work of Gus Gerber and his staff and the campaign committee, Eddie Levinson's publicity work—did you see his campaign book?—and the fine time I'm having with such delightful and capable men as Claessens and Coleman on this trip, bring me the kind of satisfaction that is one of life's deepest joys. And I'm not forgetting, either, some of our union friends or the Workmen's Circle of which I'm proud to have been made an honorary member.

Socialist Drive Is On In South

(Continued from Page 1)

Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson and let it go at that. Which doesn't make for what is called, "high speaking."

And now to complicate things still further, here come those pestiferous Socialists with their talk about real issues which really affect real people, North and South. They have the gall to talk about housing in big cities and farm relief through the extension of credits to cooperatives, the shifting of tax burdens and the like. They talk of justice to labor and such nefarious things as the abolition of injunctions, the right freely to organize, industrial democracy, the building up the trade unions and similar topics, embarrassing in the extreme to the "New Capitalism" of the South.

Why can't they stay up North, these troublemakers? Here is the South all set these days to start an Open Shop Heaven. South of the Ohio River, company unions are thick as injunctions in strike-times. South of the Ohio River, they are advertising that "labor conditions are ideal." That means of course, that you don't pay union wages, that you do employ women and children at long, health-breaking hours, that you do run things in a fine, feudal fashion.

The Socialist Upset the Game
Every economist knows it. The South is the next industrial center of the country. Cheap and abundant power resources make it the logical place for large manufacturing. New England is losing her supremacy so swiftly that soon the States up there will be nothing more than summer playgrounds and all hands will be taking in boarders for a living.

So if to cheap and abundant power, you add cheap and abundant labor, the trick is turned. How upsetting to have these Socialists arrive at such a moment with their talk of organization and decent American working conditions and wages!

And to challenge the old parties in the middle of a campaign when nobody can tell the difference between the two and the only things that matter as between Smith and Hoover are not allowed to be mentioned. Ongrateful, I call it.

Of course the real forces that will determine the vote in the South are very much there. But they are the religious and social forces, the undercurrents of this campaign, which largely guide its flow.

No one seriously maintains that there is any wild enthusiasm in the South for the man from the sidewalks of New York. Thousands of voters will stay at home on election day rather than vote for Al.

To Your Tents!
Now what worries the politicians is that instead of staying home, sulking in their Southern tents, these voters turn out and vote for Norman Thomas. Suppose that a great Socialist movement should be built up at the very time when all the Southern manufacturers were preparing to put the blocks to their workers in wholesale style. Wouldn't that be a pretty mess?

They know, these industrialists, that Socialism means union organization, means better conditions forced down their throats, means high wages and eventually the control over the wealth producing agencies of the South by the men and women workers who are actually making that wealth by work of hand and brain.

So they are sending out word to their political spokesmen and money to the political war-chests to stave off this invasion. The Fine Flower of Southern Feudalism is in danger of being agitated.

Out of your tents, O Israel!

Coolidge May Head U. S. Steel Trust

Federated Press Says President Is Slated to Head Giant Anti-Labor Concern

By Federated Press

HIBBING, Minn.—The present political servant and the future industrial boss of Minnesota's iron miners, Pres. Calvin Coolidge, visited the gigantic domain of the steel trust on the iron range surrounded by company officials. Coolidge came from his summer capital in northern Wisconsin, near the ore ports of U. S. Steel and he returned the same day. The mystery of his vacation choice is somewhat cleared up by this journey.

When Judge Elbert H. Gary died, it was common gossip that Coolidge had been selected by J. P. Morgan to succeed him as chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp. in 1929. Gary died prematurely for these plans but the place has been kept open by splitting Gary's job into three parts, to be reunited, according to the dope in financial circles when Cal is free from the White House.

Coolidge had previously stopped off in Gary, Ind., to look over the steel properties there and to make a speech about the underpayment of the common laborer. But he did nothing more than talk about it. Now, also on government time, he is making himself familiar with his coming job in the ore region. It is possible that he may travel down the lakes at the end of his vacation on a steel trust ore freighter landing at Cleveland or Gary.

With the president on the trip from Superior and Duluth to Hibbing, Virginia and other iron mining centers was Pentecost Mitchell, head of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., the big steel trust subsidiary. In the Duluth office of the Oliver in the Lyeum Bldg. is the center of the spider web of steel trust espionage which radiates to all points in the iron range and the head of the lakes. Any worker who failed to take his hat off to Cal would be spotted and reported to the Lyeum Bldg. Any worker or friend of a worker donating a quarter or half dollar to the Socialist or Communist campaign funds would be similarly blacklisted.

Any worker of the thousands in steel trust employ who helped arrange a meeting to get Tom Mooney out of jail or to raise relief funds for the striking miners or textile workers would be marked for persecution by the Oliver company.

Among the steel trust company spies recently unmasked was the Minnesota Farmer-Labor legislator Chauncey Peterson, a member of the electrical workers' union. He has been expelled by Int. Pres. Noonan and failed to take advantage of the appeal that was open to him.

Another unmasked and expelled was Cletus McMillan of Machinists 274. Both these men systematically spied on their union brothers while pretending the greatest union zeal.

The expulsions were prompted by the book Spies in Steel written by Frank Palmer of The Federated Press after a detailed investigation of the espionage ramifications of the trust. Palmer procured in some way the actual reports of the spies in their own handwriting.

It is this sort of unAmerican corporation that Coolidge is to be promoted to after his service to the Morgans in Washington. He is also a stockholder in the U. S. Steel Corp., just as chief justice Taft of U. S. supreme court draws \$10,000 a year from steel trust securities given him by Andy Carnegie. Open or concealed, steel has his minions everywhere.

Brooklyn Thomas Club To Have Banquet Oct. 13

The Norman Thomas for President Club at 604 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has started with energy that seems to be inexhaustible. The membership of the organization is about 100 and still growing. The evident success of the Club will be proven on Saturday night, October 13th when they will run a banquet in the Day Nursery of East New York, at 284 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9 P. M. Subscriptions for the banquet is two dollars. Following the dinner, there will be dancing and entertainment.

Sam Block, the campaign manager of the 22nd A. D., Brooklyn, has this group under his wing so, that seems to be the key to the entire success of the organization. All are asked to lend a mite of energy to keep the ball rolling.

Now let's go.

WAITRESSES FIGHT LONG HOURS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Long hours and low pay have forced waitresses to organize into Local 810 and to affiliate with the Central Labor Union. During the summer season at Atlantic City, hotel and resort bosses believe in the 84-hour week and \$12-\$15 for women workers.

REFUSE TO ABOLISH BLOCK BOOKING
WASHINGTON.—Refusal and failure by the Lasky Famous Players Corporation to stop its practice of block booking of films, after being ordered to do so by the Federal Trade Commission, has led the Commission to appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals in New York for an injunction to enforce its own decree.

RAIL FIREMEN IN STRONG POSITION
WASHINGTON.—That the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, with 100,000 members, is in the strongest financial position of any labor union in the world today, is the claim of executives who have come to Washington from the B. of L. F. & E. convention at San Francisco. The brotherhood has just taken \$12,000,000 of its general fund of \$18,000,000 and placed it behind the insurance system it maintains for its members.

Open Shoppers Line Up For Hoover

Republican Business Men, Inc. announce the personnel of their Hoover-Curtis campaign committee as follows:

L. F. Loree, Delaware & Hudson; W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; Samuel Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive; George Whitney, J. P. Morgan & Co.; William H. Hamilton, Guaranty Trust; and William W. Hoffman, National City Bank.

Government Workers Speeded and Furloughed

WASHINGTON.—Once more the Natl. Federation of Federal Employees' protests against speeding-up and laying-off of workers in the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving have been overruled. Summer furloughs have been ordered by H. H. Bond, assistant secretary of the treasury, on the pretext that work is slack. Gertrude McNally, secretary of the Federation says that sick benefits paid women, employed in this bureau, by the union are quadrupled, due to speeding methods used.

"U. S. Must Go Socialist,"—Shaw

(Continued from Page 1)

ization built on but slavery? A woman writes to me that she would like to buy my book, but cannot because it costs 15 shillings, and she gets but seven shillings a week. A man says he cannot buy the book because he gets no time to read after a fourteen-hour day.

"We have slavery today, only it is legalized. America finds white slavery cheaper than black.

"Russia is moral and religious but not superstitious."

A voice: "What is superstition?"

"Usually it is what the other man believes, when his belief differs from ours."

Lady Astor: "What do you think of the Kellogg proposal to outlaw war?"

Shaw: "It was a significant thing. But we need not go to war unless we want to. Russia called our peace bluff. We got out of it by saying we were not on speaking terms. Now Kellogg calls our bluff. But we will pretend to be in earnest, like the others."

Lady Astor: "I see what you mean. You are crazy, but I like you."

Then Shaw, to the Eddy group: "Have you read my book on Socialism, or any of my plays? Most Americans appear to have read nothing of my works, yet they write me long letters. One lady wrote me that she had read my book (or was it my play?) and that she left her husband and married some one else she thought she liked better, and then she found out she would have been just as well off if she had stayed as she was in the first place. She seemed to blame me.

"Do you really want my views or did you only want to hear my voice. Some people ask me to play the piano. When I strike a few chords they are satisfied. They have seen the keys move, hear the sound produced, they find that I can play and are satisfied, and so they begin to talk. Many Americans want to hear me talk just as they would like to hear a gramophone, but what I say they don't care for it."

Mr. Shaw celebrated his 70th birthday a few weeks ago, but I noticed he can run down a long flight of stairs as indifferent to a banister as a boy of 17.

Mr. Shaw would like to write another play so his wife says, if he could only find the subject. I suggested boiling down "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism" into a play. We have many Utopias in literature, but not on the stage.

Suppressed During the War
In the presidential election of 1916, the Socialist Party failed to get on the ballot, and the election law was again changed to make the percentage 5 per cent, which still stands.

The war came on, the Party was suppressed, the state office records taken and destroyed, and the movement has been inactive since.

It is time to get active again.

The Party has nominated as its standard bearers, Norman Thomas for President, and James H. Maurer for Vice-President, and the National Campaign Committee is pushing the campaign into every state possible, but is confronted with the fact that under the laws of Louisiana, it is impossible to get on the ballot at this time. Must we allow this situation to continue?

The writer has taken part in the movement through the period outlined above and has been a Party member since 1903. He was State Secretary from January, 1909, to January, 1915, with the exception of one year, a part of 1910 and 1911, and has now been appointed by the National Executive Secretary, to act as State Secretary to start the Louisiana movement again.

Our plan is to first enroll the Socialists as members at large so as to be prepared for action along any line as needed and decided upon. Address W. F. Dietz, 1100 Common street, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

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unless you are healthy, and you cannot be healthy unless you have a good, sound stomach and liver.

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Capitalists Assail Hoover As Candidate of Big Business

His Career Is Surveyed In Handbook

Partner of J. P. Morgan Called G. O. P. Candidate Ignorant of Economics, Finance and Exchange

QUOTING a confidential memorandum by R. C. Leffingwell, a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company, to the effect that "Hoover knows nothing about finance, nothing about economics, and nothing about politics," the Socialist National Campaign Headquarters at 15 East 40th Street, N. Y. C., has made public a survey of the career of the Republican candidate for president. The analysis, together with one of Governor Smith, is printed in the Socialist Campaign Handbook just issued, and will be a campaign text for Socialist speakers and writers. The study of Mr. Hoover, to be circulated under the title "Hoover: The Incompetent," was written by Freda Kirchwey, managing editor of The Nation.

Referring to Mr. Leffingwell's estimate of Mr. Hoover, the Socialist statement says:

"It is not necessary to go to the firm of J. P. Morgan for confirmation of our estimate of Hoover as an economist, but it is amusing and enlightening, none the less, to read the opinion of Mr. Leffingwell, now a partner in the House of Morgan. Mr. Leffingwell was, at the time this opinion was uttered (November 8, 1918), an assistant to Mr. McAdoo in the Treasury Department. Mr. McAdoo had just received a letter from President Wilson announcing that in view of the approaching evacuation of Belgium he had asked Mr. Hoover to expand the activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium to cover the entire relationship of this government, and possibly that of other governments, together with all American public charity, to the whole business not only of food, but also clothing, raw material, tools, machinery, exchange, and other economic relief involved in the reconstruction of Belgium. Mr. Wilson asked the support and cooperation of the Treasury Department for Mr. Hoover.

Leffingwell's Report Quoted
"In confidential memorandum to his chief, Mr. Leffingwell commented on the President's letter in the following terms—'which I give in full for their historic as well as their current interest: "Memorandum for the Secretary:

"We have all read the President's letter of November 6 about Belgium and your memorandum of November 8 concerning it. Hoover has not been in touch with Rathbone (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury) and me. He never is except when he wants us to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. Hoover knows nothing about finance, nothing about economics, and nothing about politics. The Treasury ought not to have been placed in the position of seeking guidance about such subjects from Hoover who has never failed to be wrong wherever his duties confronted him with problems of that nature.

"Notwithstanding all this, we have drafted a short letter accepting the President's decision. The President has, in the midst of his many cares, most likely overlooked the request you made for an opportunity to present the matter to him before he reached a decision. A debate about the subject would only tend to magnify the importance of the decision which the President has already reached; while such acquiescence as we suggest will tend to minimize its importance. In the long run we shall, though somewhat hampered by the directions the President has given, be in a position to raise specifically with the President each important question that is presented before credits are established, though, of course, Hoover may put us in the position of having to pull some more of his chestnuts out of the fire by making commitments which will require the establishment of credits which we otherwise might not have done. At present the issue really comes down to the question of Hoover's competence to deal with such a problem—one which we can not gracefully present. When specific questions arise I think we shall have little difficulty in bringing about the desired result."

"R. C. Leffingwell."
Hoover is a "worthy opponent," the Socialist analysis says. "He represents the intelligent capitalists who see clearly enough when his primary passions and prejudices are not aroused. Fundamentally Hoover is of big business and with it. He has proceeded with a most cautious regard for their feelings." The key to Hoover's character, it is said, is "a simple one. He has fixed his gaze on the presidency and has bent every muscle of his energetic being to the task of getting it."

"Consistent Record of Silence"
Miss Kirchwey continues: "Perhaps it was at Chicago (in 1920), that Hoover lost his innocence. Although in February of the same year he had said that he could not support a party that 'sought to re-establish control of the government for profit and privilege,' he promptly came out for Warren G. Harding."

Hoover is attacked for "never protesting," while he was in the Harding Cabinet, against the Teapot Dome affair. "He could become President of the United States only by sticking to the machine," the Socialist analysis says. "And presently, as Secretary of Commerce, he began building up his own machine. Part of it was ready-made—the friends and co-workers of war and famine days who constituted an unofficial Hoover party and who were responsible for the enthusiastic gallery that applauded him at Chicago while the Republican delegates sniggered and gave him 5½ votes. These men were ready to work for him in any camp, and to this day they constitute an important element of his support. They spread the Hoover gospel through the land and exhibit Hoover in his most sympathetic role—as the administrator of vast projects of relief. The Department of Commerce itself has become a part of his machine. Department agents all over the country, commercial attaches all over the world, sow the seed which is destined to sprout into votes. Press releases from the Department shower the city editor's desk on every newspaper, and almost every one manages to mention Herbert Hoover. When the Mississippi flood called Hoover to the task of rescue, the publicity became a paean of praise, a smaller Mississippi flood of Hoover propaganda. That much of it was deserved only made the task easier."

The Socialist cite Hoover's support of the League of Nations in 1918 with his present silence on the League as another indication of his desire to reach the White House, if necessary, by desertion of his principles. On most important subjects, it is alleged, Hoover has "a consistent record of silence." Among these subjects are included prohibition, election scandals in Pennsylvania, the power lobby, and labor.

Backs Open Shop
"Regarding certain subjects Mr. Hoover has been magnificently verbal. Russia is an example. Here his zeal for facts and scientific judgment has deserted him utterly. He has repeatedly prophesied the collapse of the Soviet Government. He has said that no one would extend credit to Russia. As for Socialism, his attitude is naturally and understandably hostile. But it is less easy to excuse his methods of attack. Oswald Garrison Villard, in an article on Hoover in THE NATION for February 29, 1928, says: 'Upon socialism he blamed the entire situation in Europe at that moment (1919)—just as if capitalism were innocent of the war and its horrors, and of the ruin of Russia. Socialism, he said, "has proved itself, with rivers of blood and suffering, to be an economic and spiritual fallacy." Fundamental intellectual honesty would have compelled Herbert Hoover at that moment to recognize the fact that Socialism took hold of a dozen countries when they were utterly wrecked, and no one else was there to take charge."

"Hoover has been equally outspoken in his support of the open shop."

The analysis of Hoover's career closes with the reference to the Leffingwell memorandum.

A. F. of L. Raps 2 Old Parties On Injunctions

Federationist Finds Democrats and Republicans Fall Short

WASHINGTON—After reciting the language of the Republican and Democratic platform planks on labor injunctions, the American Federationist for August says, editorially: "Neither of these statements is a satisfactory reply to labor's petition for relief. Labor hopes the candidates nominated to lead these two so that labor may know definitely the parties will interpret these two declaration intention of each party."

What the Republicans said was: "We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused, and have given rise to a serious question for legislation."

Thus the G. O. P. is pledged to no action at all.

The Democrats said: "We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave evils in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The expressed purpose of representative capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed."

Thus the Democrats are pledged to support and pass legislation which shall be devised by labor on the one hand and two anti-labor groups—the employers and their lawyers—on the other. Labor, out-voted two to one in any such conference on anti-injunction measures, will not join in a report. So the Democrats will not have to act, either.

"You've Got To Expect These Things"

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—The high school band, arrayed in crimson capes, was marching down Main St. playing a gay tune when the ambulance rolled in. It seemed to know its exact destination, for it kept going down the street until the driver stopped at a saloon. There the ambulance door was thrown open and its grimy contents removed on a stretcher into the house.

It was Bernard Swacki, 42, killed that morning by a fall of rock at the Packer No. 2 colliery, a Lehigh Valley Coal Co. operation.

Piercing screams filled the house. Women and kids and idle miners gathered around the door, watching. "Too bad!" everybody agreed. "But a rock ain't gonna tell you when it's coming down," mused an old miner, sucking his corn-cob.

Mr. Swacki was, for a miner, wealthy. He owned a few horses, had an automobile and was considered prosperous. Many years ago he determined to quit the mines. He bought a grocery store, but the strike put it on the bum. He bought a saloon, but that wasn't enough

28 Labor Banks Have Total Resources of \$114,717, 673, Princeton University Survey Reveals; A. C. W. Bank Third

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF CONDITION OF LABOR BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1928

Compiled by Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University

LOCATION AND NAME OF BANK	CAPITAL	SURPLUS	PROFITS	DEPOSITS	TOTAL RESOURCES
Boston, Massachusetts Engineers National Bank of Boston	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$22,095	\$2,833,020	\$3,732,132
Chicago, Illinois Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank	200,000	100,000	42,175	3,129,408	3,492,885
Cincinnati, Ohio Brotherhood of Railway Clerks Nat. Bk.	200,000	50,000	43,794	4,597,582	5,274,641
Cleveland, Ohio Engineers Nat. Bank of Cleveland	1,000,000	359,956	16,780,115	20,154,680	21,544,651
Nottingham, N. Y., and Banking Co. Nottingham Sav. and Banking Co.	75,000	15,000	6,089	78,717	89,623
Gary, Indiana Gary Labor Bank	50,000	10,000	2,643	627,130	759,892
Great Falls, Montana Labor Nat. Bk. of Great Falls, The	100,000	10,500	8,786	699,892	822,178
Hammond, Indiana Hammond Labor Bank	100,000	30,000	15,412	1,705,643	2,032,634
Indianapolis, Indiana Labor Bank and Trust Company	100,000	3,000	951	423,878	528,888
Indianapolis, Indiana United Labor Bank and Trust Co.	112,500	22,500	11,142	658,222	810,144
Jackson, Michigan Farmers' and Workmen's Sav. Bank	100,000	16,300		971,087	1,095,938
Jersey City, New Jersey Labor Nat. Bank of Jersey City, The	200,000	104,320		2,105,277	2,709,095
Minneapolis, Minnesota Transportation Brotherhoods' Nat. Bank of Minneapolis, The	200,000	61,540		2,390,069	2,743,204
Newark, New Jersey Labor National Bank of Newark	250,000	148,886		3,026,281	4,064,412
New York, New York Amalgamated Bk. of New York, The	650,000	350,000	85,479	9,837,079	11,209,888
Patterson, New Jersey Patterson Labor Bank	750,000	750,000	297,278	19,036,393	21,168,585
Portland, Oregon Labor Co-operative Nat. Bk. of Paterson	300,000	150,000	35,782	5,031,616	5,675,320
Portland, Oregon Brotherhood Co-operative Nat. Bank	200,000	70,722		2,387,024	2,763,149
Regensburg, Tennessee Haywards County Bank, The	50,000	53,804		722,261	826,065
St. Louis, Missouri Telegraphers Nat. Bk. of St. Louis, The	500,000	224,303		6,755,030	7,718,383
San Francisco, California Brotherhood Nat. Bk. of San Francisco	500,000	55,793		1,669,123	2,433,328
Seattle, Washington Seattle Labor Bank and Trust Co., The	250,000	40,000		911,954	1,201,954
Spokane, Washington Brotherhood Co-operative National Bk. of Spokane, The	200,000	89,097		2,687,913	3,195,679
Spokane, Washington Brotherhood State Bank of Spokane, The	25,000	5,000	1,745	159,891	192,543
Tacoma, Washington Brotherhood Co-operative Nat. Bk., The	200,000	45,164		2,677,757	3,122,879
Three Forks, Montana Brotherhood National Bank of Montana	25,000	5,000	5,704	192,818	228,822
Toledo, Ohio American Bank, The	200,000	50,000	4,241	1,203,683	1,588,567
Washington, D. C. Mt. Vernon Savings Bank	400,000	101,822		3,730,431	4,374,575
	\$7,437,500	\$3,006,614	\$98,165,834	\$114,717,673	

(1) Statement of April 24, 1928.
(2) Statement of February 28, 1928.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Branches To Hold Outing Aug. 12

On Sunday, August 12, the United Branches of Manhattan Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund will hold their yearly Outing and Picnic at Martin I. Kanes Park, Classon Point. A 100 per cent attendance of members and their families is expected. The committee has taken great care to give everybody an enjoyable time. There will be a concert by the Bonita Band, dancing in the large hall, and many other kinds of amusements. Bring your friends along and propose them to the society.

GUNMEN ARE MOVING WEST

KENOSHA—Gunmen from the Pennsylvania coalfields are expected to arrive in Kenosha to work for the Allen A. Co., where a lockout of union hosiery workers is in progress. The so-called athletic director of the Allen A. Co. has been in communication with Billy Virginia, a notorious Pennsylvania provider of roughhouse characters for industrial emergencies.

Women of Reading, Penna., Organize For Campaign

With women's committee elected in the city's 18 ward branches, Reading is now prepared to carry on an active and aggressive campaign for Socialism among women of the city.

Following the plan as proposed by the National Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, to form women's clubs for the purpose of interesting women in politics and to get them to vote the Socialist ticket, the Reading Local elected a women's committee of nine members. These women visited the different party ward branches, have assisted in the election of branch committees, and have helped form ward organizations known as Socialist Women's Clubs. These clubs composed of registered women voters, party members and sympathizers, meet regularly portion of time in a general discussion of campaign issues of special interest to women.

Plans have been made to systematically canvass the women voters of the city, circularize them with campaign literature, prepared specially to interest working class women, and get them registered, and out to the polls on election day. In addition they will assist in every way possible with the general work of the campaign. No of the features of the work among women will be that of personal contact, a house to house visiting in a get-together drive. The work so far has progressed splendidly and has met with a ready response on the part of interested women who are accepting the invitations to attend the meetings, and have the privilege of knowing more about the plans of the Socialists.

Organizations will also be formed in the County as soon as possible.

Socialist Teacher Is Denied Promotion Held to Be Due Him

Washington, D. C.—Henry Flury, biology teacher in Eastern High School of this city, and one-time student in Bayonne public school No. 3, cannot be ousted even if he is a Socialist. Neither can Flury secure promotion to assistant principal to which he is entitled. The Washington board of education has just continued Flury as instructor for the school year beginning in September.

Over a year ago, Major General Amos A. Fries, chief of chemical warfare division of the war department, called on the board of education to fire Flury because he was too "radical." The board investigated the matter and refused to do anything of the kind. Flury, replying to questions hurled at him, declared that his opinions on politics and economics were nobody's business but his own.

This year Flury, with a rating of "very good," was in order to be advanced to the assistant principalship. The advancement did not come. The board retained him as a biologist but handed the desired position to another teacher with only two years' connection with the school. Flury has taught in Eastern High seven years.

Standard Oil Has Fabulous Dividends

Market Value of Securities Has Expanded Over 4 Billions in Sixteen Years

ONCE again midyear dividend discussion calls attention to the enormous wealth Standard Oil has poured into the coffers of the multi-millionaire clique since the courts dissolved the original trust under the Sherman act in 1911. This wealth is measured not only by the total of \$2,012,738,422 in cash dividends distributed from 1912 to June, 1928, but also by an expansion of more than \$4,000,000 in the market value of Standard Oil securities.

The expansion in market value is little more than a capitalization of the increasing ability of the oil interests to profit at the expense not only of the American people but of users of oil round the world. Added to the cash dividends, it brings the total wealth which Standard Oil has grabbed for its owners in the last 15 years up to more than \$6,000,000,000. This money was made on investments with a market value of \$1,000,548,485 in 1912.

Standard Oil cash dividends have increased almost without interruption since 1912, when they amounted to \$51,686,634. In 1927, they amounted to \$213,760,695. Even in the depression year 1921, Standard Oil dividends held their own and while millions of workers went without wages oil millionaires sacrificed no luxuries.

1½ Billion on Stock Dividends

There have been stock dividends totaling \$1,450,888,795 and stock splits which do not alter the book value of the outstanding securities. But of greater importance, although less spectacular, has been the increasing amount the market is willing to pay for available stock in whatever form offered. Thus 983,383 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey with a market value of \$375 a share, or a total of \$366,758,825 in 1912, have expanded to 24,317,218 shares with a market value of \$42.75, worth a total of \$1,039,561,113 on July 17, 1928.

The market values of the outstanding shares of stock of leading Standard Oil units immediately after dissolution and on July 17, 1928, as tabulated by the Wall Street Journal, were:

	1912	1928
Std. of N. J.	\$368,768,825	\$1,039,561,113
Std. of Cal.	38,750,000	717,863,586
Std. of Ind.	40,000,000	673,902,420
Std. of N. Y.	41,250,000	579,909,785
Vacuum Oil	12,500,000	374,344,918
O. & Prairie Oil	225,000,000	474,100,832
Standard of Ky.	2,250,000	86,883,240
Atlantic Refin.	15,000,000	95,000,000
Anglo-Amer.	7,500,000	17,746,976
Contin'l Oil	1,800,000	57,797,380
Stand. of Ohio	7,000,000	49,280,000
South Penn Oil	9,250,000	36,000,000
Union Tank Car	7,200,000	35,162,160
Chesapeake		
Mfg. Co.	3,750,000	16,560,000

Standard Oil of New Jersey also owns 4,700,000 shares of Imperial Oil with a market value of \$310,200,000 which in turn owns 4,655,328 shares of International Petroleum with a market value of \$179,902,464. In addition, Standard of N. J. owns 1,856,879 shares of Humble Oil with a market value of \$143,211,792. These are big additions to the Standard Oil group.

The Wall Street Journal also calls attention to the days when John D. Rockefeller purchased old Standard Oil of New Jersey stock at less than \$300 a share and people predicted he would go broke if he kept up his optimism. The corporation which at that time had a market value of less than \$200,000,000 has grown into an aggregation with a market value of more than \$5,000,000,000 and each share of the old stock now has a theoretical market value of \$5,000. Rockefeller's wealth as represented by Standard Oil has been multiplied more than 25 times over.

Jessie Stephen Open For Lecture Dates

Jessie Stephen, of England, prominent labor leader and Socialist candidate for Parliament in next year's General Election, is now making a tour of the States. She will be fully occupied until the end of the Presidential campaign, speaking in the interests of the Socialist candidate, Norman Thomas, but has signified her intention to stay till the end of November to give a series of lectures on the British labor Movement and other topics and is now tentatively booking dates. Fridays are already taken. As there is likely to be a demand for her services, branches interested should make their reservations as early as possible to 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Otherwise they may be disappointed as she must positively return to England at the end of November.

Smaller Raises For Ohio White Collars

Office workers in Ohio have not secured wage increases since 1915 comparable to those of industrial wage earners and sales forces in the same state. According to a National Industrial Conference Board report based on figures from the annual earnings of office workers in the Ohio state division of labor statistics, while in the same period industrial wages 1926 were only 97.8 per cent, above 1915 advanced 117.7 per cent, and the wages of salespeople 110.4 per cent.

New International Developments and Socialist Tasks

By Morris Hillquit

(Report of Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party, on "New International Developments and Tasks," submitted to the Congress of the Socialist and Labor International, at Brussels, August 6, 1928.)

THE most significant event of recent years was not so much the World War with the appalling loss of life and destruction of property as the complete uprooting of the international economic order.

Only now it is possible to begin an appraisal of the full extent of the revolution and the urgent need of a speedy and thorough reorganization of the world economy to meet the new conditions.

Briefly stated, the change consists in the shifting of the center of production, commerce and banking from Europe to America, and in the growing tendency of the agricultural countries to develop their own industries.

In 1914, the world had settled down on a tolerably effective and seemingly stable plan of economic organization. Western Europe was the manufacturer, trader and banker of the world with the United States of America as a sort of independent and non-competing power.

This capitalist hegemony was not a mere accident. It was the culmination of a consistent course of economic development and represented an international division of labor and functions.

The Cause of the War
Without sufficient food and natural resources of their own, the leading countries of Europe could only sustain the lives of their people as the work shop of the rest of the world. They supplied the agricultural nations with the manufactured products which the latter needed but were not equipped to produce, and in exchange they received from them raw material for their industries and food for their subsistence.

This system of exchange necessarily involved a corresponding volume of commerce and credits. The international merchant and the international banker were indispensable aids to the international manufacturer.

To maintain and expand their foreign markets and sources of raw material, each of the leading countries sought to secure exclusive control of a slice of the non-capitalist world by political domination or financial penetration. Hence the imperialistic policies of these countries at the mature stages of their development.

The search for new markets was conducted by the capitalist countries of Europe not in concert but in rivalry with each other. Hence the frequent international clashes and finally the disastrous World War.

It is now generally admitted that the war was largely a fight for industrial hegemony between England and Germany with the groups of minor countries following their leads. Each sought to destroy the feared rival in the international market and to secure a monopoly of the foreign trade for itself. History has played a grim joke on both combatants.

Victor and vanquished alike lost the battle. A bystander, the United States of America, has bagged the booty over which they fought.

A few facts and figures will serve to show the staggering extent of the damage to the principals in the quarrel.

In 1914, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and Italy, with a total population of about 215,000,000 or slightly more than 11 per cent of the world's inhabitants, represented the greater part of the world's wealth and did the greater part of the world's work. Today the United States with only 6 per cent of the world's population owns about 40 per cent of the world's wealth and produces two-fifths of the world's annual output of goods.

Between 1914 and 1928, the United States has doubled its national wealth and tripled its foreign trade.

The War and American Capital
Prior to the war, the industries of the United States were partly financed by foreign capital. In 1914, Europe held almost \$3,000,000,000 of American railroad securities and owned about one-fourth of the stock of the United States Steel corporation besides large interests in other American enterprises. During the war, American capitalists withdrew

Development of Backward Nations Rapidly Bringing World Near Economic Catastrophe, Hillquit Says

from Europe \$2,000,000,000 of their securities and the government of the United States loaned to its European allies in the war the enormous sum of \$9,000,000,000. The capitalists of the United States, who control two-fifths of the world's mineral resources in their own country, have concessions of the most valuable oil fields and mineral resources in most of the Central and South American countries, in China, Mesopotamia, Turkey, Russia and other parts of the globe. They own 78 per cent of the mines and 58 per cent of the oil wells of Mexico. Since the war, American capital has been invested in many large industrial concerns of Europe.

America's private investments in foreign countries are estimated at about \$15,000,000,000 and they are growing steadily and rapidly. Through these immense concessions and extensive stock ownership in foreign corporations, American capitalists are fast becoming active, and sometimes controlling participants in the economic life and destinies of the world. But the most significant changes of the post war period are those that have occurred in the field of international loans.

The outstanding foreign loans of private American lenders is in excess of \$15,000,000,000. About an even half of this amount is owing from governmental bodies. The New York stock exchanges lists dollar bond issues of 100 different foreign countries, and cities, 44 of them being independent and sovereign states. The great majority of the governments of Europe and a full half of the Central and South American republics are in debt to private American citizens.

The enormous debt has piled up within a few years and is growing at a vertiginous rate of speed. As the indebtedness grows heavier, the ability of the bor-

rowers to pay diminishes. To meet maturing obligations, interest charges and surplus purchases of American products the debtors are compelled to issue new bonds in increasing amounts. Increased indebtedness calls for larger interest payments and again leads to larger borrowings. Unless this vicious circle is broken, the foreign loans of the United States will mount to \$50,000,000,000 or more within the next ten or fifteen years. Within twenty-five years, the world will be controlled and ruled by American capital.

Calls Debts Un-Repayable

Under normal conditions of development, the borrowing countries will never be able to repay their debts to American capitalists out of their own resources. The American bankers do not expect the repayment of the principal at any time. They consider the foreign loans in the nature of a permanent floating obligation, yielding a permanent interest income to the borrowers. With the constant and rapid growth of the principal indebtedness, the annual interest charges will soon mount into billions of dollars and constitute a heavy and unbearable tribute levied by American money lenders on the workers of the borrowing countries.

Side by side with these increasing obligations of the West European countries, there develops a fatal process of diminishing markets and sources of income.

The international division of economic functions established by modern capitalism carries within itself the germs of its own destruction. To obtain the necessary raw material and food from the industrially undeveloped countries of the East and South, the advanced countries of Europe were bound to provide for a medium of payment or exchange. In they could only find in their manufac-

tured products. It thus became necessary for the European capitalists to cultivate in the natives of Asia and Africa the habit of using modern manufactured commodities. This is, of course, the economic mainspring of the "civilizing" zeal of modern capitalism, the dominating motive of the Christian missions, the schools, hospitals and other spiritual, educational and humanitarian institutions in the lands of the heathens.

The new but inevitable phase of this process of development is that the backward native, who has been systematically trained in the use of European commodities is gradually learning to produce them himself. And here again the first impulse comes from the European capitalists, the incorrigible "grave-diggers" of their own regime.

The irrational and wasteful system of transporting raw material over the seas, having been transformed into articles of use by skilled European labor and re-transported over the same seas for consumption by the natives could not endure forever. The enterprising capitalist manufacturers were bound to discover the abundance of cheap and pliant labor at the very base of supply. Here were untold millions of potential laborers ready to work for one-tenth of European wages or less, with no limitation of worktime, no restrictions on child labor, no factory laws, or social insurance and no labor unions. It was a capitalist paradise, which could not long elude the keen eyes of the vigilant captains of industry.

Colonial Industry Developing

In India, China, Egypt, South Africa and in most of the colonies of the European powers, cotton and woolen mills, coal mining, metal works and other industries were organized. True, these new industrial enterprises are as yet only in their infancy, but they have shown signs

of rapid growth within the last ten years and are replete with boundless possibilities of expansion. The phenomenal transformation of Japan from a primitive agricultural country to an industrial state of prime magnitude within the space of one generation is some measure of what may be expected from an awakened Orient.

Central and South America are also fast developing their own industries, while Russia has at least temporarily been removed as an important factor in the international market and forced to concentrate its efforts on the development of its domestic production.

If the countries now supplying Europe's raw material fully develop their own home industries, it will mean not only a curtailment of European export markets, but the swamping of their own markets with cheap products from their Asiatic and African rivals, and will spell untold misery for the workers of Europe.

The menace to the workers of the United States, while quite serious, is not as grave as it is to their European fellow workers, because of the tremendous extent of the home market of the country and its abundance of agricultural products and raw material.

The unbalancing of the international economic equilibrium above indicated is not only a danger to the economic existence of Europe but also to the peace of the world.

Private capitalist investments in foreign countries which take the form of ownership or part ownership in the natural resources or basic industries of these countries, create a species of industrial absentee landlordism, a condition of subjugation to foreign domination. This is bound to lead to clashes between the native population and the foreign investor, and such clashes are apt to result in dan-

gerous friction between the governments. Cases of this character are notorious and numerous. The recent oil controversy between the United States and Mexico, which brought the two countries to the brink of war is one of the most striking instances in point.

A still greater war danger lurks in the private loans to foreign governments. These loans are generally extended by the bankers upon the same principles and terms as loans to private individuals or corporations, i.e., with regard to the standing and solvency of the borrower. The bonds of the more stable and powerful governments usually represent the direct and unsecured obligations of the borrowing government. The bonds of weak or dependent nations are often secured by a pledge of certain resources and properties of the borrowing government. Such terms have been generally imposed on the governments of Central and South America and of the Far East, and to a minor extent on some European governments. The typical "mortgage bond" of foreign governments carries with it a pledge of the taxes and customs of the country, in whole or in part, usually coupled with the provision that the government would not lower the tax rate until the loan is repaid. Often too, the bankers are authorized to appoint their own representatives as receivers of taxes or collectors of customs. Not infrequently the bondholders' lien extends to government owned industries and properties, such as railroads or national banks. These guarantees in effect amount to a surrender of the nation's sovereignty into the hands of private foreign bankers or investors. The weak governments obtaining loans on such exacting and humiliating terms are just those most likely to default in payment. When the default occurs, the government can only be

brought to terms by direct or indirect armed intervention.

Charges Revolutions to Bankers

Many a "revolution" in Central and South America has been staged by foreign banking and financial interests in order to replace a recalcitrant government by one more amenable to the dictates of American bankers. When such revolutions are impractical or ineffective, the bankers are apt to invoke the direct intervention of their governments, and the desired intervention is often accorded.

Ever since 1850, when Lord Palmerston proclaimed the doctrine that every British subject is entitled to government protection against injustice in whatever land he may be, the stronger governments of the world have at one time or another invaded the weaker countries for the protection of real or alleged property rights of their citizens, and many a war of conquest has been waged on that pretext.

In America, a notable example of threatened war in favor of foreign bondholders was presented by the joint naval demonstration of England, Germany and Italy against Venezuela in 1902, after which the United States assumed the voluntary function of a collection agency for European holders of Central and South American government bonds. The armed invasions of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua by the United States were in turn due in no small measure to the influence of American banking interests.

The competitive system within and between capitalist nations which has established the precarious balance of world economy is powerless to arrest the fatal process of its disintegration. The manufacturing countries of Europe cannot revert to their pre-capitalistic mode of existence and their populations have grown too large to be fed by their limited soil.

Sees Permanent Collapse

Only a world federation of socialist nations rationally and consciously organized on an international economic plan can fully and permanently avert the threatened collapse of modern civilization.

But in the meantime, some measures must be taken to readjust the economic framework of the world to the new conditions to the extent feasible within the existing order.

Among such measures the most urgent are:

1. The removal of the ruinous custom barriers between the various countries generally and those of Europe in particular.
2. An equitable international arrangement for the allocation of the available raw material of the world to the different countries according to their needs.
3. The administration of all colonies by the League of Nations directly and without the intervention of so-called mandatory powers; the colonies to be administered on the principle of the largest possible measure of self government and to be accorded the status of independent sovereignties as fast as they are ready for it.
4. An authoritative international body to regulate and control foreign investments and credits, coupled with an express international convention to the effect that no government would resort to armed force against another country for the enforcement of a money obligation or for the protection of property rights of its nationals, but that all such disputes should be passed upon by the International Court of Justice, which shall make an equitable adjustment on the basis of the debtor's capacity to pay and upon all the facts and circumstances of each case.

International capitalism has shown itself entirely incapable of effecting radical constructive reforms even in its own interests. Economically it is blundering. Politically it is bankrupt. The realization of the program above outlined will largely depend upon the organized pressure of the united labor forces of the world.

And here we encounter a dangerous point of weakness.

The workers of the world are not organized to a sufficient extent or, with sufficient cohesion to exert their full potential economic and political power on an international scale. The International Federation of Trade Unions as well as

(Continued on Page 5)

"Oh, What A Pal Is Al"

By Louis Stanley

THE galaxy of capitalists in the Al Myth show make the Hoover Jiggers a lot of ham actors. There was a time when the Republican burlesque was the best summer performance but now the sturdy girls in the Democratic outfit bring the loudest whistles from the galleries. How the house comes down, when again and again their chubby feet swinging in unison, first to the right and then to the left, they sing with gusto that song of universal heart appeal, "Oh, What A Pal Is Al!" That is how the show gets its name: "Al and His Pals."

The plot runs something like this: Al is a great pal. His palship excludes from him. He struts up and down the stage, a stooge stuck in the corner of his mouth. He is constantly falling into bad grammar and correcting himself, much to the delight of the audience. His nose lights up his face. He is a regular fellow. He wears a brown stage derby.

From the right of the stage, there comes dancing in his friend Bill Kenney. It appears that Bill and Al are boyhood friends. They used to shoot crap together. Later they joined Tammany Hall. They sing a touching song, "The Sidewalks of New York—Who Got the Contract?"

From the left, Bill Todd comes sliding in. The tired businessmen in the front row cheer, though he is not a woman. They know him from the Republican Burlesque, which he left the last time the show was in town because the actors were not artists. He likes a job done well or not at all. Bill Todd wears sails on his shoulders like angels' wings. He says he is advertising the boat business. He is an incorrigible punster. He plays on "sail" and "sale." He croaks a song about "Do you want some 'bootiful booty, bootie?"

The two Bills get on either side of Al. The three pals prance up and down before the foot-lights. They work well together. Suddenly both Bills stop. They trip up Al, who drops to the floor with

A Burlesque Show Taken From Real Life! Starring the Tammany Troubadors

a thud. He tries to get up. They trip him up again. Hilarious laughter in the audience. Again and again this stunt is repeated. The humiliated Al cries to them: "Desist! Desist!" The two Bills shake their fists at him rhythmically as they sing:

Give us a little contract,
We'll put you on your feet
Give us your specifications
And we'll be nice and sweet.

Give us some inside tips, man,
We'll tip you outside well,
Give us a line on the bidders
And we'll bid them all to hell.

REFRAIN

Give us, oh, give us
Some of that inside dope!
Believe us, believe us,
We'll make you get the pope.

They permit Al to rise and he chants, his hands clasped over his heart:
We'll ask Jimmy to pluck you some contracts
He'll be good if he just knows the facts.

The chorus enters. All sing:

Oh, what a pal is Alfred
Oh, what a pal is he!
An angel was born
Craft to adorn
And Tammany sent him down to me
Guardian of graft is Al
Corruption in every line,
When he is gone graft lingers on.
Al, oh pal of mine!

Curtain

The next scene takes place at a carnival in Hollywood. Among the rich foliage appear the happy faces of pretty girls. A slim youth in medieval hosiery

skips about. He wears butterfly wings and on his head is perched a tall silk hat. He trots forward to sing:

I'm New York's Mayor.

I know not why.
They make me work.
I'd rather die.
The girls join him:
They make him work.
He'd rather die.
Just save him for us,
Our butterfly.

Al, Bill Kenney and Bill Todd enter. The girls make way. The three arrivals skip over to the Mayor and in turn tap him gently upon the wrists. Al begins:

We don't want to work you
But won't you, please
Hand us some contracts
Or perhaps a lease.

It's the honestest graft
You ever did see.
None can complain.
Bless Tammanee.

Led by Al they all sing, the girls joining as they keep time with the swing of their legs:

Tammanee, Tammanee,
Hocus, pocus, contract bet!
Tammanee, Tammanee,
Hocus, pocus, license!
Tammanee, Tammanee,
Hocus, pocus, patente!
Tammanee on the knee,
Hocus, pocus, Tammanee.

THE MAYOR:

Oh, let me alone
Go, pick your bone,
I refuse to go home to New York.
Take what you choose,

No matter the ruse,
I will not go home to New York.

AL TO THE MAYOR:

Blessed be your heart, little butterfly
To do as you're told and to ask not why
Stay where you are, away from New York,
We'll attend to the contracts, we'll share the pork.

All sing:

"Oh, what a Pal is Al!"

CURTAIN

The scene is now the counting room of the County Trust Company of New York. Large bags of gold are piled up in the rear. One bears the inscription, "County Trust Co. of N. Y." The others are marked "The State." At a table, front stage, center, are seated Al and his pals, Kenney, Lehman, Reardon, Raskob. Lehman is a dignified banker. He jingles pennies in his pocket. Reardon is dressed as a truckman. Raskob wears chauffeur's clothes. Al as chairman opens the meeting:

Thanks for the honors,
My campaign donors,
Directors in County Trust.
Still it's quite just.
Didn't I give you State gold
As deposits to hold
And set you off right
In your early fight?

REARDON:

That is all very true
But didn't I help you
To be head of the U. S. Truck
When you were down on your luck?
Now come across,
After all we're boss.

The other directors nod approval vigorously.

AL:

My name is Al,
I'm a good pal.
Take what you wish,
Leave me the dish.

They all sing: "Oh, what a pal is Al!"

Curtain.

This scene takes place on election night. The stage is dark but gradually lights up until in the finale it reaches brilliancy. Figures are seen prowling about with searchlights, trying doors and pulling out the contents of drawers, files and closets.

First Tammanyite (stumbling): Hang this White House. The City Hall is much easier to handle. There I know my way but I'll soon get used to this.

Second Tammanyite (bumping into First Tammanyite): Look out, there. There's no time to lose. The election will soon be over but Al's elected. We fixed that. Soon the other crooks will be here. Work fast.

Footsteps are heard. Al rushes in, flanked on the right by Bill Kenney and Bill Todd, and on the left by Lehman, Reardon and Raskob. The chorus girls take up a position in the rear. They all sing "Tammanee, Tammanee."

There are cries of "Speech, Speech" and Al steps forward.

AL:

The spoils are before us.
Why words?
Ransack the White House. Spare not a thing.
The worst now's Atlanta. No more Sing Sing.

Ensemble: "Oh, what a Pal is Al!"

Curtain. Theatre remains in darkness. The Mayor skips in before the lowered curtain.

The Mayor: I guess, I'm a little late. Asbestos curtain. Lights.

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, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Information regarding speakers, literature, platforms, etc., may be obtained from the National Office.

Thomas Hits The Trail

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for President, has started his ninety day campaign. His first meeting was at Fairmont, West Virginia, after a big send-off by New York Socialists at a picnic. Comrades who have not played the game of making big jumps, trying to sleep in a Pullman and speaking from one to five times a day and night, cannot realize the task that is before Comrade Thomas. Some of us have tried it many times and can testify as to how grueling the work can be. A candidate for President, however, has it still harder than the average speaker, for he is kept jumping, speaking, answering questions and preparing speeches something like eighteen hours out of every twenty-four and the remainder of the time he is being tossed back and forth in a berth in a half restful sleep. Yes, Thomas is going to have a lot of hard work and with but little rest up to the closing of the campaign, November 6th. With that hard grind that will take him from the coast to coast and in between, the work he will do will be almost useless unless the rest of us do our share. We must all speak, distribute literature, carry platforms, ad-

Vermont

Socialists electors for Norman Thomas are Sarah N. Clegg, Norman, Manchester, N. H., and John C. Law, Burlington. Petitions for signatures will be sent out to comrades and friends next week. Anyone who will help please write comrade Louis L. Clay, 89 Maple St., Burlington. Comrade gave a speech on Public Ownership, before the Barre Branch of the Granite Cutters Union last week and was given promise of support by many members of the Union.

Albany Nominates

The Socialists of Albany County have put the following ticket in the field for the fall election: For Representative in Congress, 29th District, Allin Dewey; State Senator, James C. Sheahan; Members of Assembly, Robert H. Ritchey, Arthur Jacobsen and Nelson J. Belanger; County Clerk, Elizabeth Jacobsen; Coroner, James Wilson. The members of Pascal Albany living in Rensselaer County have endorsed Irvin W. Kelley of Troy for Sheriff of that county, and Herman Kibbe for Assemblyman, 2nd Assembly District.

Schenectady Puts Up Ticket

Local Schenectady made endorsements of candidates for public office at a special meeting held July 30th. Charles W. Noonan was selected for Representative in Congress from the 30th Congressional District and Herbert M. Merrill for State Senator from the 32nd Senatorial District. Other endorsements were as follows: Members of Assembly, James Folan and Rose C. Walsh; Sheriff, Thomas D. Pashley of Glenville; County Treasurer, Theresa B. Wiley.

Campaign Lists

The State Campaign subscription lists ordered by action of the State Convention are now in print and are being cir-

Connecticut

Fred Hurst, State Sec. of R. Island, will hold street meetings at the following towns commencing Aug. 13th at Norwich, 14th at New London, 15th Stamford, 16th South Norwalk, 17th at Bridgeport and the 18th at New Haven. Hurst will also speak at noonday shop meetings.

New Haven

The Socialist Campaign action conference that was to have been held in New Haven Friday, Aug. 3rd has been postponed until Friday evening, Aug. 10th. Socialists from all towns in the vicinity of New Haven are invited to attend the conference will be held at the Workmen Circle Educational Center, 72 Legion Ave.

Bridgeport

A campaign action conference composed of the Socialists of Fairfield County is in process of organization, the date will be announced later.

Bridgeport Picnic

Tickets are selling fast for the picnic which will be held Sunday, Aug. 12th, at Jacob's Grove, Sylvan Ave.

Naugatuck Valley

Arrangements are being made to hold street meetings in the towns of Shelton, Derby, Ansonia, Naugatuck and Waterbury.

New Bedford Strikers Relief

The New Haven Relief Committee for the New Bedford Textile Strikers composed of the following organizations, N. H. Soc. Verband, Dist. Coms. Workmen's Circle, Mothers' Club of Workmen Circle, Workmen's Circle Branches 17, 232, 434, 493, 675, Jewish Nat. Workmen's Alliance Branch 82, 27, Pioneer Club for Palestine and the Bakers Union. A tag day is being planned to help collect funds.

Florida

State Secretary Edson writes that a state convention will most probably be held on August 12th. Further conferences are to be held before making that date definite. There are a good number of Socialists in Florida who are not now affiliated with the Party. The state convention and the naming of a ticket will weld the forces together. Florida had a good healthy Socialist movement and a big vote once upon a time, before the war, and we believe the state will soon be back to its pre-war fighting condition.

California

With financial support from National Campaign Headquarters, the Labor World, the bustling western coast weekly, comes out with eight pages and a new editor in the person of John Kenneth Turner. Now that the paper has a man with full time to give to the paper, and other like King and Lewis giving part time, all that is now needed is for the comrades everywhere to SIOVEL in a hope full of subscriptions.

Missouri

St. Louis, is showing signs of life so far as the Socialist movement is concerned. Comrade Weintraub, one of the best hustlers in the Party anywhere, informs us that they are busy helping the Campaign Committee raise funds, and he assures us that the New York Committee will hear from them. A full ticket will be placed in the state. Many comrades who drifted away from the Party activity are returning to the fold.

Kansas

Ross Magill expects a big turnout for the Party convention which is to be held at Topeka on August 27th. National Secretary Henry will be present and address a meeting in the evening, which will likely be held in the Auditorium. Henry will also speak in Kansas City, Kansas, on August 28th, where it is expected a local of the Party will be organized.

Arkansas

State Secretary Duvos reports the nomination of a candidate for Governor and Presidential electors. This state demands a filing fee of \$37.50 for each name on the State ticket, including the presidential electors.

Permanent Headquarters

Permanent headquarters have been selected in the Lyric Building, 9th and Broad Sts. All Socialists in the state who care to help out the State Campaign in any way are invited to communicate with Executive Secretary.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

IF YOU SEE IT IN THE STARS IT ISN'T SO

ON such matters as the payment of the war debts, the Social Catholic movement in Great Britain, the Gosplan in Russia, and the problem of Indian administration—the subjects of four books which we have before us for review,—we have only second-hand information.

But there are one or two things that we do know all about from personal experience.

Of these the most irritating, because in our opinion he is the most futile, is the young gentleman who insists on dragging internal affairs in Russia into every conceivable discussion, whether that discussion starts with a criticism of the Public Service Commission of New York or a plan for relief for the wheat farmers of the West.

I do not know which is the more maddening, the advocate of everything that is Russian, from the first of the steps to the last, or the sufferer from what you might call Moscowphobia, who runs around in circles, snapping furiously at every red leg within his vision.

The other night when Norman Thomas was answering questions at a large meeting of the International House at Columbia, an over-heated heckler arose and cried out, "Do you think Lenin would answer that question that way?" Norman is very good-natured about this sort of thing, and he merely intimated that he didn't know how Lenin would have answered. And of course, the truth of it is that Lenin himself knew that there were no answers to a number of things in the back of the book, even if the book happened to be Marx's "Das Kapital." Lenin pretty much answered as he went, as does any one with any claim to a conception of life as a going affair.

If it were true that someone could have figured in advance, back in 1868, just what the development of 1928 industry would be, then you would have pat answers for any question concerning productive forces. But outside of American Communists, the astrologers are the only class who make serious pretensions to accurate forecasting. Even sporting writers qualify their prophecies.

You see, the astrologers believe in a sort of planetary predestination, and the Communists believe in a political predestination. The Presbyterians, whom both affect to abhor, also believed in predestination, but they gave it up as a bad job a good many years ago. It turned out that neither John Calvin nor Sagittarius nor even Karl Marx could throw much real light on what was likely to happen.

This is not to say that astrology is not lots of fun. Everybody gets a kick out of having his horoscope read, and the writers of tomes on this subject make a good profit. As I recall it, that great statesman, the late Warren Gamaliel Harding, used to frequent the parlors of a Washington astrologer. There is, however, no record that she informed him that Nan Britton would write a book about him. It would have helped a lot if he could have known about the forthcoming publication of "The President's Daughter."

And it is always fun to have your palm read. Among the many salesmen for knife-sharpening devices, bill-collectors for milk concerns, and studious youths working their way through college, there comes to my door a gipsy lady from somewhere around Second Avenue, with the request that she read my palm. I never refuse this request. Her memory is short, and she regularly forgets that she has read this same palm but a short month ago. This makes the operation all the more fascinating.

The first time my palm was read, I was assured that within three weeks I would take a long sea voyage in the company of a Spanish adventurer. To be sure, I did go down to Atlantic Highlands with Ben Stolberg to visit Catha Levinson, and perhaps this gives the lady somewhere around fifty percent.

The second time I was due to make a large winning in a desperate play for high stakes. As I won fifty cents on Gene Tunney, I suppose I should be chivalrous enough to give the lady the breaks on this.

But what about the last prophecy, namely that I am to elope far into the Northland with a black-haired young woman of foreign mien? By no stretch of the imagination can I figure a trip to Tennessee in the company of Norman Thomas or August Claessens as fitting into this prophetic picture.

I am afraid, then, that I am somewhat of a bear on soothsaying. That, of course, may just be my hard luck. It may be that my nature is not sympathetic. There was a time when I was reporting for the old "New York Sun" when I covered a number of spiritualistic seances, and was so distinctly un-sympathetic on several occasions as to dig the very fleshly spirit of "Little Bright Eyes" out of the cabinet behind the medium.

This of course was a low-life thing to do, as the medium pointed out to me in language that was anything but ethereal. But then the newspaper business is a sort of lowlife occupation anyway.

When we want to get information about Russia, we do not go to Fourteenth Street, New York, for it. We go to someone whose judgment we trust, someone with a sound economic background. Like Stuart Chase, for example, or Robert Dunn, or Rexford Guy Tugwell, the three competent editors of "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade" (published by the John Day Company, New York.) This is a joint survey by the technical staff of the first American Trade Union Delegation, and it contains facts and figures and a close-up picture of Russia as it is today the like of which we have not been able to find in any ecstasies of Worker's Party stargazing.

McAlister Coleman.

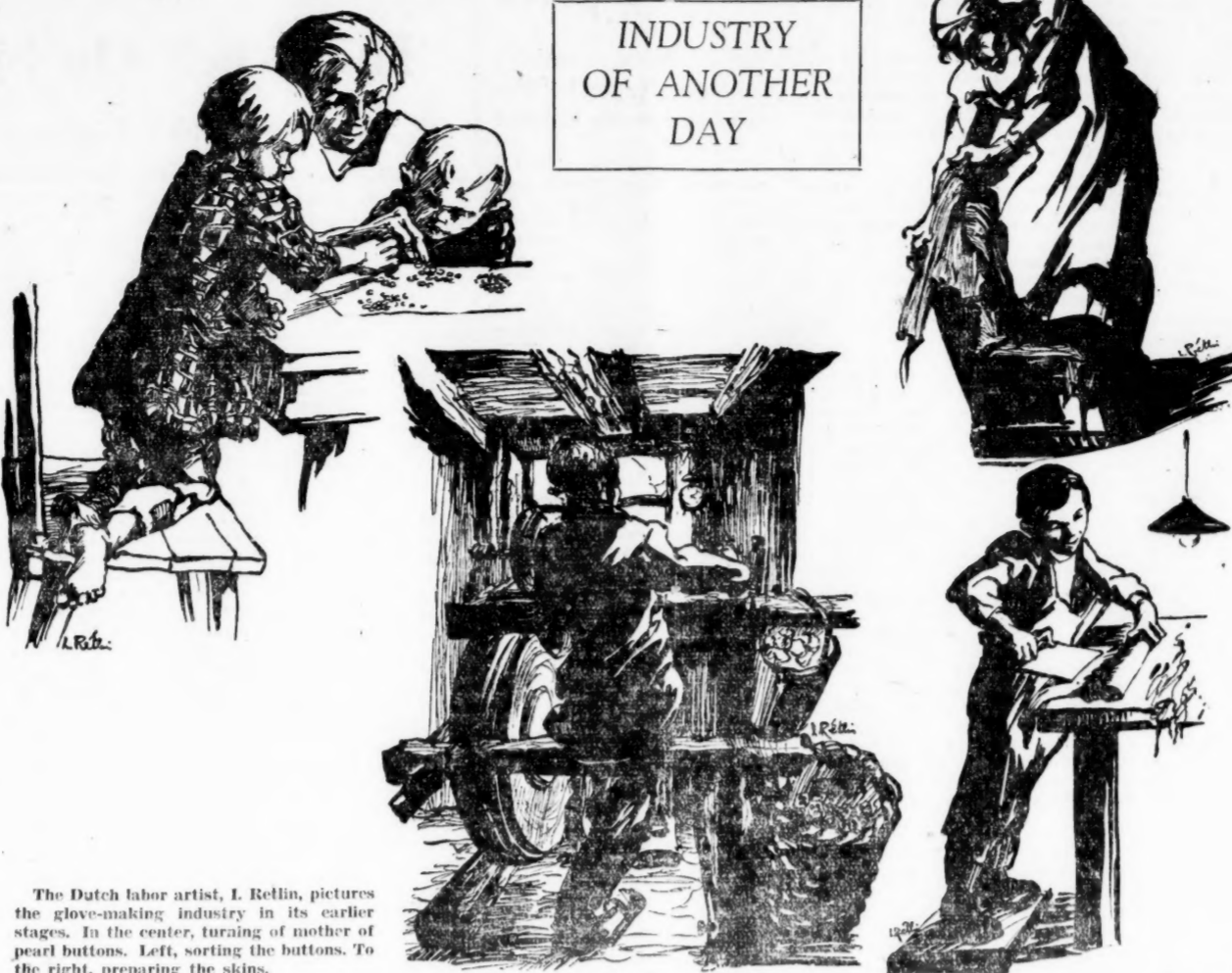
The Rebel Candidate

(Lines of Tribute to Norman Thomas)
HELD in your loyal hands the banner flies,
Stained blood-red in the struggle of the weak;
The wisdom of the brave has starred your eyes
For you have never been afraid to speak
Against the bores who seize a master's reins
And drain the lifeblood from the workers' veins!

You go the way that men like Debs have gone,
Great waves of pity beating in your breast,
And in your passion lies the hope of dawn,
And in your courage peace for the oppressed.
Our victory shall bloom from rebel seed.
It can not fail while men like you may lead!

LUCIA TRENT.

INDUSTRY OF ANOTHER DAY



The Dutch labor artist, I. Retlin, pictures the glove-making industry in its earlier stages. In the center, turning of mother of pearl buttons. Left, sorting the buttons. To the right, preparing the skins.

New International Tasks

(Continued from Page 3)

our Labor and Socialist International are essentially European organizations. To be effective they must develop a close and organic cooperation with the large bodies of workers outside of Europe. This is the most imperative task of the moment and a very difficult one.

Calls United States Workers Aloof

The workers of the United States stand practically aloof from the struggles of their fellow workers on the other side of both oceans. The affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the trade-union International was severed by the war, and has never been renewed. The post-war period of unexampled prosperity in America and of corresponding misery in Europe has served to strengthen their feeling of com-

placent self-sufficiency. Their greatest concern for their fellow workers in other countries has been to keep them out of the American labor market.

The economic organization of the workers in the United States is furthermore relatively weak. Out of a total of more than 25,000,000 industrial workers, only about 5,000,000 or 20 per cent are organized. In some leading industries, such as the automobile production and steel works the workers are almost entirely organized. American employers have developed an extraordinary ingenuity in checking the growth of organized labor by a consistent policy of the so-called "open shop," the fostering of "yellow" or "company" unions, the system of employee ownership of stock in the employing concerns and by similar devices. The struggles of the American workers

are furthermore confined almost exclusively to the economic field. In the sphere of politics they have consistently renounced the instrument of independent action, preferring to support "progressive" or "labor-friendly" candidates of the two leading political parties, the Republican and Democratic, both of capitalist composition and reactionary policies.

Lacking the support of organized labor the Socialist movement of America was naturally also doomed to weakness. It has particularly suffered from the nationalistic and reactionary psychosis engendered by the war and the general political indifference following in its wake. But the American labor movement is by no means hopeless economically or politically. All signs indicate that the period of extraordinary prosperity is definitely waning, at least as far as the workers'

share in it is concerned. The system of "scientific management" or "rationalization" of the processes of work have enormously enhanced the productivity of labor with no proportionate expansion of the market. The result is a grave and growing condition of unemployment with the inevitable consequences of threatened wage cuts and general lowering of the established standard of life. This condition, aggravated by some severe recent defeats in important strikes, is causing a certain spiritual re-awakening among the workers of America which makes for a more militant spirit and a more aggressive attitude. Coincidentally with this new development, American Socialism is also showing unmistakable signs of an upgrade movement. The Socialist Party of the United States is marshalling its forces throughout the country for an energetic campaign in the coming national election and is meeting with very encouraging response.

WANTS CLOSER LABOR CONNECTIONS

In Mexico, the labor situation is in many respects the reverse of that of its Northern sister republic. If the workers in the United States do not exercise the economic and political power to which their numbers and importance entitle them, it may be said that the Mexican workers exert a stronger influence in their country than is warranted by their economic position in it. In a country of primitive capitalist development they have succeeded in building up an imposing organization of labor, large in numbers, radical in spirit and powerful in politics. The Mexican Federation of Labor has been the principal factor in the election of President Calles and has direct representation in the government and a determining influence on its policies. Spiritually and psychologically the Mexican movement has been fashioned by the labor movement of Europe rather than by that of the United States, but its direct contacts with the former are slight owing largely to the remoteness of the country from Europe geographically and industrially.

The labor movements of the republics of Central and South America are comparatively insignificant due to the prevalently agricultural character of these countries.

In recent years a Pan-American Labor Federation has been created by the trade unions of both Americas, which functions as a sort of an American labor International.

The incipient labor organizations in the Far East have also of late given definite indication of vitality and growth. Some of them may become important factors in the lives and destinies of their countries in the very near future.

It is the immediate and imperative task of our International as it is that of the trade-union International to establish close and organic connections with these organizations of labor outside of Europe, to enlist the active and regular cooperation of the stronger among them and to support, encourage and guide the younger and weaker of such movements.

At no time in history have the nations of the world been so interdependent and their destinies so interwoven as today; at no time has the international capitalist mismanagement and misrule assumed such dangerous character for the peace and well being of the world; at no time was there such a vital need for concerted and determined action on the part of the toiling masses of all lands.

The inspiring war cry and slogan which Marx and Engels gave to our movement eighty years ago—Workers of All Countries Unite!—and which was then nothing more than the indication of a historical tendency and the expression of a remote ideal has today become the very foundation of a practical program for international labor and socialism.

THE CHATTER BOX

Song. . . .

(For the Bayonets That Met The New Bedford Pickets)

NOW you have the marching men
With glints in their eyes;
Sharp gold gleams
Instead of dreams.
And sharp steel slitting
The cloth of the skies
Into thin blue strips:
Men with a grunting tune
On their lips;
Men who are numbered
And lagged with slaps;
Men, warm men
With a measured thread
To the ghost of a song
Whose words are dead

And for us who share
The muck and swill,
They stand like the walls
Of God's own will,
Iron and granite,
Granite and steel. . . .
It never can matter
Whatever we feel,
Hunger . . . despair . . .
Or the grind of the heel . . .
The wall that they form
Is of granite and steel

Oh, give us a host of marching men
With a dream in their eyes,
And a measured thread,
And a mounting song,
And each with his head
Thrown back to the skies . . .
And there never could be
A wall so strong,
Or steel, or gun
To hold us back
From our share of the sun

Sometimes I marvel at the influence of summer. How she melts us all . . . how she softens the hardest resolve. Even revolution takes a siesta in camp and countryside. Don't we all remember how fiercely the stentorian thunder on Union Square promised us the Communist millennium . . . ? That was early in the spring Now the square is the market place of three peanut vendors and a telescope Where have the prophets wandered? Sweat rolling down the neck and back of Patrick Henry might have prevented the epic of 1776

The heat at Houston, Texas, reduced the Ku Kluxers and the Anti-Salooners into shriveled windbags, and Al Smith was shoved across. Then surely, what chance has revolt against the dog-days . . . ? And yet, we have always been impressed with the thought that all true Communists are akin to the ascetics of old Christianity. For the Cause all discomforts of body and spirit must be born. In fact, it must be insisted upon at whatever cost Alas, and alack, the spirit of this luxurious age has wormed its way into their Spartan fortitudes and avowals Five camps and numerous boarding houses are crammed to the plumb with the whole left wing movement Lakes, puddles and rain-pools are just filled up with revolutionary pleasure seekers, and my, how the festive board groans with the weight of bourgeois delights

Let a weak right winger warn all you strayers from the great faith, that this summer vacationing will yet uproot and destroy all you have dreamed and built Now let me ask you, devotees of the working class Are all the poor, the downtrodden, and the slaves of capitalism so safe and happy during these sweltering weeks, that you can afford to leave them unprotected from your propaganda, while the joke-sheets of the Sunday papers seep into their infantile minds and scare away all the bright ideas you had lodged there during the cooler and more comfortable seasons of the year . . . ? Is it right, I ask you, to postpone the imminent revolution, just because your underwear gets too sticky, and the prickly heat makes, too, itching a nuisance of itself . . . ? Is it for this that Lenin died and Trotsky was banished? Is it for you that Kremlin stands in a monument, and Red troops try to jerk the wheat-sheaves out of the clutch of greedy Kulaks? Is it for your sweet sojourns under trees and on nice cool lakes that one hundred and forty million souls are toiling and struggling out of chaos into an ordered dream . . . ?

No, fellow tovarishs, you are not doing right by our Revolution The New Day must not be postponed for any whim of the weak flesh Camps and hotels are true middle-class monstrosities, in which the rebellious spirits are reduced to calmness and content. Even a plate of beef soup when prepared and served by kitchen slaves and eaten by guests is a symbol of exploitation And next to man's inhumanity to man, is that of a Communist exploiting a fellow left winger

Something ought to be done about keeping the news of this hilarity and counter revolutionary conduct from reaching the ears of the Third International. Or heaven alone can conjecture what may happen to you all.

Yes, and even while I sit here chiding you for all this, the Revolution waits Do you hear? . . . THE REVOLUTION WAITS . . . ! Shame on you all Out of the camps, out of this smug enjoyment, away from the sweet lulling comforts that tease the flesh and weaken the spirit Back to committee meetings, back to the shop, back to the Union Square and Madison Square mass meetings, back to cursing the Socialists and smashing the unions, back to the Revolution It must go on

And to sort of mitigate all the harsh sentiment of the above tirade, let me close with an idle rebuke to a smart little lady who asked me an idle question while idling at camp

YOU SPOKE OF LOVE

You spoke of love so airily,
As if it were a dress
One wears, or does not wear
In whim or weariness

"Who is the newest dame
That set your singing to a flame?
Is she fair?" . . . You meant
"Is she fair as I am . . . ?" There was blent
Between your query and your eyes,
All the quick heartache
Of a quick surprise

For while you spoke so airily of love,
I saw the clenched fingers
Straining through the glove

S. A. DeWitt.

Organization
Education
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH
JACK WASSERMAN EDITOR

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

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

N. Y. League Meeting Postponed Till Aug. 13th

The general meeting of the New York Yipsels has been postponed until Monday, August 13th. The meeting will be held at 8 P. M. in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School. The postponement is owing to the late arrival of "Comrade Rabinowitz" in New York. At the meeting, besides making the acquaintance of the members of the New York league, he will in turn acquaint them with the plans he intends to pursue in making the Y. P. S. L. a strong and aggressive youth organization in this country. In addition, Comrade Morris Berman, a staunch friend of the Yipsels, and chairman of the state committee to raise funds for them, will be there to address them. During his stay in this city, he will hold numerous conferences with various Yipsels. These conferences will be for the purpose of formulating organization plans for the New York and New England districts.

ASKS FOR SUGGESTIONS ON TOURNAMENTS

The Executive Secretary announces that he has plans for the holding of various tournaments during the next few months. These contests will be between individual Yipsels and between circles. A debating contest will also be arranged with Yipsels in nearby cities. Suggestions as to topics an easy contest are asked. He plans to hold inter-circle and inter-city debates. A city wide chess and checker tournament will be held, and prizes to be awarded to the winners. A tennis and handball tournament, consisting of both singles and doubles will also be held. Suggestions as to the manner, time, and place of these contests are requested by the Executive Secretary, as he wants to start these contests as soon as possible.

On August 9, Circle Six, Brooklyn, heard a talk by Emanuel Switzer, the Acting Financial Secretary, on "Machinery, a Detriment or Benefit to Civilization?" Next Thursday, August 16, Irving Smith will talk on "Pre-historic Events." The week after, the organizer of the circle, Morton Saulsbury will talk on "Objections to Socialism."

New York Circle Doings
Circle Eight, Manhattan, is holding outdoor meetings every Tuesday evening. It requests all Yipsels who are available at that time for speaking purposes to communicate with Ben Goodman, its organizer, at 96 Avenue C. Yipsels, who are graduates of the Public Speaking class recently conducted at the Rand School, are especially requested to do so.

Circle Three, Juniors, Bronx, heard a talk on August 10 on the "Money-Bunga Case." Next Friday evening, the circle will attend the various street meetings in the role of "Jimmie Higgins."

EIGHTH ANNUAL DANCE APPROACHES

Less than a month remains before the arrival of the eighth annual dance given by the New York Y. P. S. L. On September 8, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, this gala event will take place. The arrangements for the dance are in the hands of "Honey" Sapkowitz and his committee, consisting of the active members of Circles Two and Thirteen, Seniors.

Tickets for the affair have already been printed. Not all circles, however, have obtained a supply of tickets. They can be obtained from either Comrade Sapkowitz or from the Executive Secretary, in Room 505 in the Rand School. The attempt to run a journal in conjunction with the dance seems likely to meet with success. Numerous ads have already been secured for it. Any Yipsel, who thinks he can secure an ad for it is requested to get in touch with the City Office. In addition to this, posters have been printed advertising the dance, and these must be distributed at once, for effective results.

The Executive Committee of the Senior League has agreed to tax every member with one ticket. The price of the tickets are seventy-five cents each. Every effort should be made to dispose of these tickets as soon as possible. The proceeds of the dance will be divided between the League and the Yipsel Publishing Association.

YIPSELS BEAT NEW LEADER TEAM
As per the prediction in this section in last week's issue, the Yipsel baseball team defeated the team composed of the New Leader staff, by a 4-3 score. Norman Thomas acted as umpire. Owing to the fact that the soccer game was scheduled to start, the game was curtailed to three innings. For the New Leader team, the pitcher was Sam DeWitt, and the Back-Stairs Spokesman was the batsman. The Kanior brothers were the batter for the Yipsel team. Sam DeWitt and Julie Umansky hit the only three-runners in the game. With two out in the last inning, it was the latter's three-bagger that drove in the winning run. Seeing that the Editor of the New Leader laughed last week, it is our turn to laugh now. Haul Haul!

Incidentally, the Yipsels collected seven dollars for the New Bedford strikers at the picnic.

VERBAND TO GIVE OPEN AIR OPERA

The Jewish Verband of the Socialist Party and its affiliated organizations are presenting a complete opera on August 11th, at the Coney Island Stadium, at 4th Street, off Surf Avenue. The Verband asks the aid of fifteen girl members of the Yipsels in selling flowers before the start of the opera. Those who help in this work will receive percentage of their sales and a free admission to the stadium. Comrades are requested to be there by seven o'clock with their dues books.

Chicago Yipsels Will Visit Wisconsin Picnic

Saturday night, Aug. 4, the Chicago Y. P. S. L. put on a successful little one-act play, "The Rehearsal," before the L. I. D. at their summer camp, The Retreat.

Friday evening, Aug. 10, at 8:30 p.m., R. H. Menken, for three years student of the University of Heidelberg, and at present secretary of the American Free Labor Association will speak to the Yipsels on "The Spirit of Revolution in Universal History," at their headquarters, 3322 Douglas boulevard. All young people are invited. For further information, communicate with Comrade Pearl Greenberg, secretary, 1423 South Homan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Yipsels, together with a group of other Chicago comrades are going to attend the State picnic at Milpique Sunday, August 13. Here's hoping that it turns out a real success.

DAVENPORT THEATRE PRESENTS FREE PLAYS

Through Comrade Tillie Shapiro, of Circle 8, FREE YOUTH has been informed of the existence of a little theatre which differs from the many others in New York City. The theatre group in question is the Davenport Theatre located at 138 East 27th Street. This theatre has no admission charge, gives free performances exclusively. The expenses of operation, however, are met by the donations the patrons leave in a basket on their way out. The programs presented by it are of a nature that would interest Yipsels. Its program until August 27 consists of a one-act comedy by Mollere entitled "The Affected Young Ladies," a one-act farce by Charles Matthews, "Little Toddlerkins," and Tchekhov's "The Swan Song."

Butler Davenport, the founder of this theatre, intends to make it as popular as the free concerts or libraries, by making it accessible to poor people. It gives performances every weekday evening, the theatre opening at eight o'clock. We would urge every Yipsel who has the time to attend this theatre to do so.

RED MIKE ACTIVE IN FALL RIVER
Red Mike, otherwise Lester Shulman of the Brownsville Yipsels, has been sent by the New Bedford Textile Council to address the workers in Fall River, who accepted a 10 per cent. cut in wages in the early part of the year. He speaks in that city three times a week. In addition to this he is busy on the picket line at all times in New Bedford.

Philadelphia Y. P. S. L.

The Philadelphia Y. P. S. L. will hold a Mass Meeting next Tuesday evening, August 14th. Louis Rabinowitz, the National Director of the Y. P. S. L. will talk on the "Relationship of the Socialist Movement with the Youth of America."

Goldberg Out For Assembly In 23rd, Kings

Brownsville Socialists Will Put Up Stiff Battle to Recapture Old Stronghold

THE prospects are bright that the Socialist Party will be represented in the next session of the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Socialists in the 23rd A. D. Brownsville, have put their best foot forward by nominating Louis Goldberg to make the run for the Assembly in that district. Comrade Goldberg was the party's candidate for Assembly in the Brownsville district in 1921-1924, when he made outstanding runs for that office. In 1921, contending against the fusion candidate, Goldberg was beaten by the extremely narrow margin of 900 votes. As the party's candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court, 7th District, Brooklyn, in which is embraced the 23rd A. D., Comrade Goldberg polled the phenomenal vote of approximately 20 per cent of the total vote cast.

Not only is Goldberg well known in Brownsville & E. N. Y. for his outstanding activity in the party and for his close relationship as a Socialist and a lawyer to the trade union movement, but he is conspicuously and actively identified with a large number of important labor, fraternal, philanthropic and professional organizations. He is the founder of the Lex Club, the lawyer's organization of Brownsville & E. N. Y. of which he was also the first president. He has been for two years the Brooklyn Chairman of the Palestine Labor Fund Drive. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Brownsville Boys Association, The Workmen's Circle, Pioneer Youth of America, New Leader Publishing Association, American Socialist Society, League for Industrial Democracy, Brooklyn Jewish Center, Brownsville Labor Lyceum Association, and of the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged and of the Brownsville & E. N. Y. Hospital, of which organization he was a member of the Board of Directors and the secretary.

The law firm of Goldberg & Solomon, of which Comrade Goldberg is a member, represents a large number of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor of which several conduct their activities in the Brownsville and East New York section.

Comrade Goldberg joined the Socialist Party in 1909, and he has been an active member thereof almost continually. In recent months, he has been to the fore in all activities to strengthen and rehabilitate the party. He is a thoroughly informed Socialist and one of the best campaigners in the local organization. His popularity is deep and widespread and his strength as a candidate is not surpassed.

He was graduated from Public School 43 in Brooklyn, attended Eastern District High School, and was graduated from the New York Law School. He has been a frequent contributor to the New York Call and the New Leader and has made valuable contributions to professional publications. Recently, the New York Law Review, an outstanding professional publication in this State, carried as its leading article a notable contribution by Comrade Goldberg on "Recent Decisions in Labor Disputes."

TEXTILE ACCIDENT RATE TOO HIGH

Accidents in the textile industry are more numerous and severe than are warranted by normal hazards, asserts the American Engineering Council's safety committee.

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Health Center Busy Serving Newly Affiliated Unions

IT is hot. Yet the work in the Union Health Center goes on. The physicians are kept quite busy. The Dental Department, too, is much busier now than a year ago at this time. The meaning of all this is that the newly affiliated unions, their members and families, and even relatives, are taking advantage of the opportunity given by their respective organizations to come to this institution with their health problems.

All of them, without exception, consider it a fine thing their unions have done—this affiliating with the Health Center. "It is money well spent," said one president of a large union. "It's the best thing my union has done for my members," said another. "I went to many doctors and to many health places, but nowhere did I get the consideration and attention I get here," said still another. "This, and more, is what we hear all the time. No, we do not sing our own praises—these are facts. They are glad of this contact, made possible for them by their own organizations."

Among those who frequent the Center are: Printers, pressmen, paper cutters, paper handlers, electrotypers, lithographers, painters, cigarmakers, carpenters, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, office clerks, women's auxiliaries, pocketbook makers, millinery workers, cap-makers, neckwear makers, amalgamated clothing workers, post office clerks, actors, equity members, teachers, ladies garment workers and others. It is hoped that before the summer is over, many more trades will make use of this Worker's Health Center.

Worker's camps, Pioneer Youth, Manumit School, Barnard Summer School, Modern Sunday School Camp Assn., etc., have used the Health Center as the Medical Examining Station. All the children before leaving for camp, were examined here. It was, on the whole, gratifying to find that most of the youngsters were in good physical condition. The examinations showed that most of the children

Old Parties Fight For OK Of Business

Socialists Alone Making Bid For Votes of Progressives Who Followed La Follette

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—Apostle Reed Smoot of the Mormon Church and the Republican National Committee, sole survivor of the Senate ring that bucked Taft in the convention of 1912, has rushed out of his cave with a menacing roar. He says it is outrageous that Al Smith, Roosevelt and Robinson should dare to claim that they are the friends of big business in this country, when God knows that the G. O. P. has alone kept faith with organized private greed in every campaign since Smoot became an apostle and a pal of Jim Watson. Of course, he does not use the word "greed"; he speaks of "business," but as chairman of the Senate finance committee, he knows the value of soft words in the hard trade of rulership.

Smoot is angry because Smith and Robinson are siding around to the high protective tariff attitude. Their nerve in trying to make the business men believe that the Democratic party is friendly to business—even big business—after all these long years of their denunciation of predatory wealth and the high tariff barons, almost breaks his heart. He reviews their record of low-tariff agitation and warns the business men who may be about to write checks for campaign funds to be on guard and stand by their true friends.

Socialists Enter the Field
The moral—if one may speak of a moral in connection with the present competition for the favor of Special Privilege in the presidential contest—is that since the death of La Follette and Debs and the American political scene has been swept clear of leaders who compelled the political generals to give lip service to democracy and altruism. Who cares, in either of the major party councils this year, whether the coal miners have suffered tragic defeat and intense and prolonged misery in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? Who cares about so-

NEW MASSES DEBATE
"Do Radicals Pussyfoot on Sex?"
YES SAYS
V. F. CALVERTON
Editor of the Modern Quarterly
NO SAYS
MICHAEL GOLD
Editor of the New Masses
CHAIRMAN TO BE ANNOUNCED
to be held at the
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Executive Committee.

ORGANIZER URGES MODERN IDEAS
SCRANTON, PA.—Edward F. McGraw, A. F. of L. organizer, told the Central Labor Union to get abreast of the times by changing its name to Chamber of Labor. "In accepting modern ideas," he said, "you will cut a figure in the community and will follow the line of progress."

received the kind of care which will make it possible for them to meet life's complicated problems—would that all wage workers could do the same."

The latest to join the growing list of affiliated unions are the Metal Polishers and the Cigar Makers. The Health Center welcomes both of these organizations and hopes to be of help to their members and families.

Future plans of the Health Center include: 1. The publishing of a "Health Center News Bulletin." This seems necessary in view of the new friends the Center has made. 2. Extending the services of the Medical Department to homes—when members and their families are too ill to leave their beds. 3. Carry on an intensive campaign among the unions which have not as yet been reached. In this connection I may state that the Building Trades Council has invited the writer to address the body at its next meeting. It is hoped that the Painters District Council will follow the example of the Building Trades. 4. To establish an analytical bureau, where materials used in various trades, can be analyzed and their effect upon the workers' health established.

Among others who visited the U. H. C. were Frank Wilson, President, Electrical Workers No. 3, Jack Melend, Secretary, Cigar Makers Union No. 144 and Martin B. App, President, Electrotypers Union. "This institution is the best thing we have discovered," was all they said—but for us it was enough!

Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Union Health Center, has had a brief rest at the Battle Creek Sanatorium. He came back feeling much better and is well rested.

Dr. Max Price, Chief of the Dental Department has left for a brief vacation. Dr. Price has had a strenuous and busy year and deserves a rest. P. M. N.

cial justice? Who talks or thinks in the terms of the Wilson or Bull Moose platforms of 1912, the La Follette platform of 1916, 1920 or 1924? Not the Democrats, surely.

But there are the Socialists, seeking to recover the ground they lost after 1914, and to gather up as many as may be of the 4,830,478 votes cast in 1924 for La Follette, whom they endorsed and worked hard to elect. They observe that La Follette had 424,649 votes in California, against 105,514 for Davis; that La Follette had 422,037 votes in Illinois, 272,243 in Iowa, 98,461 in Kansas, 106,701 in Nebraska, 141,284 in Massachusetts, 123,104 in Michigan, 339,192 in Minnesota, 109,008 in New Jersey, and that Tammany and the Black Horse Republican Cavalry permitted 474,905 La Follette votes to be counted in New York. In Pennsylvania, Vane and Grundy and Mellon allowed a total of 307,567 votes for La Follette as against 409,192 for Davis, and 1,401,481 for Coolidge. There were 150,727 La Follette votes in Washington, and 435,678 in Wisconsin. From these bigger strongholds of radical-progressivism and from the states where the vote was less, Norman Thomas and Jim Maurer expect to draw the biggest total ever registered in this country for Socialist nominees.

Socialist Plans
Half a million copies of their platform, as printed in the Congressional Record with an introduction by Rep. Victor L. Berger, are to be circulated. Eleven planks are outlined on the envelope in which the platform is mailed. They are:

1. Public ownership and conservation of natural resources. 2. Unemployment relief. 3. A system of health and accident insurance and of old age pensions. 4. Shortening of the work day. 5. Enactment of an adequate child-labor amendment. 6. Appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held out for speculation. 7. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes. 8. Enforcement of amendment guaranteeing civil liberties. 9. Nationalization of banking system. 10. Farm relief. 11. Outlawry of war.

The platform calls for national ownership and operation of railroads, giant power system, telephones and telegraphs and radio, abolition of the Supreme Court's veto on legislation, and democratic management of all government owned and operated enterprises. The appeal this year is to the moderate progressives as well as to the radicals. And the question arises as to how many of the 4,830,000 who voted for La Follette in 1924, have lost interest in his principles by 1928. The major parties claimed in 1924 to be progressive; this year they deny it.

FREE YOUTH
From New Bedford, Massachusetts
Lester Shulman, who prefers to be known as Red Mike, reports that he has a small army of future Yipsels who are a Youth Strike Committee. There are no privates in this army; all are lieutenants. They are active in strike work, delivering messages, helping in food kitchens, setting on picket lines, and are having a general good time in their SOCIAL-WORK-STRIKE CLUB, which society is the coming Y. P. S. L. circle, of New Bedford. The gentlemen are George Taylor, Clinton Adams, Clinton Reed, Alfred Burns, George Fredette, Harold Baillenger, Geo. Johnson, Ellis Davidson, Ernest Haywith, Laurent Lashapelle, Wm. Baron, and some more youngsters. The ages range from 14 to 19 years. They meet at the Labor Temple, and they're some gang.

STEVE MENDOLA GETS FOUR YEARS
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Steve Mendola was sentenced to four years for manslaughter for having accompanied Sam Bonita when he shot and killed Frank Agati in the miners district office. The strike arose from the Pittston strike against the contract system.

Socialists Demand Gas Rate Cut

Thomas Says Smith's Move on Merger is "Political and Sadly Belated"

A DEMAND that reductions of rates to five cents per kilowatt hour be made one of the conditions for approval of the proposed "billion dollar merger" between the Brooklyn Edison and Consolidated Gas companies, has been made by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president. Mr. Thomas' statement was by way of comment on letters, which he made public between himself and William A. Prendergast, chairman of the N. Y. Public Service Commission. The letters voiced a protest by the Socialist leader against the Public Service Commission's refusal to hear the Public Committee on Power on the proposed merger, and Commissioner Prendergast's reply thereto.

In the course of his statement, Mr. Thomas referred critically to Governor Smith's recent telegram to the Public Service Commission asking that the Public Committee be given a hearing. Mr. Thomas said: "The utility of so-called regulation of public utilities has again been demonstrated by the actions of the Public Service Commission in the Brooklyn Edison-Consolidated Gas case. The case for regulation has not been made any stronger by Governor Smith's politically clever but sadly belated telegram asking the Commission to hear a man who had the common decency to hear a man who had proclaimed himself an 'Al Smith Democrat.' It is amusing to compare the desperate gestures of Commissioners Van Namee and Lunn made after the receipt of the Governor's telegram, with their stern refusal to hear the Public Committee on Power less than ten days ago. If the Governor had not happened to be a candidate for President, Messrs. Van Namee and Lunn might have been spared the necessity of such an undignified swallowing of their own words."

"This is the first time that consumers have been denied a hearing in a public utilities case vitally affecting their monthly bills. This is the first time the bluff of the utilities that mergers were in the public interest was really called in earnest. There was a frantic effort to keep everything under cover. This time we were told what there was to hide, what the companies and what the commission wanted to hide. The case was so raw that even the Corporation Counsel, not particularly noted for his willingness to antagonize the public utilities of the city, stated that this merger should lead to a five cent rate, instead of the nine cents now charged in the Bronx, the eight cents now charged in Queens, and the seven cents charged in Brooklyn and Manhattan per kilowatt hour. The main contention of the Public Committee on Power is borne out in full. It was that \$124,000,000 of water were being written through this sale on which the consumers of the city would forever after pay a return of almost \$10,000,000 a year."

"The attempt to hide this fact and hush all opposition has succeeded. The city has made no attempt to hold up the sale until it could prove its contention that the companies involved could reduce rates and save the consumers of the city millions of dollars every year. If the city really wanted to fight it could certainly have the merger held up. Just now its contention that the five cent rate should be a condition of granting the merger is simply a gesture."

Mr. Thomas' letter to Chairman Prendergast urged that "public ownership of these monopolies must as rapidly as possible be substituted for regulation by men many of whom look forward to a snug berth with the corporations when their terms expire." It was written on July 24th. Mr. Prendergast replied Wednesday of this week, the day the commission met to consider Governor Smith's telegram. He expressed agreement with Mr. Thomas that the Socialist would have the right to appear before the Commission.

Party Platforms To Be Discussed at 7 A.D. Bronx

The next regular meeting of the 7th A. D. Socialist Party, Bronx County, will meet on Tuesday, August 14, 1928, at its headquarters, 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, at 8:30 sharp, and all members are urged to attend. At the end of a short business meeting, Morris Giesel will open a discussion on "An Analysis and Comparison of the Several Party Platforms." After a brief presentation, the floor will be thrown open for discussion of the subject by other members. Party members from other branches are invited to come and participate.

Acting Financial Secretary to Start Soon

Comrade Switkes, Acting Financial Secretary, announces the start of a contest in September open only to the financial secretaries of the circles. The object of the contest is to see which secretary can sell the largest number of dues stamps per member for the month of September and October. There will be three prizes awarded at the close of the contest. The first prize is Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism." The second is "Oil" by Upton Sinclair. The third prize is "The Art of Lecturing" by Arthur M. Lewis.

He is making the rounds of the circles to explain the contest to see how the circles are functioning.

AMUSEMENTS

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Picnic Drama

Who will deny that one of the most dramatic events of the week was the New Leader-Ypsel baseball game, at the Norman Thomas outing? Certainly neither those that watched nor those that played—not the presidential pillar that made most handsome umpire. More of that later; now, heed the tale of the dramatic conflict. First at bat was The Chatterbox; bases should have been full, for he carried on a conversation with the ball that carried him three bases, then home. Next came the Director of Amusements; he was, however, busy at the moment contemplating the great amusements the picnic-grounds afforded, and inadvertently struck out. The Backstairs Spokesman came next, and in his sound way hurried to first base and, while the Official Announcer and Coach entertained the ladies and annoyed the pitcher by shouting his coaching in Chinese, scurried on to second. As dramatic critics are less creators than assistants to creators, this one fulfilled his function by a sacrifice that brought the Backstairs Spokesman to third... from which place he naturally came home. In their half of the inning, the Ypsels also got two runs.

At this, a brief conference between the Official Coach and Second baseman and the umpire resulted in four dollars being turned down; this revealed the villain all dramas must have; for rapid figuring showed that a half from each Ypsel player would amount to four-fifty; and we knew why they scored the winning run. Drama usually has romance, also; therefore I add that while the Chatterbox was busy calculating how many dollars worth of air he was enjoying on the roof of the homing taxicab, beside his dangling legs the charming lady Office Manager was deeply absorbed in the engaging stir of the Official Announcer, Coach, and Secondbaseman (all one person, Elizabeth, Betsy, Bessie, and Bess, you remember) while the Dramatic Critic cricked and the Director of Amusements was amused. Action; villainy suspected if not revealed; romance; what more can a drama have to offer? O yes, the final score was 4-3, favor the Ypsels.

FROZEN FILMS

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse this week is showing, for the first time in America, the pictures taken on Shackleton's last expedition in south polar regions. What-ever one may have read of whaling, of sea-birds and frozen seas, takes a new vividness and grows to actuality when these pictures sweep by. The titles, made in the land where English is native tongue, abuse the King's English, grammatically and rhetorically, with true democratic unconcern, and the poetic taste of the titles rises to the climax of Robert Service; but the pictures themselves atone for these brief impatiencies.

How to Vote

(From "The Arbitrator")

IN our last issue Republicanism was described as the comrade of special privilege and corruption. The Democrats are not so definitely committed to oppression of the people, but those who intend to vote for Smith in order to defeat Hoover should consider his political record rather than his Catholicism and wetness. It makes little difference whether he takes the oath of office on the Douay version of the Bible instead of on the King James version, or whether he favors some other form of regulating the liquor traffic than he will surround himself with Romanists or become intoxicated at public functions.

Alfred E. Smith has a better record as Governor of New York State than most of his predecessors, but the difficulties of going straight and remaining a member of Tammany Hall are insuperable. Tammany is a corrupt political machine in New York equal to the Republican machine in national affairs. The Socialists have sent a petition to Governor Smith asking for an investigation of Mayor Walker's rule in New York City, charging the negligence against Governor Smith's loved Tammany—the milk frauds largely unpunished, the school buildings frauds covered up, the Queens sewer and paving scandals, street cleaning frauds, unjust bus franchises, third degree methods of the police and their opposition to strikers, and election frauds.

Governor Smith's message to the New York Legislature on January 7 opposed ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He formerly opposed the Woman Suffrage Amendment and is now against the Prohibition Amendment. He is hostile to the direct primary law. He vetoed the bill for increased pay for school teachers in 1925. In the same year he exchanged photographs and compliments with Mussolini. He was accused by Theodore Roosevelt, justly or unjustly, of inefficient handling of the New York City milk supply and of permitting gambling and vice. He appointed Harry F. Sinclair to the State Racing Commission after this discredited Republican oil magnate had contributed to the Democratic campaign fund of 1920. For campaign manager John J. Raskob of General Motors, who voted for Coolidge, has been selected.

The National City Bank has announced that "there is no issue between the candidates that is likely to make a disturbance in business circles."

The National Prohibition Party has nominated William F. Varney for Presi-

bringing a real sense of journeying in cold and lonely waters.

"Crime and Punishment, based on Dostoevski's great novel of the Nietzschean superman, who commits murder 'for humanity,' will feature the program at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse for seven days, beginning August 11. The film, directed by Robert Nieme of 'Caligari' fame and enacted by a cast of players from the Moscow Art Theater, has been excelled in the expressionistic manner of that director's first great success.

Ernst Lubitsch's "Passion," starring Emil Jennings and Pola Negri, will be shown as the feature at the 55th Street Playhouse from Saturday to Monday, August 11 to 13. From Tuesday to Friday, August 14 to 17, the 55th Street Playhouse will present Adolphe Menjou, Jetta Goudal and Raymond Griffith in "Open All Night."

WELL MORNED

On rising this morning, I discovered that I had left the program of "Guns," now playing at Wallack's Theatre, with some other souvenirs of the evening; I am therefore unable to name the actor who played "Stink-foot Louie," the most morose who could ever have pleaded insanity to escape the death-penalty, or "The Sheik," who wore as indifferent and blasé an air as any such might own, despite other disqualifications. But the names of the players matter less than the stuff of the play, which is indeed primed with phrases that suggest the gangs of today.

A speak-easy on Second Avenue, New York; the gang headquarters in Chicago; a point of issuance from Mexico; these are the successive scenes which are peppered by machine-gun fire, by a well-doned murder, drawn perhaps too artificially for suspense, and by several other killings before the hero marries the girl. This is a play in which "the hero marries the girl," indeed, but with the difference of our harder times. For the gold-grabbing lawlessness of the gang, the casual assumption that law is at the service of those who can bribe, with favors or booze, who can bribe or intimidate the petty officers, are part of the accepted atmosphere of the drama. It pictures a world too like our own—in which, quite frankly, power is in the hands of the few that have seized it, who use it for personal, private ends. Although the gang leader in the play is boss of all Michigan, he gives the impression, perhaps because of the actor, of being small fry; there is no great personality, even in evil, in this notorious leader. But under the stir of the (usually) swift melodrama lies the calm assumption of an evil society, in which since everyone else is grabbing one might as well take whatever his strength can gain.

The qualification to vote is so limited in Southern States that about two million Negroes and as many whites are disfranchised. If a citizen must in loyalty vote the ticket his father did, there is no use presenting arguments. If he wants property for the favored few with continued financial benefits for the rich, he should vote for Hoover. If he wants a man of the people in the White House who will be less corrupt than the Republicans but is a machine politician, he should cast his ballot for Smith. If he wishes to express his approval of the public ownership of industry as a substitute for the profit system, he should vote for Norman Thomas.

The Socialist Party is by no means perfect. It is a dues-paying organization, every member of which is pledged to vote the straight Socialist ticket. Its members are unaccustomed to conducting great business enterprises. But if the Socialists came into power they could employ men competent to run each department of Government. They are idealists who have a definite program for remedying the many social evils that admittedly exist, their minor suggestions having been frequently adopted by conservatives without credit. Moreover the Socialist Party deserves the support of all liberals as the one organization capable of obtaining a place on the ballot for progressive ideas in a crisis.

The Socialist platform published last month has been supplemented by another plank declaring the Party opposed to the saloon and to the poverty which is a by-product of the liquor traffic. As a compromise it urges that public agencies be permitted to dispense light wines and beers. Bull-frogs are becoming politically minded. One night at Jackson, New Hampshire, they began by croaking vociferously "Herb Hoove"; after a few hours of telepathic treatment their call became "Alg Smig," and by morning they had learned to shout "Gnorm Thomag."

FIREMEN'S UNION FOUNDER HONORED

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—William T. Doty, the only surviving founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has been pensioned at \$55 a month by the Brotherhood. He wrote the union's original constitution at the founding of the organization at Port Jervis, N. Y. The Brotherhood now has 100,000 members.

THEATRES

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IN BRIEF

Sigmund Romberg is to "glorify the American voice" in his new opera, "The New Moon," now in rehearsal. In addition to the regular ensemble he has engaged twelve special female singers, each of whom is a grand opera possibility, and all of whom were recommended by recognized voice teachers.

Curtis Benton has been engaged by the Universal Pictures Corporation to make a complete adaptation and continuity for their production "The Minstrel Show." This adaptation will be made from the story "The Minstrel Man" by George Rogers and Norman Sper. "The Minstrel Show" will be entirely a talking picture.

Elmira Lane, who played in "The Desert Song" in New York and the lead in "Sunny" on the coast has been made the understudy to Evelyn Herbert in "The New Moon."

Edwin H. Knopf and William P. Farnsworth, whose production of "The Big Pond," by George Middleton and A. E. Thomas, comes to the city theatres on August 21 with a cast headed by Kenneth MacKenna, Doris Rankin and Reed Brown, Jr., have formed the firm, Knopf and Farnsworth Productions, which will offer a number of plays this season. After the New York premiere of "The Big Pond," they will commence work on a new play by George Middleton, tentatively called "In Memoriam." Other productions definitely scheduled for this season are "Friday Afternoon," by Mr. Knopf, "The Correspondent," by Andre Pieard, author of "Kiki," and a costume play called "Hologabalus," by Marcel Duvernois, a French journalist. The title of the latter play will be changed, as Henry L. Mencken and George Nathan are the authors of one with the same name. There is also a possibility that the firm will produce a revue called "The First Revue," for which Mr. Knopf has written the dialogue and lyrics.

John Leffer, general manager for Lewis E. Gensler returns home on the S. S. Columbus this morning after a two months' vacation in Europe during which time he made a study of, and collected some authentic Swiss costumes, which will be used in the production of "Up-A-Daisy" in which William Kent, Luella Gear, and Marie Saxon will appear. Since the call for chorine girls has not yet been sent out, Mr. Gensler radioed his manager to inform him that if the boat docked in time he would be expected to help pick the singers and dancers of the ensemble.

"Heavy Traffic" is the title finally determined upon for the play by Arthur Richman with which Charles Frohman, Inc., will inaugurate its fall season. The play will open at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday, September 5, with Mary Boland in the featured role. "Heavy Traffic" will go into rehearsal immediately.

When he has finished getting his new play, "Gang War," ready for New York, Willard Mack will turn his attention to "Paid Off," his next production, of which he is also the author. "Gang War" opened a week's engagement in Atlantic City last night (Monday), after which it plays Asbury Park and Long Branch. Mr. Mack will then put "Paid Off" into rehearsal, and it will open in Newark September 10.

Negotiations extending over a period of months have been completed with the purchase of "Sutter's Gold" by the Universal Pictures Corporation. The adaptation of this story will be a starring vehicle for Jean Hersholt. "Sutter's Gold" was written by Blaise Cendrars, a French author. It was translated into English by Henry Longman Stuart and published in book form by Harpers. It appeared in the Cosmopolitan magazine under the title of "The Days of Norway-nine."

A "Sophisticated Test" designed to glorify the American intellect and based on the Binet questionnaires used in colleges and universities has been prepared by the Actors-Managers for the diversion of audiences at the Grand Street Follies. The questionnaire, which covers literature, politics and the Broadway stage, is distributed to the audiences between the acts. Those sending in the best answers will receive complimentary copies of Trader Horn.

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NEW YORK CITY

100,000 Child Workers in N. Y. State

Slight Decline Since 1920 Is Smaller Than Decline in Number of Factory Workers

By Leland Olds

THE effectiveness of efforts in New York state to control child labor through legislation is analyzed in the June issue of the state Industrial Bulletin. The figures show that since 1920, there has been a downward trend in the employment of children under 16 years of age. But the decline in the amount of child labor is not nearly so great as the decline in the general level of factory employment, so that the proportion of employed children to the total number of wage earners throughout the state may actually have increased.

For 1927, the bulletin shows almost exactly 100,000 children under 17 years of age gainfully employed in New York state. But as certificates for minors between the ages of 16 and 17 years have been required only in the last 2 years, the 75,958 children under 16 years of age employed in that year will serve for comparison with the earlier years. This figure compares with 80,771 in 1923, and 82,761 in 1920.

Between 1923 and 1927, the decrease in the total number of employed children under 16 years of age of whom the state has a record was about 6 per cent. But between 1923 and 1927, the total number of workers employed in factories throughout the state declined more than 12 per cent. Similarly since 1920, the number of child workers has decreased about 8 per cent, whereas the number of factory workers in the state has fallen off more than 18 per cent.

The 1927 child labor total includes 53,514 between the ages of 14 and 18 to whom regular employment certificates were issued, 18,400 to whom certificates were issued entitling them to secure vacation and after school jobs, and 4,044 children under 16 years of age found illegally employed. This last figure, of course, does not include all the children illegally employed but only such as came to the attention of inspectors. In addition the state issued employment certificates to 23,322 minors 16 and under 17 years of age.

The report turns to school attendance figures, especially to those showing the increasing numbers attending high school, for an indication of the decrease in child labor. Figures for the years since 1910, showing number of regular employment certificates issued to children 14-16 years of age, number of children attending elementary or vocational schools and number attending high school are:

N. Y. child Employment	Elementary	High
attendance certificates	schools	Schools
1910	46,562	1,300,220
1911	51,145	1,312,447
1912	53,574	1,327,137
1913	55,154	1,347,931
1914	43,602	1,385,977
1915	47,446	1,423,125
1916	56,109	1,452,205
1917	59,613	1,465,795
1918	66,749	1,492,163
1919	69,881	1,499,795
1920	70,812	1,524,806
1921	52,012	1,545,389
1922	43,651	1,578,434
1923	54,985	1,603,003
1924	48,224	1,618,666
1925	48,946	1,648,949
1926	53,827	1,639,384
1927	53,514	1,670,717

It is possible that the sudden increase in the number of working certificates beginning in 1917, and reaching a peak in 1920, reflected the increasing pressure of the cost of living on the families of wage earners. As prices mounted rapidly children were forced to give up school in order to supplement the inadequate earnings of the head of the family.

The report notes the reductions in certificates issued in 1914 and 1917, in each instance following higher legislative standards for children. In 1914, it was the enactment of a law requiring completion of the first 6 years of elementary school before a child was eligible to leave school for work, while in 1917, it was legislation requiring that 14 year old children seeking employment must be elementary school graduates. It also suggests that the continuation school law of 1920 and the 1921 law requiring a pledge of employment before a child can secure a certificate had something to do with the decline in child labor from 1920 to 1922.

ESPERANTO ENDORSED

Editor, New Leader:

The Swedish Social-democratic party is the most important political party in that country. It has a membership of two hundred thousand, and almost half of the Swedish members of Parliament belong to it.

The Congress of the Swedish Social-democratic party, which took place in Stockholm the third to the tenth of June, unanimously accepted the following resolution:

"This Congress declares its sympathy for the work of an international understanding of the Esperanto movement, instructs its members to learn Esperanto, to use it in international relations, and in every way to support and to enhance the Esperanto movement. The Congress expresses a desire for international understanding, by acceptance of Esperanto as a world help-language, and by the teaching of Esperanto in all schools of the world, and the party is to do all that lies in its power in that direction."

VICTOR CLINTON.

SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

New York City

Subscription Lists

Subscriptions lists for campaign donations are now being circulated to all members of the party in Greater New York. Branch secretaries are urged to take this matter up with their membership at branch meetings and ask them to have their friends and sympathizers donate all the money they possibly can. Monies received on these lists should be sent to this office and the income derived therefrom will be divided into the following proportion: 25 per cent to the National Campaign Committee, 37 1/2 per cent to the State Campaign Committee and 37 1/2 per cent will remain for the work in all five counties of New York City. Please do your best. This is the year that tests the spirit and quality of all loyal Socialists.

MANHATTAN

3rd-5th-10th A. D.
A regular branch meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, August 14, 8:30 p. m., at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street. Comrade Jessie Stephen, who has come from England, will be present to give us a little talk. It will be a great source of inspiration to everybody present to hear her, as Comrade Stephen is one of the finest lecturers the party has ever had.

4th A. D.

The 4th A. D. Branch is showing progress. New members are being obtained. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, August 15, 8:30 p. m., at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway, where vital matters are to be discussed.

Upper West Side

Branch meetings will be discontinued during the month of August, and the branch will resume its regular work in September. The date of the first meeting in that month will be announced later.

22nd-23rd A. D.

Street meetings are being held regularly every Wednesday evening at 15th Street and Broadway and the branch is obtaining good results and a number of new members.

BRONX

5th A. D.
The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Thursday evening, August 16, 8:30 p. m., at 1167 Boston Road (near Home Street).

The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m., in the home of Comrades Jacob and Ida Orr, 901 Beck Street, Bronx.

BROOKLYN

16th A. D.
A regular meeting of this branch will be held on Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m., at 2316 20th Avenue. Petitions for signatures to place candidates on the ballot will be on hand and members are urged to be present to help in this work.

This week the work of getting signatures to place our candidates names on the ballots is occupying the attention of members of the 16th. The automobile outing to Camp Eden is shaping itself and a good crowd of comrades and autos is anticipated. The membership, despite the sultry weather we have recently experienced, has come to the meetings and enjoyed both the business and educational work of the branch.

23rd A. D.

The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Monday, August 13, 8:30 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

A committee of loyal members is out having petitions signed to place our candidates on the ballot.

Another outing to Camp Eden is planned for the 26th of August. Those comrades who would like to come on Saturday, instead of Sunday, or those who have automobiles that are available, kindly get in touch with Comrade Herman Rivkin. The branch would like to offer their cars for the last outing and it does for this next outing to place our candidates on the ballot.

QUEENS COUNTY

A preliminary organization meeting of the Sunnyside Branch will be held in the home of Comrades Khinsky, 3947 Cline street, Sunnyside, August 22, in the evening, August 14, 8:30 p. m. Enrolled Socialist voters living in this section have been invited to attend. Comrade Harry Smith, Queens County Chairman, will also be there.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The next regular meeting of this branch will be held on Wednesday, August 22, in the home of Comrade Maclean, 42-11 77th Street.

Street Meetings

MANHATTAN

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—Grand and Norfolk Streets. Speakers: S. P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

Tuesday, August 14, 8:30 p. m.—116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Louis Weil.

Wednesday, August 15, 8:30 p. m.—137th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—5th Street and Avenue B. Speakers: Molly Weingart, A. N. Weinberg.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—13th Street and 7th Avenue. Speakers: Leonard C. Kaye, I. Phillips.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—158th Street and Broadway. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Max Delson.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Grand and Norfolk Streets. Speakers: S. P. Ulanoff, Louis Lieberman, Harry Ulanoff.

BRONX

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—180th Street and Daly Avenue. Speakers: I. Phillips, and others.

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—Wilkins and Intervale Avenues. Speakers: Molly Weingart, I. George Dobson.

Wednesday, August 15, 8:30 p. m.—Moshula Parkway and Jerome Avenue. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Isidore Polstein, Louis Panken, J. George Friedman.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway. Speakers: I. George Dobson, R. Shulman, and others.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—Bathgate and Tremont Avenues. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Jacob Bernstein, Bezouska.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—Prospect and Longwood Avenues. Speakers: Jacob Bernstein, Harry Diamond.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Prospect Avenue and 163rd Street. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Murray Gross.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Simpson and 163rd Streets. Speakers: Louis Weil, Henry Frucht, George Dobson.

BROOKLYN

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—Brighton Beach, East 2nd Street, near Boardwalk. Speakers: To be announced.

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—Arlon Place and Bushwick Avenue. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Joseph Weil.

Friday, August 10, 8:30 p. m.—Pittkin and Bristol Avenues. Speakers: To be announced.

Saturday, August 11, 8:30 p. m.—Pennsylvania and Sutter Avenues. Speakers: Samuel Elmer, and others.

Monday, August 13, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Hindsdale Streets. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, and others.

Monday, August 13, 8:30 p. m.—Sumner and Floyd Streets. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, Samuel H. Friedman, Herman Greenblatt.

Tuesday, August 14, 8:30 p. m.—64th Street and 20th Avenue. Samuel Stodel, Joseph A. Weil, Carl Cummings.

Thursday, August 16, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Ralph Avenues. Speakers: Joseph Tuvin, Samuel H. Friedman, Ethelred Brown.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Brighton Beach, East Second Street and Boardwalk. Speakers: To be announced.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Bristol and Fulton Avenues. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, and others.

Friday, August 17, 8:30 p. m.—Arlon Place and Bushwick Avenue. Speakers: Joseph A. Weil, and others.

Saturday, August 18, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenues. Speakers: Ethelred Brown, S. Block, S. Kantor.

RICHMOND

Saturday, August 18, 8:30 p. m.—Corner Bush and W. Streets. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, Walter Dearing, and others.

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Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
ISSIE LEFF, President
J. BELSKY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 124, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters: Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10173.
Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

GLAZIERS' UNION
Local 1087, E. P. D. & P. A.
2 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7822
Office and Headquarters: Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10173.
Regular Meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
SAMUEL KAPLAN, FETE KOPF, President.
GARRET BRISCOE, J. GREEN, Vice-Pres.
JACOB RAPPAPORT, ARON RAPPAPORT, Sec'y-Treas.

United Neckwear Makers' Union
LOCAL 1016, A. F. of L.
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President
ED. GOTTSMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
L. D. BERGER, Manager
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street, Tel. Stuyvesant 3557
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
LEON HATTAB, NATHAN REISEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION
Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
1st Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7
A. SNYDER, Manager.

Hebrew Actor's Union
Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.
Phone Orchard 1923
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 199, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DRAYMEN & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
J. LEIKOWITZ, President
ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary
FRANK WOLLENSOCK, Fin. Sec'y.
213 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

Neckwear Cutters' Union
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street, Stuyvesant 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street
N. Ulanoff, President
A. Weinger, Sec'y
Wm. K. Chidling, Business Agent

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
Local 2, Int'nat'l Fur Workers' Union
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, Pulaski 0798
Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays
M. REISS, President.
JOSEPH KARASS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL MENDEL, Rec. Sec'y.
ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y.
HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5TH STREET
Phone Orchard 9806-1-2
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.
OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
210 East 5th Street

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4621 Stagg
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
WILLIAM WEINGERT, President
CHARLES PLATTIN, Fin. Sec'y
CHARLES WEBER, Vice-President
SAMUEL POTTER, Rec. Sec'y

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The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS STOMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union
LOCAL NO. 16, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 16th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone MELORE 3674
FRED E. JOHNSON, President
HARRY P. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
11-15 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Watkins 8091
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr.
ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

International Pocketbook Workers' Union
NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE:
63-55 WEST 21ST STREET, N. Y.
Phone GRAMERCY 1022
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman
CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
A. I. SHIFLACOFF, Manager

Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening
HYMAN LEDERFARB, J. MALINICK, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE
Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y Manager Sec'y Treas.
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

FUR WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
8 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Tel. Hunters Point 62
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres.
HARRY BEGON, General Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"
Office: 44 East 12th Street
Stuyvesant 5506
Regular meetings every Friday at 310 East Fifth Street
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager
L. MACILIN, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 11TH ST. Phone Watkins 7706
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
PATRICK HANLON, A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schab, Treas.
Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec'y Bus. Sec'y

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
Phone Watkins 9186
LEON H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
Jas. J. McGrath, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

N.Y. Joint Board, Shirt & Boys' Waist Makers' Union
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 Broadway (Room 523) Phone Spring 2254-2255
G. GOOZE, Manager
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 243-Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246-Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 248-Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These meetings are held in the Office of the Union

Carpenters and Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION NO. 408
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue
Office Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stagg 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday.
JOHN BALKETT, President
ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec'y
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President
JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary
SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
of Queens County, New York. Telephone Newton 7103
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
SHEPHERD J. McGRATH, President.
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.
Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of
THE INTERNATIONAL FUR

NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928

Debating the Issues

THE man who said that the candidates of the two old parties are waging a campaign of masterly silence doesn't know what he is talking about. Never has America seen such a magnificent intellectual discussion of the problems that confront the people.

The two old parties met, and each resolved that the other was unfit to run the country. Having thus made it clear that there is a deep and unbridgeable chasm between Republican virtues and Democratic vices, and vice versa, the debate to expound the issues began.

First the Republicans nominated a candidate for President who didn't know as recently as eight years ago whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. The Democratic candidate countered by choosing a Republican as manager of his party. Then when everybody began to say that the wet and dry issue was terribly vital the Republicans chose a dry candidate to run on a dry platform to keep the country as dry as it has been all these Republican years and the Democrats gave their wet candidate a drier platform to run on; and to make it even clearer the wet candidate made it clear that he was going to enforce the dry law.

Then the real debate began. Mr. Hoover led off with a fishing trip to the wilds and Mr. Smith countered by getting his picture taken in a bathing suit.

Mr. Hoover then made a speech saying that San Francisco is a great city, and Mr. Smith rebutted by declaring that Tammany Hall is "all right." Mr. Hoover showed his friendliness for labor by saying and doing nothing about it, and Mr. Smith made a bid for the labor vote by opening up his headquarters in the offices of the biggest employers of non-union labor in the world. President Coolidge contributed a speech saying that the Civil War is over.

After that Mr. Hoover made it clear that he wanted to know what kind of a woman his mother was, and Mr. Smith gets his picture taken with his wife and his grandchildren. The debate on the vital national issues as expounded by the two old parties continued when Mr. Hoover took a vacation in the Oregon redwood forests and Mr. Smith went to a Long Island swimming resort.

No time has been wasted on such non-essentials as super-power, international relations, labor legislation, government by injunction or anything else like that. The candidates of the two historic parties have been giving the people the real dope, and so the campaign of education goes on.

Only Norman Thomas has been talking about such trivialities as those spokesmen of the "great" parties ignore. Does he really think the issue of the Presidential campaign deals with the future of our country? If he really wants to have his campaign taken seriously he should debate the issues as the two old parties do. Let him stay home some day from a strike meeting or an anti-militaristic gathering and get himself photographed playing with a lot of dogs, or paddling a canoe, or chopping down a tree. Is he a candidate or isn't he? Doesn't he know what the issues are?

Burgomasterial Dignity

NEW YORK'S Jimmie is home again. We hope that after he has sufficiently recovered from his six weeks' vacation he will show us some of the dignity he said the Socialists lacked when they reminded him of some unpleasant things that had been going on since he assumed office.

Jimmie was peeved. Between making a wisecrack about the bare legs of California flappers and inviting a San Francisco girl to be around every day to plant a kiss on his classic features, His Honor paused to regret that the Socialists did not have a feeling for the dignity of New York. He has.

In Hollywood Jimmie got his picture taken reclining on a couch in the arms of a film beauty, after the celluloid lady had dignified him with make-up. Then he showed his good nature and dignity by razzing a delegation of Seattle people for waking him up at 6:30 for an official reception and said that a woman mayor wouldn't think of trying to get him out of bed at that ungodly hour. A little later he was photographed being carried like a baby in the arms of a husky mayor of a Canadian town, and then he was photographed in

the sort of "Western" togs that Cal Coolidge wore when the American people began to bust out laughing at him.

Everywhere he went Jimmie was dignified like that. He was so busy being dignified that he didn't have any time to read the charges the Socialists made against his administration, but you can't help that. There are only so many hours a day, and most of them were pretty well employed.

As we said, we're glad Jimmie is back. Now for a good long rest, and then the World's Series will open and Jimmie will have to be dignified and throw out the first ball. After that it will be time for a dignified little business trip to Cuba to study the housing and transportation problems at the race track and the Casino and at Sloppy Joe's Bar, and that will bring him to the time for his annual Florida trip, and then the Kentucky Derby and the Mardi Gras, and the opening of the baseball season, and then he'll be in the midst of a Mayoralty election when Jimmie will endeavor to show that he is entitled to another term as Mayor.

Considering the kind of term he has just been giving us, will the city be undignified enough to refuse?

The A. F. of L. Jigs Time

MAYBE politics do mean very little to the organized workers. Maybe. If the coming election is not a serious one for the wage earners of the land, then there really ought to be no mental tremors agitating the A. F. of L. officials. Smith or Hoover, Donkey or Elephant, Boozie or Dinner-pails, are all six of one and two times three of the other. Collect dues, pay salaries, organize here or bolster up there, and all will be well with the trades and God still in heaven.

But it appears that the big lads of organized labor are in a quandary. Hoover is too fat and Smith is too lean for the boys. Some things in both of the hokum platforms sound so palpably cruel for the interests of the workers that it would be downright treason to endorse Tweedledum or Tweedledee this year. So, there is nothing left for them to do but just jig through the season hoping that either Hoover or Smith will do or say a little piece to sweeten the awful soup that is brewing now for all of us.

We would gently suggest to President Green et al., that they read over the Socialist Party Platform, look over Norman Thomas and Jim Maurer, and tell us in all honesty why these precepts and preceptors are not worthy of the whole-hearted endorsement of organized labor.

Now understand us brethren, we have not impudence enough to insist that you do any unprecedented thing. We have pride and balance enough to invite you for a visit, and expect nothing more than an opinion. We realize how cluttered with age old refuse are the Augean stables of your traditions. We know of no rivers that we could turn with our poor power to sweep through and cleanse away all prejudice and fear. In short we are no Hercules. But we do believe, that now in your moment of decent indecision, you might give us serious consideration.

For years and years you have played the game of taking a bone and crumb in exchange for the suffrage of three million men and women. In every crucial battle, through every strike and injunction suit, your influence, your millions of influenced votes counted like chaff against the blustering judgments from Supreme Courts and the lead from the National Guards. Maybe, politics do not mean much to the workers. The bosses think more of the matter than you however. Suppose you pay us a visit. . . .

Duke's Money and Southern Politics

THE money left by James Buchanan Duke, founder of the American Tobacco Co., and head of vast electric power interests, is expected to play a powerful if subtle role in the campaign of Herbert Hoover in the South. North Carolina is the scene of operations, and the Tar Heel state may possibly be pried away from the Democratic column in which it has rested since Reconstruction days.

Always a Republican in national politics, Duke was ready enough to work with the Democratic politicians who controlled the state government of North Carolina, where perhaps half of his wealth was invested. Senator Simmons was known as his friend, and Simmons' resignation from the Democratic national committee and his attacks on Al Smith fit in neatly with the political wishes of the Duke heirs.

J. B. Duke is dead, but the Duke interests, handling the investments and spending the income of the Duke Endowment which he established, are exceedingly active in North Carolina affairs. This fund, which will increase to \$100,000,000, is invested in the Duke Power Co. and in big tobacco and cotton mill concerns; the major part of the income will be spent in North Carolina, a minority going to South Carolina.

The annuity from this fund is being distributed to Duke University and to other schools and to churches and hospitals, by the trustees of the Endowment. Corporation executives and members of the Duke family dominate this board of trustees, and their influence in the state is tremendous. Heads of small colleges and hospitals seeking assistance must convince this big business group that they are suitable agents for their philanthropy. Country preachers asking money for new churches—much will be given in this way according to the terms of the endowment—must convince the same authorities that they are safe. What easier way than to aid the political plans of the Duke heirs by swatting the wet Catholic Tammany candidate, and thus helping Hoover?

Al Smith might fight back by exposing the power trust; he might show how high electric rates are fattening the Duke Endowment. He might make a ringing appeal to the tobacco farmers, manufacturing workers, the building trades men whose wages have been cut on the Duke campus. He might, in other words, line up openly with the oppressed poor against the rich exploiters and clarify the whole issue. But his hands are tied by his own party group in North Carolina, that includes such leaders as O. Max Gardner, next Democratic governor, and Angus W. McLean, present governor—both open shop mill owners and foes of social legislation. Business controls both Tar Heel parties.

The Socialist International

THE third congress of the Labor and Socialist International, the great organization of Socialist parties and national labor federations with which the Socialist party of the United States is affiliated, is now in session in Brussels.

Delegates from every part of the civilized world—except two nations—are meeting in the great House of the People of the capital city of Belgium, are there exchanging notes, making experiences, debating plans and methods for future work, and dedicating themselves anew to the great cause of Socialism.

Even the two nations where Socialism is officially outlawed by government decree, Italy and Russia, are represented by delegates from parties in exile.

It is a parliament of the great worldwide working class movement. In Brussels are gathered all the leading figures of every section of our movement, and delegates and visitors from parties that have not reached the magnitude and power of some of the European parties have an opportunity to meet men and women with whom Socialism is no longer a propaganda movement, but actually an integral part of the life of the world.

A Fighting Parliament
It is a fighting parliament. There are gathered members of the British House of Commons, fresh from their battles with their foes and eager for the next electoral battle that will, it is expected, place their party in power as the rulers of the British Empire. The Imperial Chancellor of the German Republic is a delegate, as is the President of the German Reichstag. One of the world leaders of Socialism who is a leading delegate has been two or three times Prime Minister of Belgium, and after another election, he will again rule his native country.

When Socialist delegates from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Czechoslovakia, the states of Australia and other countries discuss Socialist theories and tactics they are deciding upon what will tomorrow become Socialist platforms, and next week the policies of nations and the laws under which hundreds of millions of people will live.

It is a great experience for American delegates coming to an International congress for the first time, and to compare it with the flamingly earnest conventions of our own party here. The International congress reminds them that all Socialist parties are fundamentally the same, that they all were built up by hard and thankless toil, that platforms were painfully drawn up year after year and ignored by most, until in the course of time, the parties grew strong and began to threaten the rule of the old masters and then drawing up platform planks no longer were exercises indulged in by enthusiastic Socialist delegates to conventions, but matters of the first importance to all the people of the nation.

The Leaders of Socialism
And what has been the history of other countries will be the history of our party and our country. Our platforms are printed, our debates are held and our orators go forth to expound our cause. Some people listen, some are bored, and some call for the police. No matter. More and more people will listen and give heed; and ere we know it, we will be like our comrades in Europe.

For every great party leader who became head of a state—MacDonald, Vandervelde, Stauning, Branting, Mueller—came through the years of pioneering and uphill fighting that we are in now and that have discouraged so many.

If the International Congress means nothing more, it serves to give in a vivid object lesson a picture of what our movement has been and what it will be. These great Socialist leaders who are also great statesmen were not so long ago party leaders seeking to inspire their comrades to renewed efforts in propaganda. Now their parties are on the threshold of power, and Western Europe, at least, is on the threshold of a regime of Socialist rule, as the first step toward a Socialist world.

And what has been accomplished in Belgium and Holland, in France and Sweden; in Great Britain and Switzerland and Austria, can be accomplished just as well in the United States. And it will be.

When Socialists become tired and discouraged, it is well to look at the International congresses of our movement, and to ponder upon the meeting of it. There is nowhere a more inspiring thought than that.

Will Check Violations Of Accident Law

WASHINGTON.—Patrolmen throughout the District of Columbia have been directed by Police Superintendent Hesse to check up on all places of employment, to see that they have taken out insurance as required by the workmen's compensation law which became effective July 1. Many employers have apparently ignored the law, with the result that workers are injured while in their employ the workers can collect nothing except what the employer may offer to pay. The employer can be fined or jailed, but fines do not go to the injured man.

Many colored workers outside the labor unions, have refused to go on jobs until the required legal proof that the boss has taken out insurance.

WASHINGTON, (P. P.).—Tempot Dome naval oil reserve has not been abandoned by the Navy as useless, but has been restored to its original purpose—reserve rather a producing property—says an official statement by the Navy department issued July 31.

MISSOURIAN SUCCEEDS LARGER
J. L. Wines of St. Joseph, Mo., former secretary of the Missouri Federation of Labor, succeeds the late B. A. Larger as secretary of the United Garment Workers.

A PROLETARIAN PRAYER



Drawn by "Flambo"

O GOD on high, no more create
The earthly monsters called the Great!
Spare us O Lord, from those who deign
To sit on thrones and o'er us reign;
Or, who in splendor and in greet
Consume what should the millions feed,
Before whose might in dumb appeal,
The hapless, hopeless, humble, kneel
We need them not, the world is fair
If man to man does but compare.
The gluttons who for glory or for gold
Have brought upon us evils manifold,
Cast them no more, and leave us free
As men and brothers ought to be!

Don C. Seitz

A Buffaloed Buddha

By Covington Hall

IT is not the brave rebel in the ranks who will bring a better order to mankind; it is the wisest leaders of great industry, and the quietly competent inventors, technicians and engineers, who will declare war against waste, duplication, disorder, mediocrity and dishonesty in the factories and markets and offices of the world.

So speaks the great fashionable philosopher, Dr. Will Durant in an article in the August Century, "Is Socialism Dead?"

But still being uncertain that this, after all, may not be the solution of savagery, the buffaloed Buddha ends his jeremiad with a complimentary appeal to "flaming youth" to do something or other in its infinite wisdom about it, he doesn't know what.

Well, if history is more than bunk, a few things are certain on this mundane sphere, the "Doctors" to the contrary notwithstanding.

First, Socialism is not dead, though a lot of its former devotees are, from the neck up.

Second, all worthwhile that this race of ours possesses or hopes for today, it owes solely and entirely to the "brave rebels in the ranks", and to them alone. It is to the men and women who could not or would not get out of the ranks, who could not or would not become philosophers—it is to them we owe all things good we have or will hereafter hold. To them, and them alone, we owe the honor, the glory, and the praise.

Third, as to the "wise leaders of great industry" getting off our backs, with Edward Bellamy, I assert: "No ruling class in history has ever learned anything from its predecessors, and the Capitalist class in America will prove no exception to that rule." That prophesy was uttered nearly forty years ago and all that has

gone on since, and is going on today, proves Bellamy and not Durant the true prophet. There are no "wise leaders" among our "Big Business" crowd, as my friend Art Young so aptly names these "geniuses" of Durant.

Fourth, as for the technicians, who but a philosopher would look to this miserable herd of house slaves for salvation, social or otherwise? Look at what a miserable figure they have cut throughout these world-shaking times, especially in Russia. Look at them, lying, perjury and sabotaging for plutocracy throughout the planet, warring on the workers for the shirkers everywhere, and—Oh, hell, who but a philosopher would seek salvation among house slaves.

Fifth, if Labor's salvation is to come from on high, and not from ITSELF, then, indeed, is Labor's case hopeless. For now, as from the beginning unto forever, Byron's words are true: "They who would be free must THEMSELVES strike the first blow."

Sixth, far from the struggle for Existence dooming labor to everlasting submission, it is there—within that struggle—that we find the guarantee of our final triumph. It is there that we gather strength of spirit, mind and nerve to battle upward toward the light, to move forward in the only direction WE can go and not perish.

Long have we been on that path, centuries and eons on it, but, albeit the way is black with treasuries and red with blood, we have come steadily forward; and, having no choice but to go onward and upward, we, the WORKING CLASS, will yet make our age-long dream of the Brotherhood of Man come true. The Brave Rebels in the Ranks have not lived and died in vain, and still, still they cry: "Labor omnia vincit!"

VLADIMIR KAROPETOFF.

Mexico's Troubles

Charleton Beals in The Nation for August 1st presents a melancholy picture of the state of economic and social organizations in Mexico. The peasants, through the fault of circumstances rather than of individuals, have been making progress more slowly than the industrial workers. Hence they are jealous. There was personal ill-will between their leaders and the leaders of the workers. According to Mr. Beals the Crom, which is the Mexican Federation of Labor, has incurred justifiable criticism even from the ranks of labor.

This is the background for the hysterical and unproved charges that Morones with a fine record of former service to labor, and the head of the Crom was the psychological author of the tragic assassination of Obregon by a young religious fanatic. Obregon had become more and more the champion of the agrarians against the Crom but he was strong enough to have held together what Mexicans call the revolutionary family in some sort of outward unity. With his death Calles becomes more essential than ever to Mexican progress and the difficulty of his task is greatly increased. So far he has managed the situation well. All our good wishes go to him in the months that lie ahead. It is at least to the credit of the Mexican people that while there has been wild talk following the assassination there has been no disorder. We Americans have had enough experience with hysterical talk and conduct in times of public excitement—witness our infamous anti-Red raids—to be very sympathetic with the Mexicans in their hour of trial. Surely we may be permitted, however, in a spirit of friendship eagerly to hope for harmony between the workers and peasants of Mexico and for wise counsels and unselfish zeal in their organizations. They have their past achievements in the revolution to inspire them.

Bundle-A-Week Club Grows

FROM Mrs. John Milhollin, Blaine, Pa., a sub for her husband, who she says has been a worker for Socialism the past 40 years.

Morris Gispert, New York, sends in two yearlies.

A single from Santo Fanzio, Coraopolis, Pa.

Another bundle of 100 weekly until election day. Finnish Branch, Local New York. Give your Branch to follow the example.

Writing is hard work for F. J. Geisler, Erie, Pa., because, as he writes, "My arm is in a sling". He fires in a sub just the same, adding, "The N. L. is the only paper I receive that really opens the eyes of the dupes".

WE CAN READ 'EM EITHER WAY
T. M. Littleton, Inglewood, Cal., wraps a letter fonetically spelt, around a check for renewal.

HAVE AN ARGUMENT WITH US
"Continue my paper. My wife, a strong dry Republican, says that when the Socialists go dry, she will vote the Socialist ticket". (A Tennessee reader).

"The best paper I have ever had. It gives the really important news. Check for renewal enclosed". W. H. Scouten, Utica, N. Y.

C. H. Owen, Crown Point, Ind., is still at it. He follows a recent sub order with six more.

"Yours for the cause," says J. H. Folkeris, Brinkley, Ark. He means it by sending in 2 subs.

"The New Leader will be invaluable to us in pushing our work. I intend to start a campaign for subscriptions at our State Convention, Aug. 11". (David G. George, State Secy., Vir.). Comrade George makes a start for a bundle order, by asking for 10 copies.

"The N. L. is too good to miss, \$2 enclosed for renewal". Prosper H. Schelling, Nutley, N. J.

"Gathered the 4 subs enclosed while organizing the precincts for the primary election", writes T. J. Conrod, Secy., Local Emmett, Idaho.

W. R. Paterson moved from Texas to California and regrets that he missed two issues of the paper. "I have to depend on the N. L. for the facts containing many things."

\$5 to pay for subscription cards and 2 subs. from R. C. Densmore, Chicago.

"I'm surely going to step on the gas in an effort to get subs. I am proud of the N. L.". H. M. Leach, Los Angeles.

THE AXES HAVE IT!
"Two dollars enclosed for the best paper in U. S. A." Angela Sue, Philadelphia, W. Vir.

EVERY ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTER OF THE NEW LEADER WANTS THE GREATEST PUBLICITY TO BE GIVEN TO THE TOURS OF THOMAS AND MAURER: WE WANT THE VOTERS TO KNOW HOW OUR CANDIDATES ARE HANDLING THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN. NEW READERS NOW, MEAN SOCIALIST VOTERS ON ELECTION DAY.

WE ADMIT IT
"Well, I must say that the Socialists generally know what they are talking about," is a remark frequently expressed by non-socialists. True. The information possessed by Socialists does not consist of a few stock phrases, but it is the result of keeping in touch with the world of reality through the reading of news and views that stimulate thought, such as may be found in periodicals like the New Leader.

Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, writes: "Every good wish for the paper, a wish in which Mrs. Brown desires to join."

Lots of singles this week. Among the number of familiar names, are Murray E. King, Yuma, Ariz.; Frank Henson, Ft. Collins, Col., and Mrs. R. S. Conant, Costa Mesa, Cal.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fifty-two unions were represented at the Bricklayers annual convention in New Bedford.