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of the Socialist and
Labor Movement

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TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

NOTHING is farther from my intention than to make these articles a complete history of the American Socialist movement within recent years. Least of all do I want to give a history of the Communist split. There is much about that which it would be healthier for us all to forget rather than to remember. After we have wrangled about all sorts of details and personalities, and theological interpretations of our Marxian Bible, it will remain true that we were divided largely by deep-rooted temperamental differences at a time of high emotional excitement following the war and the Russian Revolution. There has always been the temperament which looks to salvation by catastrophe. In organized Judaism and in Christianity there have always been those who expected first some tremendous smash up of the world and then the Kingdom of God. Naturally the same temperament is found in a movement and a political party which looks forward to a new social order. In 1919 and even in 1920 it was easier to believe that the day of our salvation by immediate revolution was at hand than it is today. Men who believed that and who believed further more that the particular form of Russian Communism was a Messiah not only for the land of the Czar but for the Western world were naturally impatient and intolerant. So the split came.

I have already argued that this split was not the chief cause of the present low estate of the Socialist Party, but there is no sense in denying its serious consequence to us. We say, truly enough, that the Communists drew off a lot of pathological cases—people who love mystery and intrigue, men who dream of future violence and possible revolutionary greatness as compensations for their present dull grind of life. We can well afford to lose these folk. At the same time, the Communist movement drew off many vigorous and ardent spirits, especially among our younger comrades, whom we could ill afford to spare.

Results of Wrangles With Communists

Nevertheless, the chief harm of the Communist split has not been in the size of the Communist Party or the Communist vote. A visitor from another land would have been vastly puzzled to discover that after all the fuss about Communism in New York the Communist candidates in the last city election, even if we allow for some thousands of stolen ballots, could not have polled more than 5,000 votes. In other words, the votes we lost have not gone to the Communists. What has happened has been that our incessant wrangles have disgusted thousands of supporters of the old united movement and given them an excuse, if not a reason, to make themselves solid with the old-party bosses by voting an old party ticket. The Communist fight against us has not made Communists, but Democrats and Republicans.

In another way, especially in the industrial cities, the Communist split has hurt us. It has deprived us in no small degree of the moral and financial support we used to get from the unions of the needle trades. Here we have lost not merely some votes, but much help in effective campaigning. And again the Communists have made small gains in proportion to what the old united movement lost.

Such is, in brief, a reckoning of the losses due to the Communist split. Emphatically I believe that in all these quarrels the Socialists have been in the right and the Communists in the wrong so far as general principles are concerned. Nevertheless we have made some mistakes that we might as well acknowledge. The first and most serious of them is that many Socialists, especially in the fights within the unions, have blindly supported unfit leaders, who themselves have not been true to the ideals of Socialism, simply because those leaders hated the Communists. They have forgotten that a man may be "right" who is nevertheless all wrong in his character and attitude to union policies. Such victories as the Communists have won in the old Socialist trade-unions have been partly due to the fact that some leaders professing to be Socialist and nominally endorsed by Socialists have handed to the rank-and-file genuine grievances for the handful of Communists to exploit. I have repeatedly said that I do not believe it is the business of the Socialist Party to dictate union policies. But it is the business of the Socialist Party to use its influence, and in the case of its own members, even its disciplinary power, to see to it that professing Socialists support clean, honest, and progressive tactics in the unions.

Again, I think that we Socialists have made a mistake at times in not emphasizing the fact that a man can favor recognition of Russia and be sympathetic with the enormously significant social experiment there while at the same time reserving the right to protest against such blots on the Russian record as the denial of civil liberties and the attempt of the Third International to force Russian methods on the rest of the world. When Social-

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STRIKE REACHES CRISIS 'SEIZE MINES' = BERGER

NEGRO PORTERS RAPIDLY GAIN MEMBERS

Organizer Randolph in Letter to President States Grievances of Porters

THE New York headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a busy place these days. The work of organizing the Pullman porters is progressing rapidly. Every day sees additions to the ranks of those who are fighting for more wages, better hours and working conditions and "manhood rights." As yet no strike has been made, but that the Pullman company is becoming uneasy over the strides that have been made by the organizers is evidenced by the bitterness of their advertising in the Negro press and the fact that they are bringing up scabs from the South and housing them in cars in their yards just outside New York.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood who is making a speaking tour in the big railroad centers, has sent a letter to President Coolidge in which he says in part:

"The object of this organization is to raise the wages of the Pullman porters, the lowest paid of all railroad workers, from \$67.50 to a living wage; to better their hours of work and to improve the conditions under which they work, the right of every American citizen, regardless of race or color.

"At present a porter who leaves Boston at 6:30 p. m. for Chicago, gets only three hours' sleep on the trip of twenty-three or more hours, whereas the Pullman Car conductor who leaves on the same train, gets off at Buffalo, a run of only eleven hours, and gets four hours' sleep during that short run. These long hours for the porters are obviously unreasonable. The other railroad workers have the 240 hours or less monthly wage basis.

Many Ways of Robbing Porters

At present, also, a porter who leaves New York at 12:30 midnight for Washington, D. C., reports for duty at 7:30 p. m., and works until the train leaves the terminal station, that is, making ready his car; but he gets nothing for that work put in on the car, since his time does not begin until the car leaves the station. On the basis of twenty-five cents an hour, the man who runs to Washington on the 12:30 is deprived of \$1.25, twelve times a month, or \$180.00 a year. This condition, I am sure, you recognize as unfair.

"The Pullman porters have found out from experience that they cannot depend on the uncertainty of tips; they want a living wage upon which to maintain their families.

"It is a notorious fact that the Pullman Company is the only big corporation in America which relies on the public to help it pay the wages of its employees. This, too, despite the fact that it admits in its own report that the last fiscal year ending July 31, 1925, was the most prosperous in all its history, its income being \$83,927,794.34, which is the result of the increased productive efficiency of its workers, though the Pullman porters' wages remained stationary.

"It is not generally known, but nevertheless true, that porters are compelled to buy polish with their own money for the shoes of the passengers; but are not permitted to request pay for shining their shoes, and if they don't shine them they are penalized.

"Now, because of the effort of the porters to organize, the company has attempted to intimidate them by threatening to put untrained, inexperienced Filipinos on the cars, despite the half century faithful record

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Party Members, Attention!

All Socialist party members in Greater New York are called to meet in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East Fifth Street, New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 8 p. m., to receive the report of the City Committee on its plans for propaganda, education, and party building-through the year 1926, and to launch our year-round campaign.

Comrades, reserve this evening and be at the meeting on time.

A. I. SHIPLOFF,
Exec. Secretary, City Committee

Ladies Garment Workers in Struggle With "Left Wing"

By Edward Levinson

THE administration of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won a clear-cut victory over the "left wing" faction said to be inspired by Communist activity in the first test vote at the session of the union's 18th convention in Lulu Temple Wednesday in Philadelphia.

By a vote of 158 to 107, the convention voted to accept the report of the convention's Credentials Committee, which had been made an issue by the extremists in two days of intense debate. The Credentials Committee had refused to pass upon charges which had been made against the manner of electing delegates from six local unions—three "right wing" locals and three "left wing" locals. The committee recommended that the charges go to the Appeals Committee. To this the Communists raised objection, only to be overruled by a vote of the delegates.

The debate on the question was the occasion for some bitter exchanges between leaders of the "right" and "left." "Right wing" leaders took up the statement made Tuesday by Louis Hyman, "left" leader, that we would refuse to abide by decisions of the convention and ignore the Appeals Committee, and challenged him to carry out his threat. David Dubinsky, a vice-president of the International union, opened the debate, denouncing Hyman for having partaken in "freecarrier oratory."

"You have come here and resorted to the meanest tactics in order to influence the small-town delegates whom you now profess to despise. Now that you find that persuasion and intimidation have both failed to win them, you call from an artificial majority. You may consider yourself the best man, Brother Hyman, but you are only an accident, and you know it in your heart.

"If you won't abide by the decision of the convention, you have no place here. Out you go, or you stay here and submit to the legal decisions of this convention."

Julius Portnoy and Charles Zimmerman of New York city defended the "left wingers" position. Later in the debate they were joined by Rose Wollis, also of New York, who last year was the delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the congress of the Red Trade Union International in Moscow.

Julius Hochman of New York drew down the applause of the convention when he denounced what he termed the "deliberate and contemptible lies being spread concerning the trusted leaders of our union." He ridiculed the Communist attempt at a demonstration in the Arch Street Theatre Monday morning.

The convention opened its sessions in Philadelphia Monday, November 30, with a mass meeting in the Arch Street Theatre, attended by more than 3,000 delegates and visitors. President Morris Sigman, in his opening address, was

New York Socialists Plan Real Work For Coming Year

WITH a determination that forecasts enduring results the City Committee of the Socialist Party is getting down to fruitful educational and organization work that will enlist the interest of all those who have been waiting for the announcement of some comprehensive plans. The committee believes that the rebuilding of the party is a matter of systematic team work between members and the locals and the latter with the City Committee.

A survey of the problem of lectures convinced the committee that its functions are (1) to secure lecturers; (2) to arrange subjects and programs; (3) to supervise the management of forums; (4) to take care of press publicity; (5) to direct local publicity, such as circulars, cards, etc.; (6) to financially support forums in need of such assistance.

A survey of the lecture talent available resulted in listing 44 speakers, each of whom the committee believes will be able to give from three to ten lectures before these forums. The selections have been made with care and with the view of assigning men and women to forums who will be capable of rendering important service in the propaganda of Socialist ideals. These speakers will be reached soon by Executive Secretary Abraham Shiploff who, after some hesitation, has agreed to undertake the important work that faces the Party.

In arranging the forums the committee has also been careful to consider location and other factors that will contribute to their success. The result is that thirteen of such forums have been planned. A tentative list includes the following locations: 204 East Broadway, 137 Avenue B, The Rand School; the Labor Temple, Second Avenue; Harlem Educational Center; Upper Harlem; Branch 7, Bronx; Central Branch, Bronx; 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 4-14th A. D. Kings; 23rd A. D. Brownsville; Borough Park; Coney Island, and possibly Jamaica.

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Labor's Dividends

ALTOONA, Pa.—Two men were killed, a third was injured and forty-five freight cars, with their contents, were wrecked when a merchandise express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad got beyond control of the crew on the Horse-shoe Curve and dashed down the mountainside into this city, jumping the tracks and crashing into another freight train running in the opposite direction.

The dead are F. C. Scheline, aged 46, engineer, of Sharpsburg, and H. F. Taubler, aged 27, fireman, of Aspinwall, and G. M. Pincusky, aged 24, brakeman, of Pittsburgh, was injured.

Alexander Lotusky, whose address the police were unable to ascertain, was instantly killed when he tripped on the iron work on a ninth floor of the building being erected at 239 West 29th street and fell to the cellar. Lotusky was one of a group of men employed by the Greenfield Iron Works of 316 East 22d street in installing the iron work when he fell.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—A high-pressure gasoline still at the Arkansas City Refinery exploded, killing three men. Plate-glass windows a mile away were broken. Those killed were William Mich, Walter Wilson and Thomas Cooper.

BRIDGEPORT.—James E. Ham-mill, star football player on professional teams and an athlete of State prominence, whose legs were amputated after being entangled in a crane at the American Tube and Stamping Company's plant, died to-day.

LABOR OF PORTO RICO PROTEST CONDITIONS

Alien Economic Mas- tery Under War De- partment Has Be- come an Intolerable Despotism

A PETITION signed by over 13,000 Porto Ricans was presented to President Coolidge this week by the Executive Council of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, headed by Emilio Farina, pro tempore president of that organization.

The petition sets forth at length the evils under which the whole working class community of Porto Rico is suffering.

"The resources of our land," says the petition, "are so absorbed and controlled that the Porto Rican people have become industrial slaves. Although Porto Rico produces each year riches to the amount of many millions of dollars, 70 per cent of each year's earnings go to the outside world in the form of dividends and interest to stockholders and bondholders who live in the great European and American cities. While the working people of the island receive most meagre wages, they will have to bear the burden of a new sales tax law that has recently been imposed."

The petition states that with a population of 1,300,000 inhabitants 50 per cent are still illiterate. The school budget has been cut so that 50,000 children are deprived of any sort of education. Three-fifths of the laboring population of the island, according to the petition, lack permanent employment, and attempts to organize the workers are suppressed by the most savage methods. Hundreds of workers have been jailed, judges have imposed sentences in labor cases of unusual severity, and there are no safety laws for workers in fields, factories and shops.

Further, says the petition, the right of the workers to vote has everywhere been abrogated, the polls at the last election being in the control of one political party, and all opposition was smothered.

"Under such conditions we have in Porto Rico an organized despotism, a tyranny. The people of Porto Rico do not want to be considered as colonials. We want to be considered a part of the United States, with full rights and duties within the national life. Porto Rico should be under the protection and administration of the Department

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OWNERS REJECT CONFERENCE PARLEY

Nationalization Favored by Miners Would Break Deadlock and Insure Coal

By McAlister Coleman

NOW coal, despite the wishes of both operators and miners, goes into politics. The end of the anthracite strike is not yet in sight. Rumors of a strike in the soft coal fields will not dawn. The operators by flatly rejecting Governor Pinchot's mild plan for a settlement in hard coal have shown themselves to be as "hard-boiled" as Pinchot once described them. Careless of consequences, they have given the supporters of nationalization mines a glorious opportunity to press their program. In the House, Victor Berger proposes to introduce a resolution calling for the immediate seizure of the hard coal mines. In the Senate, Shipstead and Norris both intend to offer nationalization legislation.

No longer will it be possible for public servants to ignore, as the United States Coal Commission ignored, the only practical solution to the coal chaos—nationalization. At last the cards are on the table. The Chinese wall that has been built around the coal industry by its feudal-minded owners is crumbling fast. All across the country there are signs that the public is beginning to realize that one of the nation's basic industries has been run for years as a rich source of private profit with no thought of the public's welfare in mind. The industrial anarchists who manage the mines are on the way to reaping the rewards of a rule or ruin policy which has finally aroused the hostility of great masses of people ordinarily indifferent to the repeated blunders of the capitalist system. Folks are getting cold and hot at the same time and the whole coal question will be very much to the front when Congress meets next week.

Stupidity of Owners Bars Settlement

The bull-headed stupidity of the operators was the outstanding feature of Governor Pinchot's attempt to settle the strike this week. When Pinchot made his proposal for a five-year contract and a modified arbitration board, observers pointed out that it could not be wholly satisfactory to either side. The miners shun arbitration in any form, having been burned at that fire once too often. The operators would be adverse to a long term contract with a fixed wage rate. But Lewis showed his superior generalship by agreeing to meet with the operators for a discussion of Pinchot's plan, while the operators by their blunt refusal even to discuss the terms lost whatever claim they might have to public sympathy.

With Pinchot's plan discarded there now remains only one definite proposal for the immediate settlement of the strike, namely that made by the Committee on Coal and Grist Power which was carried in "The New Leader" last week and which "The New Leader" regards as the most practical plan that has as yet been proposed. In brief, the committee's proposal is that the day men receive a wage increase of fifty cents and that this increase be met by an advance of twenty-five cents per ton to be charged only by those companies which did not make ten per cent profit last year. The committee further proposes the appointment of a joint committee of miners and operators to go thoroughly into every phase of the industry and make its findings known six months before new wage negotiations.

Short of nationalization which The New Leader heartily advocates, this plan might bring temporary peace to a war-ridden industry. Conservative as it is, it has already been attacked by spokesmen for the operators, who cling desperately to their ultimatum that "outsiders" have nothing to say about coal.

It is, however, nationalization of the mines with democratic control and management that most interests those who take the "long view" of the engineer and Socialist. While some of the union leaders do not favor nationalization, the rank and file of the miners are wholeheartedly in favor of public ownership and have repeatedly expressed this viewpoint in their biennial conventions. Unfortunately, there can be no discussion of this subject among the miners as a whole this year, as it has been decided not to hold a convention of the United

Mine Workers at this time. Those who know the minds of the miners have no hesitancy in saying that if a vote were taken a great majority of the nation's coal-diggers would be in favor of nationalization.

When the progressives in Congress arise to urge nationalization they will have the support not only of the rank and file miners, but of economists, engineers, technicians of all sorts who see no other solution. If they would make their fight effective they must start as soon as Congress opens, for powerful forces are at work to crush the United Mine Workers and turn both soft and hard coal over to the open shoppers.

The Coolidge administration is using every weapon in its arsenal to help the operators starve the miners into submission. They are quietly lending a hand to the biggest bituminous operators in Western Pennsylvania—Mellon, Schwab, Berwind and Rockefeller—who are rapidly putting their mines on a company union basis. The Interstate Commerce Commission has done yeoman's service for the union-busters by granting reductions in freight rates for the non-union coal of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee. The press of the country is being lined up for a campaign of hate against the miners and both Coolidge and Hoover not only refuse to lift a finger against the gigantic conspiracy, but aid and abet it all they can.

PORTO RICA PROTESTS

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of the Interior of the United States instead of continuing as a military possession of the War Department."

The President is asked to appoint a commission to go to Porto Rico to make a full examination of the charges contained in the petition.

"We speak in the name of thousands who work," concludes the petition, "those who make and use tools, those who furnish the human power necessary for commerce and industry. We speak as part of the nation and we speak of those things of which we have knowledge. Our welfare and interests are inseparably bound up with the well-being of the nation. We are an integral part of the American people, and we are organized to work out the welfare of all."

Blockade is one of the main horrors of the cowardly thing we call war. If the history of the world war were properly taught to children, every adult of the new generation would understand that war is no knightly duel between chivalrous combatants, but an essentially ignoble thing, which is won by the biggest battalions, the most murderous implements, and the most efficient system of starving non-combatants.—Leo Chiozza Money.

A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

By Gertrude Weil Klein

WOMEN, bless them, have spread themselves in the news this past week in spheres not usually theirs and we are moved to comment. Aunt Sophia can remember when the only place you could find woman outside her own home was in the dictionary; and there she was listed under "man" as "the female of man; see man."

Now we have two women governors in this United States. And what is more they seem to be using common sense in governing. "Ma" Ferguson says she is sick of seeing poor men go to jail for violation of the prohibition amendment while rich men boast of their liquor supply. She has posted a reward of \$500 to anyone giving information that will lead to the arrest of wealthy liquor-law evaders. "Ma" is certainly getting wild and in spite of the impeachment action brought against her, persists in going her way.

In our own great city separation proceedings between a wealthy couple disclose that, according to the husband in the case, his wife is a super-wife, self-sufficient, strong minded and altogether impossible to live with. Mr. Harnden bleats that his wife desires to subjugate him, that she earns more money than most men and that what he wants is a sweet, amiable little helpmate. Are all the meek, amiable little helpmates, stepped upon for years, chortling with suppressed joy at Mr. Harnden's dilemma? Maybe and maybe not. As for the men who view with distaste the possibility of a generation of strong minded women, they may console themselves. There are compensations. In the long run the continued extension of rights and privileges to women will affect their standing even in courts of law where the woman usually gets away with almost everything, while mere man is a complete washout.

For instance, a Chicago judge has stopped granting alimony to childless wives. Those women who want to impress men with the sincerity of their desire for equality will not squeal. After all, why should an able-bodied woman with no children, want financial mortgage on a man?

And there's Mrs. Fannie Soper who killed her husband and is awaiting execution in Sing Sing. Who knows, before long it may be a common thing for courts to hand out the death sentence to women. And consider the woman. Awaiting execution, she asks for a mirror that she may "doll up." The bravado and calmness with which men have gone to their death in the chair has always amazed us. But then they were men and hardboiled. And here's a woman about to be executed demanding a mirror. An extraordinary person. Or perhaps a poet. We have known poets to examine their broken hearts under microscopes and record the blood beats for posterity.

As petty thieves, though, women seem to be bunglers. Twenty-four

Women Emerge to From the Home to a Place in the Head-lines

hours after they had robbed a Sioux City bank of about \$300 in pennies. Mrs. Rogers and her daughter were arrested. Would even an amateur male thief try to get away with a load of pennies and try to change them for bills in the same town? But the male member of this destitute and starving family got himself so thoroughly crippled up fighting for democracy in the late World War that he is lying helpless and crippled in bed. Another little war or two will throw more "home women" upon their own resources and then we can look for an improvement in technique even in this rather hazardous line.

Generally speaking, though, women are... generally speaking. That is, when they're not smoking. And it seems as though they're going to do less smoking from now on. Bryn Mawr is setting aside a dormitory room where girls may smoke. The State superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina says other women's colleges will eventually follow. What will be the fun? In New York City there are several theatres which have smoking rooms for women. Do they use them? No. The women prefer to stroll around the lobbies and lounges where non-smokers may get a whiff of their cigarettes and where possibly there may be a visitor from Cohoes to shock.

The laundry business in this country has grown 500 percent in the last 16 years. This means that several million women who formerly did their own washing—washing being one of the most wearing of household tasks—have added years to their lives. Whether they're doing anything worthwhile with them or not (unless you're a woman hater) this is a cause for rejoicing. (Advertising department please note: This is a good lead for laundry advertising.)

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, has been hearing from the Babbitts of his State to the extent of receiving warnings that if he wanted to hold his place as the head of the State University he had better forsake his "radical" ideas. Dr. Little is an exponent of birth control and in an address here said that it was time to slow down the production of children to a point where the American child could be guaranteed proper care and education. Dr. Little has intimated that he would rather resign than retreat and while it would be a great pity were he to resign, we can't help feeling that his resignation might stimulate many more people to a serious consideration of this important problem.

Another successful business man

has had an attack of conscience and after "serving himself for forty years" has decided to enter the service of God. Mr. Carl W. Wiseman is patching and mending the clothes of the derelicts who frequent the Salvation Army Memorial Hall on the Bowery. Spending the first half of their lives amassing fortunes with all that that means in the way of systematically depriving the workers of a fuller share of the wealth they helped create, and spending the last half seeking worthy causes for the bestowal of their fortunes seems to be the general program of most of our self-made capitalists. Slightly varied this time by Mr. Wiseman, who must have a particularly bad taste in his mouth.

Our own fashion hint: Neither long hair nor bobbed hair is here to stay. Going the way of all things mortal.

TIMELY TOPICS

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ists go to violent extremes in attacking Russia, even although they may have some excuse for it in the persecution of friends or acquaintances in Russia, the effect of their sweeping denunciation is not to help Socialism but to give aid and comfort to the stupid policies of Coolidge and Kellogg. Let us not forget that the Socialist Party is committed to the recognition of Russia and has been from the very beginning of the Bolshevik regime. It is always easier to applaud a man or a movement indiscriminately and blindly or to condemn the same man or movement with equal vehemence than to distinguish between the good and the bad. Humanity will not get very far until it learns some of the arts of discrimination. With this in mind, the Socialist Party can well afford to be generous in praise of Russian achievements even while it pleads the cause of Russian political prisoners. Do not forget that the average worker would regard the collapse of the Russian experiment as the collapse of Socialism as well as Communism.

Let me go further. I believe that in the present condition of affairs it would be logically possible to create for purposes of immediate action a united front between Socialists and Communists, each party maintaining its own position on some important questions of philosophy and policy. It would be logically possible, that is, if the Communists would agree that within any kind of united movement there should be genuine democracy and good faith. So long as they stick to their notions of capturing a movement by hook or crook and their glorification of bad faith in word and in deed, no united front is possible. Moreover, psychologically no united front is possible while the Communist invitation to it is couched in language like this: "Come on, you yellow dogs, let's unite!" In the last municipal campaign, so far as I can discover, all the energies of the Communists were bent on attacking not Tammany Hall, but the Socialists, and in this attack they cheerfully used whatever lies about us came handy. For my part I should be willing to forget the past but I should want some guarantees against this sort of thing for the future. And without such guarantees, in spite of the great value of the united front for immediate ends, I do not see how we shall make much approach to it. Meanwhile, however, we can do our best to keep from being aggravated into a state of resentment against Communism which will make us age American issues all out of true proportion and spend all our energies fighting the gnats of Communist abuse instead of the giants of capitalist evils.

ZARITSKY RESIGNS POSITION

The trade union movement in New York and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union have lost one of its most efficient executives in M. Zaritsky, who has been compelled to resign his position as president because of poor health. The General Executive Board was reluctant to accept the resignation but it could not do otherwise considering that the health of Zaritsky is at stake.

The Executive Board has sent a statement to the local unions regarding the resignation. In this statement the board says:

"We wish to emphasize that the General Executive Board accepted the resignation with the greatest reluctance. The many years of faithful, able and efficient service which Brother Zaritsky gave to our organization have not merely made him a very essential part of the machinery of our organization but have also developed a feeling of personal attachment upon the part of all the members of the General Executive Board and our general membership. But faced with a condition over which neither the General Executive Board nor Brother Zaritsky him-

Debs Coming to Speak at Series of State Meetings



EUGENE V. DEBS

At last all plans are completed for the six dinners for Comrade Debs upstate. The first dinner starts at Yonkers Dec. 5 at Gene's Restaurant. The second is at Poughkeepsie Dec. 7 at the St. Regis Restaurant. The third at Albany Dec. 8 at the Boulevard Restaurant, the fourth at Schenectady Dec. 10 at the Mohawk Hotel, the fifth at Utica Dec. 12 in the Hotel Martin, the sixth at Syracuse Dec. 14 in the Hotel Syracuse.

These dinners beyond a doubt will be the finest ever staged by the Socialist Party upstate. Very few of the comrades in the central part of the state have ever seen Debs. This is their opportunity. While Debs has reached that stage in life where the shadows lengthen across his path and

his step is somewhat measured, he is full of life and fire. His heart still burns with zeal. He is the same Debs of twenty-five years ago. Debs's trip to the locals upstate is a crowning effort of organization that has been going on for the past year. In this territory several hundred new members have been brought in to the party and nothing will be as inspiring to them as the trip of Debs.

Tickets for the dinners in the six points can be had for two dollars from the following comrades: Yonkers, Max Cohen, 2 Hudson street; Poughkeepsie, Ed. McDonald, Strand Hotel; Albany, Arthur Jacobson, 173 First street; Schenectady, Citizen office, Barrett street; Utica, Otto Endries, Varick street; Syracuse, Fred Sanders, 410 Renwick avenue.

LEAGUE FOR MUTUAL AID BENEFIT RAINBOW DANCE

What's the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow look like?

That ancient question will be definitely answered on Friday night, December 11, at Webster Hall, at the Rainbow Dance of the League for Mutual Aid. For the League has planned to make this affair one of the most colorful and merriest of the season.

Webster Hall on that night will be the rainbow's end: full of golden lights and twinkling stars of the stage and screen, filled with gay dance tunes and colorful costumes. For the League has decided to make this, its first annual ball, one of the outstanding social events of the season in the labor and radical world.

Scores of famous painters, writers, poets and free thinkers have announced that they will attend. Bill Gropper and Art Young, C. D. Batchelor and Elizabeth Turley Flynn, and a number of others will act as an informal reception committee to all who come there. Besides, almost everybody you know who is active in the sphere of art, literature or thought as well as the young folks who just want to dance to the rhythm of a jazzy jazz orchestra is likely to flock to Webster Hall to make merry.

The League is the most human of organizations. It not only helps those who may be in distress to get jobs. It helps them to get friends who are in sympathy with them. It not only lends money for personal needs to liberals or radicals who may be stranded for the time being; it charges no interest and besides helps them to find the work most congenial to them. The Rainbow Ball is to be a benefit for this league, which hopes thus to raise enough funds to widen its sphere of helpfulness in 1926.

self has any control, we were regretfully compelled to release him from his duties, extending to him at the same time our appreciation and thanks for his past services and the best wishes of the entire organization and of all the members of the General Executive Board."

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION at 8 o'clock

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"Is There Any Such Thing as 'Class Education'?"

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6th

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"Fact and Symbol, Fictions and Realities in Science and Philosophy"

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8th

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"Internationalism and Education"

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DR. E. G. SPAULDING
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th

PROF. JOHN MANTLE CLAPP
"Argument: Presenting a Case"

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th

DR. WOLFGANG KOEHLER
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:-: "RUSHING INTO POLITICS" :-:

By Joseph E. Cohen

FOR the great bulk of trades union members the organization is one for dues paying except in time of emergency. Then the meetings are really attended, a policy decided upon and action resorted to.

In the same way the average member regards politics as of importance only around election day. Away from that he can let it alone or take it, as he pleases. Since there is no prohibition involved, he prefers to let it alone.

Trades union leaders deplore the immense apathy which possesses the rank and file of the membership. But that is only a companion to their own apathy over the part Labor should play in government and industry.

They fail to see that they are being paid for their sale of the notion that to belong to the craft union is all that is necessary—except where amalgamation of crafts has already brought about an industrial grouping. They are taken back at the price they receive for disposing of Labor's interest in the general good when they insist upon restricting the deal to the market nearest home. They refuse to mention the bigger, world-wide aspects of the Labor question for fear of being considered impractical and of being committed to an international affiliation with the Labor men of other countries.

Winning

The Coal Strike

Instead of helping American Labor to take a better purchase upon its situation, they put themselves into the position of being forced into it.

So they are being forced.

Trying to win the coal strike is not a simple affair, even when the anthracite miners are organized one hundred percent. For one thing, there is no bottom to the slush fund the operators draw upon to insert misleading advertisements in the papers to put a false face upon their character as expensive and useless looters of a public necessity.

For another thing, there is too great an identity of interest interwoven from owners of hard coal mines to those of soft coal, to iron and steel, to railroads and to bankers. The anthracite miners will have to lick the whole cabal to win their own immediate clash.

For still another thing, the import of coal and the disposal of other forms of fuel has to be considered.

For a final thing, the capitalist crowd will derive the benefit of being close to the enemies of Labor in State and National Government long before Labor can exercise what petty influence it now has there.

Not Merely an Election Day Problem

So the Labor question cannot be restricted to the home ballroom. The Labor question cannot be kept out of politics.

Nor is the political problem something of concern on election day only. The Labor question cannot be postponed until election day.

What the leaders fear most is that mixing in politics as a distinct Labor group will jockey them on to the horse going its own way and out of the arena where the riders can meet in a spirit of "give and take."

Being involved in daily settlements, where they must meet men and officials of the old parties, they deem it indispensable to assume to be pretty much like those they deal with, merely

LABOR MUST PREPARE TO TAKE PART IN POLITICS

differing in the detail of the return to Labor.

What they fear most is the accusation that they are hostile to employers or government officials. They feel most the hurt of being charged with being unorthodox.

But they cannot wipe out the trail Labor has had to make from the beginnings down to the present time. Labor did not begin as a mild modifier of ancient slavery, but as a rebel for freedom. Labor was not regarded as a close, even if mistaken, brother to the master, but as a dastardly conspirator. However much the methods of contest have very happily changed from savage to civilized, lockouts and blacklists are still inhumanly cruel and strikes are not conducted like afternoon teas.

Now, labor devoutly wishes and fervently prays for the settlement of difficulties upon the principles of collective bargaining and in conciliatory conference. But its amicable attitude is only accepted as a lack of fighting strength. Just as the military man looks upon pacifism as feminine frailty, so the bloated plutocrat regards a friendly disposition as cringing.

Issue Forced On Labor

Since the wealth and power of capital grows and is bound to grow ever more stupendous, the issue is forced upon Labor.

More today than ever before the owning class assume the pomp and royalty of a ruling class. They select

their inferiors, whether in their industrial or political matters. They take it for granted that they own the government. They make and break parties. They set up and overthrow kings and presidents. They arrogate to themselves omnipotence.

They look down upon organized Labor as a petty irritant. Whether they wallow Labor with money or political influence depends upon circumstances.

Politically, Labor men are the peers of the men of means. They cannot avoid seeing that they belong to different camps politically, as they do industrially. Already they have altered their feeling under the experience of their brothers on the other side of the water.

All they argue now is that the time is not ripe for Labor to enter politics as a class. If not entirely ripe, it is ripening very fast. Events move with twentieth century means of transportation. Labor is being rushed into politics. It has no more pressing and imperative duty than to prepare to take the helm.

Organ of Imperialism Challenged by Pan-Amer. Labor

THE Washington Post appears to be the chief organ supporting the imperialist interests seeking the complete subjection of Latin-America to American capital. It generally sounds the "key note" for the lesser organs of this type in the interior. Recently the Pan-American Federation of Labor was compelled to take notice of an editorial of the Post which declared that the organized workers of Venezuela had cabled the Pan-American not to interfere in Venezuelan affairs as the workers there were satisfied.

The English and Spanish language secretaries refer to the "abyssal ignorance" of the editor and then call his attention to the following facts: "There are no unionized workers in Venezuela."

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor is not a 'so-called' federation. It is a bona fide federation of national trade union movements to which eleven such national movements including those of the United States and Mexico are affiliated."

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor follows the policy of the American Federation of Labor in the most vigorous condemnation of communism and is in active and continuous hostility to the communist propaganda. The Mexican Federation of Labor is equally hostile to communism and communist propaganda and has amply demonstrated this hostility. Mexico is not a fertile field for communism as your editorial states, but on the contrary has performed signal service in the warfare of civilized society against communism."

"There is no eight-hour 'rule' or regulation of any kind in effect in Venezuela."

"Your editorial would imply that a cablegram has recently been received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor from the organized workers of Venezuela. First of all such representative of organized workers does not represent anyone but himself. Second, no such cablegram as you imply was received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor from Venezuela or anywhere else."

"Perhaps the cablegram to which your editorial refers relates to a message that was received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor in 1923—more than two years ago. For some reason, with which President Gomez may be more familiar than we, this cablegram of two years past has been

just published in one of the Spanish language newspapers printed in this country. It would seem, however, that the Washington Post might find something more timely about which to comment editorially."

"This cablegram was not of the character implied in your editorial. To the contrary, the message reads as follows: "Caracas (Venezuela), November 16, 1923."

"American Federation of Labor, Washington."

"Fraternal greetings to the American Federation of Labor. We wish to announce publication of manifesto by this federation proclaiming real situation existing in Venezuela of protection for labor, capital and property and protection of working classes. We also protest against assertions made by Porto Rican delegate at your conference."

"JESUS M. A. HERNANDEZ, President, Confederation of Workers."

"The government of Venezuela under President Gomez is practically an absolute dictatorship."

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor has received numerous complaints, many of them in the form of sworn affidavits, charging the perpe-

tration of the most inhuman punishment to prevent organization of the workers in trade unions. This inhuman punishment has included such barbarous practices as mutilation of the body. These charges have been filed with the American Federation of Labor, and both the American Federation of Labor and the Pan-American Federation of Labor have ordered that an investigation be conducted. This, however, is most difficult, partly because of the expense involved and partly because investigators in all probability could not get into Venezuela and get out again after making a real investigation."

"Your editorial states that President Gomez has maintained order. We are not inclined to question that statement, because undoubtedly 'order' has been maintained pretty much as order was maintained in Mexico under Porfirio Diaz, by the most ruthless and autocratic methods, with the great masses of the people in a condition of fear, peonage and ignorance."

"Venezuelan delegates to the recent conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Washington took occasion while in this country to praise their President and to denounce charges such as we have made. Of course, President Gomez did not send to Washington any delegation that would not sing his praises, and we may therefore dismiss the psalms of his choristers as merely so much recognition of the master's voice."

"If the Washington Post will trouble itself to make careful inquiry, and if it can get from the United States Department of State material which must be available there, it will at least find that its editorial utterance was not only a slander against a constructive and patriotic organization of labor, but a shameful and unjustifiable laudation of one of the remaining despots of South America."

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

AUGUST CLAESSENS' two classes, in fundamentals of Socialism and in public speaking, both of which meet on Tuesday, one at 7 p. m. and the other at 8:30, are growing in attendance, but there is room for a number of additional students, who may still profitably join the classes next week. Party branches should interest themselves in getting some of the younger recruits to take up these courses, so as to prepare for open-air work next season.

Next Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. Herman Epstein will give his lecture recital on Wagner's "Walkure," and the two following Tuesdays he will take up "Siegfried" and "The Fading of the Gods." Also on Tuesday, at the same hour, Clement Wood will give the fifth lecture in his series entitled "Our Expanding Universe." This course is so arranged that each lecture deals with a distinct subject and may be appreciated by those who have missed the earlier ones. Each evening the lecturer takes up one phase of the expansion of scientific knowledge and of man's power over the world in which he lives.

On Wednesday evening at 8:30 Mordecai Grossman conducts a discussion class on philosophy and social change. This class is just starting, and will make a survey of philosophic thought from the days of Socrates and Plato down to the present time, observing how philosophy reflects economic conditions, and how philosophic theories serve as weapons of class conflict.

Among other lectures and class sessions next week are the following: Monday evening, the literary workshop and the class in composition and literary criticism, with David P. Berenberg as instructor; Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. Marius Hansome's class in sociology; Thursday at the same hour, Vernon Loggins' lecture on Anatole France and Romain Rolland; Friday at 7 p. m. Algernon Lee's class in history of civilization; Saturday at 1:30 p. m. August Claessens' lecture on Sex and Society.

The physical education department is keeping the sixth floor well in use this season.

Mothers of children between the ages of 5 and 9 or between 9 and 14 will be glad to learn that courses in interpretive dancing for such children are being given at very moderate fees. The two classes are held simultaneously on Saturday from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Miss Hewlett teaches the older children, and Miss Blum the little ones.

Several classes in interpretive dancing for older girls and young women and also in folk and national dancing for both men and women are held on various evenings of the week. Beginners' classes in social dancing meet on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and on Saturday at 8:30.

Competition is the wrangling of savages around a table at which they might sit at peace and pass each other victuals; it is the grabbing of the dishes as they are brought on by the waiters of Providence—the laws of Nature; it is the filching from weaker neighbors of their portion, so that one is hungry and another is drunken.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR—A LITTLE LATE

By James McAuley

GRADUALLY the sordid facts of the hate campaign in the World War are coming to light. A war cannot last five years without the civilian population in the belligerent countries being continually doped with atrocity fictions. Each of the warring nations had a central bureau for the invention and circulation of vile falsehoods, painting their opponents in Satanic hues.

When production slowed in the factories, newspapers vied with each other in foisting on the public journalistic inventions of their war correspondents gifted with a vivid imagination. It is safe to say that the war would not have lasted six months without the aid of the newspaper press. One remembers the revolting tales of Belgian babies having their hands cut off by the Germans; Canadian officers being crucified; nails driven through hands and feet. German armies were supposed to have purposely chosen Red Cross hospitals for bombing operations. Allied armies on the spot protested, and the story was dropped.

"The Honorable And Gallant Member"

The latest war lie was exploded in New York recently by General Charteris, late chief of the Intelligence Department of the British Army and at present addressed in the British House of Commons as the "Honorable and Gallant Member for Dumfries." The gallant General at a bye-election recently was elected to the British Parliament by scaring the canny Scots in Dumfries over the early prospect of a violent revolution, followed by a nationalization of women decrees.

Light of Fact Being Thrown on the Tales Of Atrocity Spread by Paid Propagandists

At a private dinner the "Honorable gentleman" related with pardonable personal pride of the part he played in a gruesome horror tale, which eight years ago shocked the world and steered the determination of the Allies to exterminate every breathing German. On the publication of the tale the writer saw pacifists in Britain rushed by an angry mob and thrown into the river to drown or scramble out unaided.

According to the newspaper story, early in 1917 the Germans were observed removing their dead from the battlefields, transporting their bodies to a factory in the interior of Germany, where the corpses were boiled down for the extraction of glycerine for explosives. Photographs showing the carloads of German dead were shown as proof of the story. General Charteris now admits that the whole story was a pure invention. In his official capacity two photographs were submitted to the Intelligence chief. One depicted a carload of soldiers' bodies being drawn from the battlefield for decent burial. The other was a picture of a carload of the bodies of dead cavalry horses. The latter bore a sign, explaining that the dead horses were being conveyed to a factory to be melted down.

Sensation Caused In Britain

Charteris, seeking for a way to utilize the photographs, instructed his staff to change the sign from the carload of horses to that of the soldier

corpses, the result being circulated all over the world. A sensation has been caused in Britain at the publication of the Gallant General's exposure, not indignation at the perpetrator of a revolting story which prolonged the war, but merely surprise that the General should be so tactless as to tell the truth.

Another interesting sidelight on the war was disclosed three years ago by Captain Wilson, war correspondent for the reactionary London "Daily Mail." At the outbreak of war, Wilson was in Brussels. He related in the "Crusader," London, how, in the fall of 1914, he received an urgent message from the "Daily Mail," calling for atrocity stories. In his own words he says:

"Well, there weren't any atrocities at that time, so then they telegraphed that they wanted stories of Belgian refugees. There was a little town outside Brussels, Courbeck-Loe. I heard the Hun had been there. So I wrote a heart-rending story about the babe of Courbeck-Loe being rescued from the Huns, in the light of the burning homesteads.

"The next day they telegraphed to me to send the baby along, as they had about 5,000 letters offering to adopt it. The day after that baby clothes began to pour into the office. Even Queen Alexandra wired her sympathy, and sent some clothes.

"The Blessed Baby Died"

"Well, I couldn't wire back to them that there wasn't any baby, so I finally

arranged with the doctor that took care of the refugees that the blessed baby died of some very contagious disease, so it couldn't have a public burial. And we got Lady Northcliffe to start a creche with the baby clothes."

The above are glaring instances of how these hate inflaming devices were invented. This newspaper campaign of lies was principally responsible for the slaughtering of 12,000,000 men in the prime of manhood, indirectly for the death due to war causes of 5,000,000 more, and costing the warring nations \$100,000,000,000, a conservative estimate of the total cost of the war.

Hardly had the war finished when the Press Poison factories turned their guns on Soviet Russia. Central bureaus were established in Britain; the United States and France for the dissemination of anti-Bolshevik propaganda. Lenin was murdered, assassinated, and committed suicide years before he died peacefully in his bed. Indeed, large numbers of people refused to believe the authentic report owing to the numerous false statements.

Among the numerous disproved Russian lies was the decree forbidding any one to teach religion in Russia under penalty of twelve months' hard labor. The most sensational fake story was the famous "nationalization of women" lie. On the walls of the town of Saratoff, in Lamara, appeared a decree in 1919 proclaiming all women to be national property. Under the decree the right to possess women from the age of 17 till 32 years was abolished,

though the former owners were granted the right of using their wives without waiting in turn. Male citizens were granted the right to use one woman not oftener than three times a week for three hours. "Each man wishing to use a piece of State property should be a bearer of a certificate from the Factories Committee, the Professional Union of Workmen, or the Peasants and Soldiers' Committee, certifying that he belongs to the working class."

Unfortunately for the authors of the interesting document an American journalist, Mr. Oliver M. Saylor, was on the spot in Saratoff when the decree was supposed to have been issued. He immediately denied the truthfulness of the narrative and exploded the myth.

"Excerpts" from Pravda

A cunning dodge of the newspaper propagandists was to print excerpts purporting to be from the Russian Government organ, the "Pravda." In 1920 such an excerpt appeared in the press giving details of Bolshevik failures and atrocities. The whole business burst in a few days, however, owing to an amazing "scoop" by the London Labor "Daily Herald," and it was officially admitted in the House of Commons on March 22, 1921, that the copies of "Pravda" in the hands of the press was a forgery by the British Secret Service.

On the orders of the Secret Service a London printer set up in type an ex-

act reproduction of the Soviet organ "Pravda." Not even a Russian could distinguish the forgery from the original. The printer, according to a printing law, spoiled the sheets by adding his name and address at the foot of a column.

Nothing daunted, however, the Special Intelligence Division of Scotland Yard chemically removed the glaring blunder. All the copies were ordered to be sent to Riga via a British battleship and from there to be scattered all over the world to other anti-Soviet agencies. At this juncture the London Labor daily stepped on the toes of Sir Basil Thomson, the Secret Service Chief, and the government was forced to admit the culpability of the police.

The more recent Zinovieff red letter forgery, which cost the British Labor Party an overwhelming loss in seats (though not in votes) and sent to Parliament the largest Conservative majority in its history, is an evidence that press poison is being manufactured on as large a scale as ever. A similar forged letter signed Zinovieff was published in France shortly after the British missive, containing the same misstatements and blunders which proclaimed the forger to be a clumsy one. This forgery reaped a windfall for French financiers who sold stocks and shares before the publication of the story and when the small French investors were stampeded at the prospect of a revolution, bought back the shares at a tenth of their value.

Notwithstanding the many exposures the public still swallows inspired editorials and news. The Socialist propagandist must have a stock of ammunition ready at hand to rebut these falsehoods. The average reader has a short memory, and facts require constant retelling before the individual becomes convinced.

MEETING THE EAST

By Joseph T. Shipley

AS LONG as the word "foreign" implies "strange," suspicions will creep on the road behind, bearing the weapons of hatred. Kipling, the Imperialist, has said that never East and West shall meet, that the ways of the Orient must remain forever beyond the understanding of the more active and less ruminative Occident; that, therefore, one of the two groups of people must always be dominant, one dominated.

Yet progress, that has made the miraculous "Trip Around the World in Eighty Days" of Verne's imagination an easy, luxurious truth, has speeded and eased communication to such a degree that we may begin to hope to reach some closer comprehension of the Eastern mind.

In their slow, steady way, the Chinese have developed customs that to our untutored ears seem somehow strange and laughable. Think of a land that, having invented gunpowder, for centuries used it for nothing more dangerous than celebration fireworks! Think of continuing, after one is an adult, to venerate, to pay heed to the words of, one's parents! Surely this land is in some way remote from ours, almost of another planet, as it is of another climate. Yet neither the steps by which the Chinese reached their present customs, nor the general code of morality and social convention underlying their acts, is either fundamentally different or antagonistic to our own beliefs in the West. Despite our extravagant suppositions, we have as yet penetrated only slightly into the heart of that people or the depths of its land; we have seen the surface stir and color and gaiety—painted, poisoned, profuse—of the port towns, and of this we have developed our picture of China.

China is to most Westerners a land of opium and love—both illicit, and therefore both daintily enticing. The China of the home-loving, ancestor-worshipping natives, the China of the middle-class merchant with his hands at the throat of the peasant, while at the same time his elbows try to ward off the blows of the mandarin who looks upon him as prey; the home life and the business methods of the China-

A Book That Dissipates Some of the 'Strangeness' of the Orient

man we do not imagine. For this reason such a book as "The Red Cord" by Thomas Grant Springer, is of great value. In the guise of a pleasant romance—a love story without national limits—this book presents in flowery mod the flowery life of the native China, the China to which no white man has penetrated, the China wholly absorbed in itself, as self-sufficient as Main Street or as Paris. Through the village, in its public square, bustles in color and light the life of a nation new to us; its fortune-tellers its gods, its

passions and lusts and loves, its whole tumultuous being. Along the path of its story "The Red Cord"—which is the symbol of wifely fidelity—winds through many phases of Chinese activity, within the home, or abroad negotiating business or family fortunes; it discloses the Chinese nature, which is revealed as much like that of any other race, differing in individuals rather than in grand racial features, and it makes nearer and more familiar that East which we may some day come to meet. Such books as "The Red Cord," while holding us by the movement of their timeless and placeless romance, lead us closer to that understanding of another people which must be the precursor of international harmony and concord.

The New Leader Mail Bag.

Trenton Socialists

Editor, The New Leader: It seems almost impossible to believe that a city the size of Trenton, N. J., has no Socialist organization of any kind, and yet Trenton is one of New Jersey's largest industrial cities, with a population of 130,000 inhabitants.

Trenton at one time had a branch of the Socialist Party—yes, one of the strongest in the state, a local that did a lot of good work in the city. They also gave much moral and financial support to workers in numerous strikes. A few years ago, when unemployment was quite acute, the local set up a kitchen with free meals for the unemployed of the city.

In Trenton a few years ago was also a Young Peoples' Socialist League, with over 200 young Socialist comrades. The League was the life of the Socialist movement, on the foreground at all meetings, during election and the conventions.

During the period of the war the Socialist Party and the League were refused the rental of the fine meeting hall which they had been using for a number of years. It was after a series of lectures by Scott Nearing that pressure was brought to bear, and the landlord, a petty Republican officeholder, refused to renew the lease.

Toward the close of the war, the Socialist Party in Trenton met no more. The Yipsels were holding to-

gether and as a last stand they made a drive for a sum of money to buy a place for Socialist meeting purposes. It was surprising, for a total of over \$3,000 was collected, which was used to buy a home for the Socialist organizations in Trenton. This place was known as the Peoples House.

The Socialist Party was again reorganized; old timers, who were out of the party five and ten years, flocked back into the fold; a few big public meetings were staged; candidates were again put up at election time. Yes, it looked as if Local Trenton was once more coming into its own.

The Young Peoples Socialist League gained many new and old members; better meetings were held than ever before. Once again a class in Marxian Socialism was conducted. Evolution, revolution, freedom for political prisoners and Soviet Russia were the chief topics for discussion. Plans for enlarging the Peoples House were discussed, too.

Today Trenton is without an English-speaking Socialist Party. Trenton is an industrial city, with plenty of material for a Socialist movement. All that is needed is a few organizers to give it a start, and, once again organized, a long-felt need will be filled in Trenton—an S. P. and a Y. P. S. L.

In closing I would like to say that the Peoples House of Trenton was sold a few years ago. The money is in the trust of the Peoples House Association, who are members of the old Socialist movement, and will be used in the event that the party is again reorganized. I may add, too, that the Workmans Circle Br. 90 of Trenton have had plans drawn for a modern labor lyceum to be erected in the Spring and to cost close to a hundred thousand dollars. Here we have a ready headquarters for a Socialist Party and a Y. P. S. L.

To get Trenton on the map again, all Trenton readers, former S. P. members, Yipsels and others of Trenton should get in touch with the writer, who would like to hear from state organizers, also.

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Special Ladies Attention

By August Claessens

H. A. MILLER, Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University, has written a most stimulating work on the problems involved in the assimilation of immigrants. How not to do it is his theme, and his criticism of the bungling methods of the various super-patriotic Americanization agencies is thorough and scientific.

The immigrant who arrives in this country brings with him not only his distinct language, tradition, religion and racial characteristics, but he also

"Races, Nations and Classes by Herbert Adams Miller, Ph. D., J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Question of Assimilating Immigrants Handled Intelligently

brings along, says the writer, a mental disorder, a super-sensitiveness that is the product of oppression in the experiences and history of his particular race. Unless this oppression psychosis or pathological condition is sympathetically understood and carefully treated the work of Americanization is unsuccessful and the bitter animosities that have troubled Europe for centuries will be transferred to this side of the Atlantic.

Professor Miller illuminates his contentions with vivid and interesting illustrations of the racial backgrounds and struggles of the Irish, Czech, Polish, Slav, Slovak, Balkan, Jewish, French Canadian, Hindu, Korean and Negro folk. He shows that in almost every instance forceable assimilation has proved a failure and any and every form of oppression is bound to intensify the racial exclusiveness and chauvinism of any alien people. Only under a condition of freedom, toleration and sympathetic understanding do races lose their identities and merge their cultures and racial differences with larger groups. Thanks to oppression these yet unassimilated races will cling tenaciously to their languages, religions, traditions and antipathies all of which become symbols of racial unity and obstacles to assimilation. Furthermore, racial characteristics are not inherent or biological qualities, they are, says the writer, in the Irish and the Jews "nothing but injustice expressed in characteristic attitudes." Nor is nationalism a permanent emotion, although all kinds of stimulants are used by the priests, ministers, rabbis and chauvinists to make it so.

Professor Miller believes that the assimilation of the immigrant by pacific, intelligent and friendly means will

overcome all obstacles in time. He pleads for a sane and considerate Americanization. He scorns the Nordic myth and regards all racial egotism as a mania—ethnomania. He belabors our silly 100 per cent centers and derides their brand of patriotism as artificial and false. If any of that crowd could chance upon this book we can imagine their consternation and rage when they read this writer's demand for a "proportional loyalty." Just look at this red rag before our Bab-bitt bull—"One of the greatest obstacles to truth and progress is the preaching of 100 per cent patriotism. It is put thus literally in America, but it prevails in the same form in many countries. It is a doctrine of absolutism which has no basis in fact. Reality demands that we begin to advocate 10 to 25 per cent patriotism. This proportion will account for the peculiar provincial values that our peculiar fatherland has contributed to our development. No one indeed can be normal who is lacking in the sentiment of loyalty to that which is intimately related to him. Our geographical environment, local history, language and customs contribute to our unique individuality and deserve their proportion of allegiance. When I am in a foreign country I always thrill at the sight of the American flag, for America means something real to me, yet not all of reality.

"The 75 to 90 per cent of loyalty that is left belongs to values in our lives that are international rather than national. If history could be taught as Mr. H. G. Wells urges that it should be taught, we all might soon learn that even in the most different of us there is more that is common to all than is peculiar to any."

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:- CAPITALISM'S SKELETON :-

By Louis Silverstein

WHEN capitalism perishes its skeleton will be found to be made of steel. It is for this reason that a book dealing with this anatomical ingredient of modern society should engage the interest of social diagnosticians, amateur or professional. Therefore, when three specialists on steel combine to put into a single volume, and, moreover, one of a mere ninety pages, a summary of their intimate knowledge of their field, the layman may well thrill with joy.

Alas, like most medical text-books, "Steel," by Messrs. Newbold, Stevens and Price, will soon sober the reader. He will be confronted by an array of dry facts, which he knows are worth mastering could he but get the courage to do so. Fortunately, ninety pages of text may not be considered a ponderous volume and the reader by a little self-encouragement will soon find himself thumbing the last page even with a bit of regret that the end should have come so soon.

"Steel" is No. 8 in the series entitled "Studies in Labor and Capital." The latter aims to present to workers inexpensive, authoritative accounts of the leading factors in the present social and economic system. The volume under discussion devotes itself to the iron and steel industry with especial emphasis on the British situation. An historical account is first given. We are made to feel the initial advantage gained by England, because the Industrial Revolution originated with her. It was not until the 1880's that Germany and the United States began to threaten her supremacy seriously. Two factors brought this about: (1) The invention in 1879 of a process of removing phosphorus from iron ore which made available the vast deposits in Lorraine and in America, and (2) the support of bank capital. England with her conservative technique and financial methods was, therefore, fighting a losing battle. The American manufacturers were occupied with the domestic market; the Germans, however, were concerned with the export trade and thus came into direct collision with English interests. The World War was one result; the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by France in order to obtain the iron ore in those regions was another; the French occupation of the Ruhr to deprive the German steel manufacturers of their supplies of coke and at the same time make it available for working up the Lorraine iron was a third.

The British steel industry is organized into large combinations of capital and labor. Up to a year or two after the World War huge profits were made by the iron and steel amalgamations. Overdevelopment, especially under the stimulus of the war demand, ensued. Then the world markets for steel collapsed. At the same time investment bankers began to acquire control of important firms and issued common stock, which was bought up by members of the middle and working classes. This common stock earned nothing. The promoters of these enterprises, however, retained for themselves preferred stock and mortgage debentures upon which they received substantial returns.

The workers in the British steel busi-

*Steel. Studies in Labor and Capital No. 8. Prepared for the Labor Research Department. By J. T. Walton Newbold, G. S. Stevens and M. Philip Price. Labor Publishing Company, London, 1925. Paper, 1s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

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LETTERS OF PROTEST

By KATE CRANE-GARTZ

Paper Bound, 50 cents; Cloth Bound, \$1.00

Published by Mary Craig Sinclair, Pasadena, California

The Implications of Steel, Here and Abroad — England Doomed?

ness are on the road towards industrial unionism. New technical methods breaking down craft distinctions are driving them there faster. A cell for the new form of organization already exists in the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation which was hammered out during the war. The employers consider the unions essential to the stability of the industry and, therefore, negotiation machinery in the form of arbitration boards and joint conferences accompanied by an automatic sliding scale regulation of wages have been provided. The latter works a hardship on the workers since iron and steel prices have not kept pace with the cost of living.

The chief weaknesses of "Steel" probably arise from its strength. Three specialists have thirty pages each to cram in as much as they possibly can of what they know. They try to do so and the consequence is that they give a great many details about the British industry and choose to tell relatively little about the international situation, particularly with reference to the United States. Now steel is essentially international in its

economic aspects. It is less important to know how different companies in Great Britain combined and re-combined these transformations than to know the exact nature of the world market and the resultant international rivalries. Much of the information in the present volume could very well have been relegated to a few charts and tables. This would have clarified the discussion and at the same time left space for a broader treatment. Indeed, the authors often took too much for granted. A few explanatory remarks at the beginning as to the technical side of the steel industry would have been very helpful to the lay reader.

One conclusion stands out as one sets down this volume: That England is doomed; that the World War instead of impeding her decline only accelerated it. The United States is forging ahead. France, and particularly Germany, are recovering. Some international syndicates will probably be formed to allocate markets and profits. European Labor will perhaps be alert and powerful enough to guard its own interests. But American steel workers with their absence of organization will be helpless not only to protect themselves, but also to prevent their being used as scabs against their European brethren. The United States Steel Corporation faces a bright future.

CAN SCIENCE HELP SOCIETY?

By Raymond Fuller

HERE is one sound, scientific plea for brotherhood, for a settling of some at least of the race conceits which breed intolerance and war.

Langdon-Davies' book* is a valuable yoke-ox to Robinson's Mind in the Making—a team to haul out towards daylight another big load of those cracked, tottering, dingy old idols to which the common run of men have had (almost by default, from lack of newer ones) to kneel at so long and to listen to in their dark, dread abodes.

That we are taking on faith, in this Age of Faith, religiously, pathetically, more every day mechanical "miracles" than ever did men before, is Proposition No. 1.

Theme No. 2 is: Because men begin to realize their ignorance, the false scientist has become a deity, supplanting all other gods, and is a vicious and misleading god.

Thirdly, what really has SCIENCE, real science, to say to those wistful for a better social order and for a better individual man?

He scotches the stupid idea of the inferiority of certain races, as races. He scoffs at a level equality between man and man, it is true, but comes back upon the old bedrock of common sense: provide to all equality of opportunity, then superiorities and inferiorities between man and man will come out truly and without bunkum or pretense. Absolutely he denies that science sees at present any hope of affecting the inheritance of a man or of races, but insists we must dwell upon environment, education, nurture, if we are to improve a man or a race.

Curiously enough, the author's conclusion chapter is probably his weakest. He says: "Let us take a bird's-eye view of our population: In any given community one in a thousand may be remarkable and outstanding in his gifts, one in a thousand may be mentally and pathologically, an imbecile, a waster, criminally insane; the other 998 are ordinary men and women, none of them complete men either actually or potentially, but all of them capable of specializing themselves usefully in some direction. A program of scientific control may conceivably use heredity and genetics to achieve several different results. . . . It may formulate some rules, it may say that if one of the 998 marries the pathological thousandth, it will have bad social results. It may say that if the one genius marries . . . either will come a weakling or the genius stock

*The New Age of Faith, by John Langdon-Davies, New York. Viking Press. \$2.00.

or a raising of the ordinary . . . but, sociologically speaking, the 998 are scarcely affected by it. The only persons about whose children science has anything to tell us at all are the very clever or the insane, and as these represent but two out of each thousand, it is 500 to 1 that eugenics will have no great meaning in any particular case."

As if 1 in 1,000 were a fair estimate of those whom science might aid! Langdon-Davies must be bold to ignore our dog-eared Selective Draft statistics. Making large allowances for the offhand and semi-automatic way in which many of the classifications were understood and applied—even then the blunt indications of serious physical degeneracy in our American citizens are readily discernible.

Isn't science, intelligently assisted, able to do anything much for poor teeth, flat feet, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, heart weakness, intestinal poisoning, undernourishment? Isn't birth control knowledge a huge obligation, resting alike on our medical men and practical sociologists?

We readily accept the author's insistence upon the overweening importance of attacking the social and economic environment of the growing baby, child and man, rather than fumbling with the handles of his heredity controls. But, please, Mr. L.-D., don't say that true scientists couldn't do much (if they were allowed) to alleviate underfeeding, neurasthenia, pain, crime and failure!

Shall They Who Keep Us Warm Freeze Themselves?

MEN and women of the Labor movement. You have read the news that the mine operators turned down Governor Pinchet's proposition to settle the strike.

These plutocrats who sit over the coal mines and refuse to let the people of this country use the coal, want nothing less than the "pound of flesh" from the miners. In the meantime, these brave men and their families are suffering hunger and cold. Thousands of miners' babies have not had a taste of milk for many weeks and the cold blast is pinching their little bodies more severely day by day as the winter days are coming.

Thousands of miners are living in shacks that are hardly fit for the housing of animals and many of them are still living in tents.

Shall we who have been kept warm by the sweat and toil of these miners let them and their children freeze to death? It is our plain duty to help them at least to cover their bodies and protect themselves against the bitter winds that are raging across the fields of West Virginia.

Send clothing, shoes and blankets that you can spare to the City Committee of the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York, or send a card giving your name and address and we will send for your bundle. Don't delay this for later action. Later may be too late. Your bundle may save a miner, his wife or his child from contracting a deadly cold.

A. I. SHIPLACOFF,

Executive Sec'y, City Comm. S. P.

Bonnaz Embroiderers

Demand Release of Gitlow

The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 66, through its executive board, has adopted strong resolutions in behalf of the release of Benjamin Gitlow. After citing the fact that Gitlow is serving a term in the penitentiary "for no other offense than publishing a newspaper a few years ago" the resolution continues:

"Whereas, Many other members of the working class, who have been closely connected with Benjamin Gitlow and who have been convicted with him for the same offense have been pardoned and released by the Governor of the State of New York; Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, local No. 66 I. L. G. W. U., uphold Benjamin Gitlow in his activities in behalf of the working class. We declare he is one of our own class and demand of the Governor of the State of New York to pardon him immediately."

:- MARGARET BONDFIELD :-

By Lee B. Stein

NOW that "Iconoclast," the delightful biographer of England's labor leaders, turns out to be a woman, Mary Agnes Hamilton by name, it is not at all surprising that she devote her new volume, "Margaret Bondfield,"* to a portrait of the foremost labor woman in England today. "Maggie" Bondfield, unlike Margaret Ethel McDonald, joined the Socialist ranks not because of Christian idealism, but through pure economic necessity.

She was born fifty-one years ago, the youngest but one of eleven children. When she was but a mere slip of a girl of fourteen, economic necessity forced her to leave school and home in search of a job in the city. She entered a town shop as an assistant and there encountered the horrors of the shop-girl living-in system, where the workers all lived in dormitories. They were watched day and night. They had no freedom either during working hours or out, no leisure and no choice of companionship. Miss Bondfield, on reading an appeal of the Shop Assistant Union published in one of the evening papers calling on all assistants to band together in order to ameliorate their living and working conditions, started to organize a branch in her own shop and in those in the vicinity. She worked untiringly in behalf of the women and soon became a member of the London District Council of the Union. Rising in the ranks, she was elected delegate to the Trade Union Congress for the first time. There she has often been the only woman representative, many a time saving the day for her side of the question by her winsome manner, cool reasoning and tactful wording. She has worked diligently in the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Labor League, and the National Federation of Women Workers, for her special mission in her fight for labor has been the lightening of the burden of women workers. She has not been the petty female flaunting the cry of special redress for women but rather hers was the dauntless appeal for equality, equal wage for equal work, improved sanitary and working conditions, and sufficient time for real living. With respect to woman's role in society, Margaret Bondfield takes the conservative position that woman's greatest contribution lies in her capacity as a homemaker but since she has to fill in the financial gap in the household her life should be made at least tolerable. Upon woman, she believes, rests the responsibility of a better world through her opportunity of moulding future generations.

Throughout her many years in the

*Margaret Bondfield. By Iconoclast. Thomas Seltzer, New York. \$2.00.

"Iconoclast" Records the Story of the British Labor Leader

labor movement Margaret Bondfield held to her Socialist views and on this basis was nominated for various local and district councils. Twice she stood for Parliament unsuccessfully and the third time, after a stirring fight, was elected by a 4,636 majority. Simultaneously Miss Bondfield became the first woman minister in English history when she was given a place in the MacDonald cabinet. Margaret Bondfield is primarily a fighter in the interests of her sister-workers. She is a devoted friend, a kindly adviser, a clever talker with a decidedly prac-

tical point of view and a lovable person of unexpected power and courage and is without any wishy-washy sentimentalism for the poorly paid and much overworked members of her class.

The life of Margaret Bondfield by Iconoclast is well told, so well told, indeed, that throughout the biography the reader is subtly imbued with the spirit of getting into action in the Socialist and Labor struggle for the uprooting of the causes of those hardships that are piled upon us by the present system of society. Thus the book is inspiring and is the kind of hero story—or is it heroine?—that should be put into our schools instead of the insidious tales of mighty soldiers besmirched by the blood of the battlefields.

"KING" ANDREW

By Israel Solomon

PROF. MUZZEY in his "Life of Jefferson" mentions the fact that although 100 years have passed since Jefferson's death, there is very little unanimity in giving him his right place in history. His admirers hold him up as an object of inspiration, his opponents as an object of vituperation.

The same condition exists in the case of Andrew Jackson. There are some who see only the loud, tempestuous, irascible frontiersman, while others see only his forceful power, his high sense of righteousness, his unimpeachable honesty. Each group can find enough facts to substantiate its own beliefs and prejudices.

Prof. Bassett*, however, admirably treats his subject from the disinterested point of view of the scholar and historian. The book which has just been published for the third time since 1910, is an unbiased study of Jackson and his time.

"King" Andrew Jackson will always be an absorbing subject for historians. He is considered the strongest man since Washington. By his sheer courage and forcefulness he was able to found a party in 1824 and keep it well cemented till his death. He was no economist, knew very little of political science, was ill-educated, but appealed to the imagination of the people. For, his popularity—during his life time and not after his death as is usually the case—was very widespread. It is true that his early fame resulted from his military achievements. But after his first administration, the American people flocked behind him because of their agreement with his policies. Coming after the "Virginia Dynasty" Jackson's election was a relief to those who cherished Democracy. His success seemed to his simple adherents, to symbolize a true victory for the people. His in-

*Life of Andrew Jackson by John Spencer Bassett, Macmillan Pub. \$4.00.

auguration celebration became a virtual Saturnalia where "the rabble, a mob of boys, women, negroes, children, scrambling, fighting, romping"—partook of the president's hospitality.

The poor masses all over the country, in particular the farmers of South and West, looked up to "Old Hickory" as their protector and leader in their economic struggle against the eastern financial oligarchy. They gave him their solid support in the elections of 1828 and 1832. Jackson sensed this and tried sincerely to help them. His fight against these financial interests is well exemplified by his veto of the bill to re-charter the second U. S. Bank on the grounds that it created a monopoly. It was close to the election of 1832, and the Whigs thought that Jackson's veto would lose him his re-election. But they were chagrined to learn after the election that he received more votes than in 1828. Even such financial centers as Pennsylvania and New York went with him.

A word must be said of Jackson's independence. Although unschooled in the manner of running a government, he depended very little upon the judgment of his political advisers. He always wished to lead, rather than be led. His cabinet was merely an advisory body called together at irregular intervals. For the penning of his messages, however, he depended upon his associates, for his grammar and diction was bad. His unfavorable characteristics mainly have to do with his uncontrollable temper, his impetuosity. Once he made a political enemy, he would never consent to a reconciliation.

Prof. Bassett also gives us a detailed and complete description of the burning issues of the day. Such questions as the tariff, internal improvements, the re-chartering of the 2nd U. S. Bank and nullification receive such full treatment that the book may very well be used as a textbook for the period of Jackson's career.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF FORCE

The Shortcomings of Force in a World Where Education Is the Prime Need

By the Editor

IT SEEMS to be the fate of the labor movement in this and other countries every decade or two to encounter a force philosophy which generally ends in a catastrophe for the movement, general prostration, and then a number of years before the movement can recuperate. Those who cultivate this philosophy assume that those whose refuse to accept it are more or less cowardly or too stupid to face facts. Has it not happened, we are asked, that a ruling class has often refused to accept the will of a great majority and resorted to force to keep itself in power? This is followed by asking, What reason have you to believe that this will not occur again if you get a majority in a popular election?

Having put these questions, the critic is often unwilling to follow the course that he has in mind while others do follow this course to its logical end. That course is to frankly organize for the use of force. The critic remembers that ruling classes have occasionally acted against the will of a majority but he apparently does not remember what has happened to the Labor movement when it adopts a force philosophy. He remembers one series of facts and ignores the other series and for this reason he reaches a disastrous conclusion. He violates all the rules of logic by considering only such evidence as he thinks is convenient for his conclusion.

"Crawling Gradualism"

We have a letter from a California reader which is typical of this form of reasoning. We submit it here, emphasizing two sentences that are typical of all such reasoning:

"Did you ever read of a privileged class, linked up with the military, giving up its endowments except to superior militant force? Only last week your paper told us of the army preparation to bomb strikes, and Brisbane, of the Hearst papers, tells us that Big Business will demand an army big enough to handle the workers. Which is a recognition of two facts: First, that the army belongs to Big Business; Second, that the conflict of interests between Capital and Labor is of such proportions as to call for an army to keep Capital on top. Well, then, if the army is to do it, how on earth are you going to

put education and political action into the game?

"The Supreme Court had jurisdiction over the action of a state that enacted a minimum wage law for women and declared the law unconstitutional; but it disclaimed jurisdiction over the action of a state that enacted a criminal syndicalist law, and thus sustained the law. In annulling the liberty feature of the Constitution, Chief Justice White found that the rulers have super powers. That is, powers lodged in common sense not defined or limited by the Constitution. In this sphere any degree of autocracy can be invoked when the system is endangered. Then where is the constitutional basis for the Socialist dream of peaceful political action for the overthrow of a system that has swallowed the Constitution?"

"When two artists were disputing about the length of a man's legs the question was referred to Lincoln who responded by saying: 'They ought to be long enough to reach the ground.' I submit this joke to the wise ones who are up in the air indulging dream stuff concerning a crawling gradualism based on moral and educational suasion against the strides of Capitalism toward Absolutism."

His Conclusion Is Avoided

Our readers will note that the writer avoids frankly stating the conclusion which is in his mind. He questions OUR courage to face the problem he poses but he has not the courage to openly urge what he really means. He knows and we know that he hints at physical force as a necessary method that should be recommended to the working class. He wants US to urge it but hasn't the courage to do what he would have us do.

It will be observed that he stresses the overwhelming power of the army

on the side of the present system and then follows with a satirical reference to "peaceful political action for the overthrow of a system that has swallowed the Constitution." Now if that armed power ranged in the interest of the present order were a weak thing we could understand his logic of a working class force pitted against it. But it isn't weak. It is a tremendous power, as every normal human being who lived during the World War understands. Yet our correspondent toys with the idea of ranging the masses against this enormous physical power of the present order!

Twice in American history workers indulged in this idea. In the early 'eighties the reasoning of our correspondent led considerable sections of the organized workers to the conclusion he has reached but which he does not frankly state. The tremendous strike on the railroads in the 'seventies and a number of other extensive railroad strikes in the early 'eighties, the use of militia against the strikers and the brutalities of police in local strikes in some of the larger cities, led to the formulation of a force philosophy. Secret armed organizations were formed in Chicago and workers drilled for the use of force. A number of publications carried articles on how to make dynamite and how to use it most effectively.

The Haymarket Answer

We shall not impose on our readers by telling what happened. The Haymarket is the answer. The violation of the Constitution was as frequent in this period as in any other that has followed. Did the masses respond to the call for force? On the contrary, they were practically unanimous in supporting the policy of suppression and rooting out of the force advocates. Even the big majority of

those who thought a road to emancipation could be cut by force gave up the idea and returned to peaceful methods of education. That road may be paved with good intentions but experience shows that it not only wrecked the movement that followed it but that it served to turn all the powers of bourgeois reaction against all other working class organizations, political and economic.

Then we had the Left Wing in the contemporary period which had its origin in the reasoning of our correspondent. It frankly based itself on a program of armed insurrection. After some interesting experience as an underground secret society its own organs began to cry for a "legal organization." One would have to ignore a mountain of evidence to contend that this movement has obtained the support of any important section of the organized workers. It has less than half the members with which it started in 1919.

* Now then let us assume that our ruling classes will not accept the mandate of a majority in a national election. We cannot know positively, but we will assume that we know this to be true. In the first place, by peaceful political action and education of the masses we obtain a majority. Could we obtain that majority for a force policy? We cannot. This is not an opinion. It is based on fact. It is possible to obtain a majority for peaceful methods, but it is impossible to obtain it by urging armed force. The working class itself will not accept a philosophy of force. That policy has been tried twice and ended in disaster for those who tried it.

Cannot Justify Force

It is impossible to justify force before the workers of this country as

long as elections are open, as long as they can strike, hold their public meetings, publish their papers, etc. The fact that these rights are often restricted by arbitrary actions of public officials and in some cases even suppressed does not alter our conclusion. The fact remains, that the workers exercise these rights and even when they are restricted by arbitrary power the workers regard such restrictions only as incidents in the general struggle. In other words, in a country where the traditions and practices of what we call "democracy" prevail, and even where these traditions and practices are sometimes violated by public officials, the appeal to physical force reacts against the working class and strengthens the dominion of the reactionary classes. This is also the reason why spies in the Labor movement urge a policy of force.

Now then, if mankind is to again face the use of force in a period of social transformation, how are the advocates of a new order to contend with the tremendous force lodged in the hands of the present ruling regime unless a long period of educational preparation has made a majority ready to resist some despotic act of a reactionary class? Moreover, if we knew that the ruling classes will not accept a majority mandate, will the working class be in a better position by being the first to repudiate the traditions and practices of a democracy? Certainly not. If the working class rejects democratic procedure it plays into the hands of the ruling classes and justifies the use of force by these classes. If the ruling classes reject this procedure they justify the application of force by the workers.

Are these conclusions based upon experience? Certainly. Consider a little history. The Socialist members of the New York Legislature were expelled by the reactionary members in 1920. The political agents of the rul-

ing classes did in one state what our correspondent is sure they will do in a national election. The expulsion of the Socialists was the high tide of capitalist reaction in New York.

Panic-Stricken Press

What happened? The bourgeois press that had no use for us, became panic-stricken. The Bar Association, certainly a very conservative organization, became very much alarmed. The most conservative men and newspapers turned against the servile agents of capitalism at Albany. Not out of any love for us. They hated us as much as ever, but because the reaction had started on a course which if followed in all other states would justify the use of force as a method of social change. The spectacle of Charles Evans Hughes going to Albany in the name of the Bar Association and vigorously denouncing the expulsions while the bourgeois press damned Speaker Sweet and his accomplices was of tremendous significance.

We could afford to sit back and watch the spectacle. Here was a Legislature whose members said to the voters: "You are entitled to vote, providing you vote for us, but you are not entitled to vote if you vote against us." Many an editorial was written explaining to Sweet that he and his associates were justifying the use of force. Expand that incident so that it means a national election in which a majority have voted for a reorganization of capitalist society. What then? The ruling classes will convince the masses that voting is useless. One can then urge extra-legal action with power and conviction because the masses have the demonstration of its necessity in the act of those in power.

The whole situation was different in Russia. Organization, widespread suffrage, public meetings and an un-molested press were unknown. It would be absurd to talk of a working class party rising to power there. Moreover, the traditions and practices of democracy were unknown. Physical force had always been the only weapon used. Every strike of the urban workers was always considered as having possibilities of a rising against the autocracy. Peasants often raided the estates of rich peasants and the greater magnates and sometimes killed them or their agents. Force was always justified in Russia.

Political Action No Dream

Finally, we assure our correspondent that we do not "dream of peaceful political action." We practice it and urge the masses to cling to it, and warn them that if it is to be repudiated, LET THE RULING CLASSES reject it. If the ruling classes resort to usurpation, when the masses obtain a majority their final struggle for power will occur when we know that we are a MAJORITY, not when we are a haunted underground minority. Moreover, a startling revolutionary act by the defeated ruling classes will bring troops of the wavering population to us. Those armed forces of the defeated minority will not all support the ruling clique in its usurpation. Those forces are drawn from our class. Many of our relatives will be in their ranks. When great masses are determined upon important changes and their will is blocked, the police powers of the old order tend to go over to support of the new order.

Fundamentally, education is of first importance. Let us give attention to education and organization for, as Lassalle said, if the change comes "shod in iron sandals," let us at least try to see that we are not an ignorant mob but an intelligent and well-organized movement qualified to deal with any responsibilities which may await us.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

THE INTERNATIONAL

Socialist members of Parliaments in countries participating in the arbitration treaties signed at Locarno by representatives of the Allies and Germany are acting in accord with the wishes of the Socialist and Labor International in supporting such pacts. At a meeting of the Executive of the S. L. I. held in London Nov. 4 and 5, a resolution was adopted to the effect that while the Locarno treaties are greatly inferior to the proposed Geneva protocol as a means of preventing war, they do not represent a first step toward the pacification of Europe and should be supported. The resolution points out that Socialists are under no illusions regarding the imperfections of the agreements, insists upon the calling of a general conference on disarmament and the extension of compulsory arbitration and concludes as follows:

"The working class must be on its guard that the understanding which seeks to overcome the opposition between the Powers of Western and Middle Europe, does not degenerate into an alliance which would be directed against any other group of Powers, and especially that it does not degenerate into an alliance against the Soviet Union. While it recognizes that the Treaties of Locarno do not con-

tain any clause directed against the Soviet Union, the Executive reminds the working class that often in the past treaties concluded for one purpose have been misused for another, and it therefore urges the workers should any attempt be made to misuse the Treaties of Locarno to isolate the Soviet Union to oppose this with all their might and to strengthen their efforts to bring about a peaceful understanding and collaboration between the States of Western and Middle Europe and the Soviet Union.

"The Executive is, however, aware that the resistance of the Socialist parties to the isolation of Soviet Russia finds one of its greatest impediments in the self-isolating policy of the Soviet Union, with its refusal to enter the League of Nations.

"Finally, the Executive reminds the workers of all countries that capitalist governments are always ready to regard treaties as scraps of paper should the interests of capital demand this, and that, therefore, the Treaties of Locarno, like all treaties which seek to insure peace, can only be effective as instruments of peace if the working class is vigilant and strong enough to insure the carrying out of the treaties and see that the fulfillment of them is inspired by its own spirit."

The Locarno resolution was adopted unanimously, but the representatives of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain abstained from voting.

On Morocco and Other Subjects
Among the subjects discussed at the London meeting was the situation in Morocco. A resolution was adopted demanding the recognition of the Rifflans as belligerents so that the Red Cross and the Red Crescent might aid wounded Riffl soldiers and French and Spanish prisoners. The resolution also urged the speedy ending of the war along the lines laid down at the Versailles Congress of the International. I. e. negotiation with Abd-el Krim over the independence of the Riffls and the other points at issue.

The Executive again took up the question of the ratification by the various members of the League of Nations of the Washington Convention for the eight-hour day and also the problem of the migration of workers. It was decided to use the expected speedy ratification of the Convention by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies as a lever in the Parliaments of other countries where Socialists are comparatively strong. Comrades Cramp, De Brouckere and Diamond were chosen to co-operate with the International Federation of Trade Unions in arranging the agenda of the conference on migration

to be held next Spring on the call of the I. F. T. U.

A telegram was addressed to the Hungarian Government protesting against the outrages being committed against the workers of Hungary under the pretext of stamping out "Bolshevik conspiracies" and the ruthless methods used against Matthias Kakosi and his fellow prisoners. Special stress was laid upon the unfairness of court-martialing prisoners in times of peace. On November 16 a Budapest cablegram reported that the military court had declared it has no jurisdiction in the Rakosi case and that the prisoners would be turned over to the civil courts.

Emile Vandervelde was congratulated by the Executive for having refused to meet Benito Mussolini at the Locarno meeting. On November 6 the Secretariat of the S. L. I. sent a message to the Italian Socialists voicing the indignation felt by the Executive upon learning of the renewed wave of persecution they were being subjected to by the Fascists, following the publication of the stories about the elaborately staged "frustrating of a plot to assassinate" the dictator. The message assured the Unitarian Socialist Party and the publishers of La Giustizia, its Milan organ, of the confidence of the Socialists of the world in the ultimate triumph of the Italian workers over their tyrants.

The London meeting was attended by MacDonald, Buxton, Cramp, Brailsford, Brockway and several others from Great Britain; Wells, from Germany; Longuet and Bracke, from France; Van Roosbroeck and De Brouckere, from Belgium; Bauer, from Austria; Vliegen and Wibaut, from Holland; Lindstrom and Engberg, from Sweden; Diamond, from Poland; Abramovitch and Sukhomlin, from Russia; Feld, from Hungary; Besteiro, from Spain; Etcheogoin, from Argentina; Tsereteli, from Georgia, and Ishakian from Armenia. An Italian representative was present, but his name was not given out for publication.

SWITZERLAND

Hermann Greulich Passes
Hermann Greulich, one of the veterans of the International, died in Zurich on November 8, in his 84th year, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Breslau in 1842, and in 1865 came to Zurich as a bookbinder's apprentice, where he became secretary of the local section of the First International in 1867. He was one of the founders of the Swiss Socialist Party, to which he devoted himself for nearly half a century. His activity, even in old age, was marvelous. Only within the last few weeks he spoke at the open-air International meeting before 5,000 people near Lake Constance. He recently published an article to celebrate the 80th birthday of his friend, Heinrich Scheu. Recently he took a prominent part in the Swiss election campaign, when he headed the poll at Zurich. He had been a member of the Swiss Parliament for the last 22 years continuously.

Comrade Greulich was in London last year to speak at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Workers' International. His address to the meeting in the Lyceum Theatre, though delivered in German, roused great enthusiasm through the youthful liveliness and the vigor of its tone. It was on this occasion that one of the delegates, addressing Greulich, said: "You are not a human being, you are an institution."

Comrade Greulich was known in the International labor movement as one of

the truest and most devoted fighters in the workers' cause. The older members of the Socialist Party in New York well remember hearing Comrade Greulich speak in Carnegie Hall, with Emile Vandervelde, now Minister of Justice in the Belgian Cabinet, and Eugene V. Debs, during the Socialist campaign of 1904.

The funeral of Comrade Greulich on November 11 was the occasion of a great demonstration of affection. More than 20,000 persons took a last look at their champion, and Socialist and labor leaders from all parts of Switzerland and from abroad paid tribute to their old comrade. Among them were Frederick Adler and Albert Thomas.

SPAIN

Pablo Iglesias Optimistic

When the dictatorship headed by Primo de Rivera comes to an end, an event which is not likely to be delayed very much longer, and Spain gets back to constitutional Government, the Socialist Party will be on the job stronger than ever before, judging from the optimism voiced by Pablo Iglesias, the veteran Socialist and labor leader, in an interview with a representative of La Vanguardia of Buenos Aires. Comrade Iglesias, although in poor health, being confined to his bed much of the time, welcomed the Argentine Socialist and assured him that the Spanish comrades were determined to continue their opposition to the war in Morocco and to insist upon peace negotiations with Abd-el-Krim according to the program laid down by the International Socialist Congress of Marseilles. Iglesias emphasized the close cooperation between the Socialist Party of Spain and the labor unions and declared that they would continue working together along the road to industrial and political freedom. The aged fighter concluded by reaffirming his belief that the world was marching toward the conquest of more human rights that would be of benefit to the working class.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

A Commission Rejected From Navy Department

THE Navy League, first aid to the Armament Plunderbund, has asked me to boost Navy day. Here is the letter:

"My Dear Adam:

"In asking your editorial support of the Navy day celebration in former years we have desired to turn the thought of the public, to the Navy. This year, when the Navy is much in the minds of the people, it is important, I believe, that we do not lose sight of fundamentals—that the Navy is still a great instrument to discourage aggression and discrimination against our citizens; that it is the support of the Monroe Doctrine and our other foreign policies; and that it is the protector of our vast and growing foreign trade.

"With reference to the last mentioned point, it is an axiom that our foreign trade is our margin of prosperity. Agriculture, manufacturing, mining and transportation share in the profits from our exports—now nearing the five billion mark.

"The Navy today operates on the surface, under the sea and in the air. As such it continues our first line of defense.

"There is being sent you, under separate cover, a copy of the Information Number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, which I hope may be useful in preparing special articles or editorials on the Navy.

"Sincerely yours,

"Walter Bruce Howe,

"National Chairman, Navy Day."

The answer:

My Dear Mr. Howe:

Your letter hit the right pew, but the wrong church—for while I am a editor, I am not a navalist.

Under these circumstances, I might have laid your communication on the table and let the janitor do the rest.

But I'm not built that way, so I shall answer your letter point by point. And because I have to fill this column every week or lose my job, I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone and save a postage stamp besides by answering right here.

Your statement that the navy is a great instrument to discourage aggression and discrimination against our citizens is perfectly true. But it isn't the kind of instrument I blow.

My interest in foreign countries could be protected with a fly swatter. Mr. Doheny may have oil tanks in Mexico, and Sinclair may have pipe-lines in Persia, and Mr. Gary may be building steel mills in China—but I'm not in partnership with them.

Why, then, should I support battleships and gobs to protect their profits?

If I got the worst in a personal encounter with some "Hunk" or "Dago" right in this country, Doheny, Sinclair and Gary wouldn't spend a red cent to get me out of the scrape, would they? You bet they wouldn't.

They'd tell me, it was none of their business—and by the same token, their business is none of mine.

Neither do I doubt that the navy is supporting the Monroe Doctrine and our other foreign policies. But what has that got to do with me?

I have trouble enough to pay my own debts without financing Morgan's collecting agencies for South America.

Also it is immaterial to me whether our dark little brothers below the Rio Grande are skinned by European skimmers or by the skimmers who skin me.

If a fellow takes my hide off, that's enough for me. I'm not going to give him what little flesh I have on my bones to support him while he is skinning the other fellow.

And if this be treason, Brother Howe, make the most of it.

I am also glad to hear that our export trade is now nearing the five billion mark.

This shows that the balance of the world has recovered sufficiently to send us five billion dollars' worth of goods for the five billions we send to them. For foreign trade is barter pure and simple. We export commodities to other countries which we can produce cheaper or better than they. And we import commodities which they can produce cheaper and better than we.

Of course, when you want to sell people bootjacks where they cry for "hot dogs"—or pay them for their labor by giving them jobs on the rookpile, as is done in our dealings with so-called backward peoples—you've got to use strong arm methods.

And that is the only reason why we have navies. But I want you to understand that I—and at least 99,999,999 of my fellow Americans—are not profiting by that kind of business.

The information that the navy operates on the surface, under the sea and in the air is nothing new to me.

What I want to know is why these operations are scrambled.

From the looks of things, the surface crafts go down, the submarines don't come up, and the airships take to diving.

Otherwise your letter is o. k. in every respect. The spelling, especially, is almost perfect. If that typewriter girl of yours should lose her job because I won't boost Navy day, send her to me. I need her.

With my head and her spelling, we could argue even a disarmament conference into disarming—and then we could junk all navies. But now I must close.

Hoping to see the time when submarines may only be used to find the oyster in the stew, I am,

Your disobedient servant,

Adam Coaldigger.

P. S. Tell Mitchell and Wilber to keep on scrapping until they impeach each other,

The Bringers Of Good News

By Alfred Noyes

Like fallen stars the watch-fires gleamed
Along our menaced age that night!
Our bivouacked century tossed and dreamed
Of battle with the approaching light.

Rumors of change, a sea-like roar,
Shook the firm earth with doubt and dread:
The clouds in rushing legions bore
Their tattered eagles overhead.

I saw the muffled sentries rest
On the dark hills of time. I saw
Around them march from East to West
The stars of the unrelenting law.

I knew that in their mighty course
They brought the dawn, they brought the day:
And that the unconquerable force
Of the new years was on the way.

I heard the feet of that great throng!
I saw them shine, like hope, afar!
Their shout, their shout was like a song,
And O, 'twas not a song of war!

Yet, as the whole world with their tramp
Quivered, a signal-lightning spoke,
A bugle warned our darkling camp,
And, like a thunder-cloud, it woke.

Our search-lights raked the world's wide ends,
O'er the dark hills a grey light crept.
Down, through the light, that host of friends
We took for foemen, triumphing swept.

The old century could not hear that cry.
How should it hear the song they sang?
"We bring good news!" It pierced the sky!
"We bring good news!" The welkin rang.

One shout of triumph and of faith;
And then—our shattering cannon roared.
But, over the reeking ranks of death,
The song rose like a single sword.

"We bring good news!" Red flared the guns!
"We bring good news!" The sabres flashed!
And the dark age with its own sons
In blind and ignorant battle clashed.

A swift, a terrible bugle pealed,
The sulphurous clouds were rolled away.
Embraced, embraced, on that red field,
The wounded and the dying lay.

"We bring good news!" Blood choked the word.
—"We knew you not; so dark the night!"
O, father, was I worth your sword?—
O son, O herald of the light!

"We bring good news!"—The darkness fills
Mine eyes!—Nay, the night ebbs away!
And, o'er the grey eternal hills,
The great new dawn led on the day.

Marx's "Das Kapital"

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

THREE years after his inaugural address, in the year 1867, Marx published the first German edition of his monumental work, Capital. As the sub-title indicates, this volume of some 800 pages is intended as a "critical analysis of capitalist production." In his preface Marx apologizes for the long lapse between the Critique of Political Economy (published in 1859) and Capital, "due to an illness of many years' duration," that again and again interrupted his work. He has taken England as his chief illustration of modern industry, he declares, because it is the classic land of capitalism.

Moreover, the more highly developed capitalist country "shows to the less developed, the image of its own future."

Cannot Jump Economic Stages

Perhaps the most striking passage in the Preface is that which sets forth Marx's concept of the character of the future trend of social developments.

"As in the eighteenth century, the American war of independence sounded the tocsin for the European middle-class, so in the nineteenth century the American civil war sounded it for the European working class. In England, the progress of social disintegration is palpable. When it has reached a certain point, it must react on the continent. There it will take a form more brutal or more humane, according to the degree of development of the working class itself. Apart from higher motives, therefore, their own most important interests dictate to the classes that are for the nonce the ruling ones, the removal of all legally removable hindrances to the free development of the working class.

"For this reason, as well as others, I have given so large a space in this volume to the history, the details and the results of English factory legislation. One nation can and should learn from another. And even when a society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement—and it is the ultimate aim of this work to lay bare the economic law of motion of modern society—it can neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development. But it can shorten and lessen the birth pangs."

The last named passage has been quoted frequently by non-Bolsheviks in support of their contention that an attempt to jump stages of economic development is impossible of accomplishment.

ment. He concludes his Preface with an expression of his belief that a radical change is in evidence in the relations between capital and labor in England, on the Continent and in America.

After mentioning a few indications of such a change he adds: "There are signs of the times not to be hidden by purple mantles or black cassocks. They do not signify that tomorrow a miracle will happen. They show that within the ruling class themselves a foreboding is dawning that the present society is not solid crystal, but an organism capable of change, and is constantly changing."

The book itself treats of the nature of commodities, money, capital and their interrelations. It explains at length the author's theory of surplus value. It shows the revolutionary effect of machinery upon the life of the worker and upon society as a whole, and up to that time calls attention to the results obtained by the Factory Acts. It finally develops "the general law of all capitalist accumulation."

As capitalist production grows apace, Marx maintains, capital concentrates in fewer and fewer hands. The productivity of labor increases, the demand for additional labor decreases, and, with this decrease, the army of the unemployed constantly enlarges. "But the greater this reserve army in proportion to the active labor army, the greater is the mass of a consolidated surplus population. The more extensive, finally, the Lazarus layers of the working class, and the industrial reserve army, is greater in official pauperism. This is the absolute general law of capitalist accumulation. Like all other laws, it is modified in its working by many circumstances."

Accumulation Of Misery

The accumulation of capital is thus accompanied by an accumulation of misery. In letters of fire Marx sets forth the tragic conditions of the workers under machine production.

"Within the capitalist system . . . all means for the development of production transform themselves into means of domination over, and exploitation of, the producers; they mutilate the laborer into a fragment of a man, degrade him to the level of an appendage of a machine, destroy every remnant of charm in his work and turn it into a hated toil; they estrange from him the intellectual potentialities of the labor process in the same proportion as science is incorporated in it as an independent power; they distort the conditions under which he works, subject him during the labor process to a despotism the more hateful for its meanness.

"They transform his lifetime into working time, and drag his wife and

child beneath the wheels of the juggernaut of capital. But all methods for the production of surplus value are at the same time methods of accumulation, and every extension of accumulation becomes again the means for the development of those methods. It follows, therefore, that in proportion as capital accumulates the lot of the laborer, be his payment high or low, must grow worse.

"The law, finally, that always equalizes the relative surplus-population, or industrial reserve army, to the extent and energy of accumulation, this law rivets the laborer to capital more firmly than the wedge of Vulcan did Prometheus to its rock. It establishes an accumulation of misery, corresponding with accumulation of capital. Accumulation of wealth at one pole is, therefore, at the same time accumulation of misery, agony of toil, slavery, ignorance, brutality, mental degradation, at the opposite pole, i. e., on the side of the class that produces its own product in the form of capital."

In support of this theory of capitalist accumulation, Marx marshals as witnesses the statesmen and economists of England. He quotes Gladstone in 1843 as saying that "while there was a decrease in the consuming powers of the people, and while there was an increase in the privations and distress of the laboring class and operatives, there was at the same time a constant accumulation of wealth in the upper classes and a constant increase in capital."

Twenty years later (1863) the same statesman described the "intoxicating augmentation of wealth and power" on the part of the propertied classes, while expressing uncertainty as to whether the condition of the worker had improved. Marx also quotes Professor Fawcett's statement that "the rich grow rapidly richer, whilst there is no perceptible advance in the comfort enjoyed by the industrial classes. . . . They (the laborers) become almost the slaves of the tradesman, to whom they owe money." He follows these quotations with statistics after statistics, laying bare the utter misery of the masses of the people and the increasing army of the unemployed.

Capitalism Digging Its Own Grave

This contradiction in capitalist society, he maintains, is forcing capitalism to dig its own grave. "Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this too grows the revolt of the work-

(Continued on page 11)

We Win \$2,500. Poor Lawyers Have to Work

STICK around, boys and girls, and watch us earn two thousand five hundred dollars just like that.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime notifies us that it will give this sum to the author of "the best program of practicable steps to reduce law-breaking in New York City."

Well, gents, send along the jack. We are the said author and we can use that two thousand five hundred to buy catnip for Isabel, our black cat.

The way to end crime in New York or any other place, for that matter, is to socialize wealth. Every member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime knows that crime is as direct a product of the profit system as kittens are products of black female cats. But there isn't a member of that distinguished body who would dare say so out loud.

One of the most ironical things in a world that is as full of irony as a nut is full of meat is to watch fat-bellied lawyers and bankers and general leeches on the body politic get all het up about crime.

You are the cause of law-breaking, my Lords and Masters, and the most practicable step I know of would be to put you to some sort of useful work where it would be impossible for you to parade your conspicuous wastes before honest yegg-men.

And, speaking of lawyers and other parasites, we received in the same mail that brought us the Society's award notice a most heart-rending document. A committee of New York lawyers has been formed to help stranded White Russians who formerly practiced law in Moscow and now find the climate of New York a bit healthier.

You know the old gag about how "brains win" and how under the capitalist system intelligence and initiative find their just rewards. Well, take a look at this list of what the lawyers' committee calls a few typical cases of what Russian lawyers who were big guns under the Czar are doing with their brains and initiative in New York:

"Mr. A—, graduate Moscow University. In Moscow, lawyer and prosecuting attorney. In New York, dishwasher in a hotel.

"Mr. B—, graduate Moscow University. In Russia, lawyer and publisher. In New York, painting shawls and scarfs.

"Mr. C—, graduate Moscow University. In Moscow, lawyer. In New York, janitor's helper.

"Mr. D—, graduate of Moscow University. In Moscow, lawyer. In New York, grave-digger Woodlawn Cemetery.

"Mr. E—, graduate of Moscow University. In Moscow, lawyer. In New York, porter in hospital.

"Mr. F—, graduate of Moscow University. In Moscow, lawyer. In New York, sick."

We don't want to seem to gloat over the misfortunes of these gentry, but we are inevitably reminded of the story of the veteran of the Confederate Army who was panhandled by a beggar in a tattered blue uniform. The beggar's head was swathed in bandages, over one eye hung a black patch, his arm was in a sling and he walked with a limp.

"How did you get in this terrible shape?" asked the Confederate veteran.

"I was a private in the Federal Army," was the answer.

"Here's a dollar; you're the first damn Yank I ever saw that was fixed up to my liking?"

And while it is terrible to think of the anguish of these noble souls who formerly gouged the plain people of Moscow and who are now forced to do such menial tasks as dish-washing and grave-digging, the situation is not without its compensatory features.

So long as we are on the subject of lawyers we might as well get our opinion of the lawyers who have recently staged the obnoxious vaudeville act known as the Rhineland case off our chest. Here was a filthy mess that could easily have been settled out of court without any publicity whatsoever. A degenerate son of a wealthy family, sickening of his bargain, turns on the woman he has married and accuses her of having concealed from him the fact that she has colored blood. The lawyers swoop down upon the case like hungry wolves, drag it into court and provide the gum-chewing readers of the tabloid press with orgiastic thrills. They prolong the spectacle to the last obscene detail, strip the woman and force her to appear before a jury half naked, rattle all the old skeletons of the closets of the two families, and then sit back and proceed to enjoy their fat fees.

And some day soon Elihu Root and Charlie Hughes will be making speeches about upholding the dignity of our courts and the Bar Association will be peddling some new hokum about "the ethics of our noble profession."

The mine run of lawyers today have about as comprehensive a viewpoint on ethics as an eye-gouging Tennessee mountaineer all lit up to white mule.

There are, of course, honorable exceptions, so many, in short, that they can't all be listed in the space that is left us; but by and large, we repeat, that the legal profession is rapidly joining journalism and the two are at the lowest ebb in their histories.

When they get together, these gutter journalists and lawyers, the resulting stink rises to high heaven.

And that's that. To talk of more pleasant matters, have you noticed how the utility companies are beginning to get seriously upset about the progress that is being made by the idea of Giant Power? Giant Power is the key to a new civilization where we will own our natural resources, our coal mines and waterways and put them to work for the good of all rather than the profits of a few.

McAlister Coleman.

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Public Speaking

August Claessens

Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.

THE FESTIVAL OF AMSTERDAM

By P. Voogd

Chair. Ex. Com. International Socialist Youth
 "... And a kindly race will come with strong
 sons, whose clear trumpets will peal: 'peace, peace,
 be in the world.'—Conrad Ferd. Meyer.

THIS prophetic phrase of the poet is destined to be true. For thousands of years bloody warfare has been destroying mankind. For thousands of years the entreating, timid, reproachful hymn of peace has sounded in vain.

Now the more practical, efficient movement of the struggling workers transfigures the old idealist Utopian Socialist, bringing to view more distinctly the reality of Socialism. The world's struggle for peace is no longer to remain a pious, Utopian longing. We look with great pride upon the power of the Socialist movement throughout the world as a growing factor in the achievement of peace.

The empire of peace to come will not find as its foundation the economic and political functions of today. The Labor movement is providing a firmer basis for the development of future mankind, a new moral disposition, a mental disarmament. Herein lies the task of our youth and the working youth in the vanguard.

The Marseilles Congress of Workers' International has pointed out the great importance of education in the spirit of reconciliation of the nations. Back in 1922 the Hague Congress acknowledged the importance of the working youth for peace. The year before our youth proletariat, refusing to act under the orders of the Communists, began to mend the relations which had been destroyed by war.

The youth days of Bielefeld, Antwerp, Seizburg and Nurnberg were powerful demonstrations of the Socialist wish for peace, vivid contrasts to the bourgeois spirit of patriotism, nationalism and materialism. On these occasions youth united in their realization of peace. It was there that youth reaffirmed its comradeship in its international decision for peace. International solidarity and the willingness to sacrifice increased with every meeting. This spirit appeared quite distinctly and effectively at the 1924 Anti-war Day.

But we must not sit still. We will have to struggle ever harder to attain perpetual peace. The session of the Executive Committee of the International of Socialist Youth held in Marseilles near the end of last August decided to declare an International Peace Festival to be held in Amsterdam during June of 1926. On previous occasions of youth reunion the International guests have been lost in the crowds of local comrades. Next year we shall arrange a real International Youth Day where the foreign delegations will swamp the Dutch comrades.

The Dutch organizations, greatly honored with the privilege to prepare this congress of youth, are making extensive plans to accommodate and entertain the guests. A special camp for the occasion is being built.

The International Youth Day of 1926 is going to be a flaming declaration to the powers of the world that working youth will not be driven into another capitalist war.

LOCKED OUT PANTS MAKERS HAVE RETURNED VICTORIOUS

Three thousand pants makers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who were locked out by the employers' association a few weeks ago, returned to work victorious. The employers demanded that the workers change the system of week work to the old sweat shop system of piece work. The workers refused and were in turn locked out. The bosses hoped to starve them out, and in that way compel them to yield this important measure which was gained after many years of struggle. The workers, however, were determined that they shall never go back to the old system.

The union, in answer to the lockout, declared a general strike which was so effective that many of the employers within a few days asked for settlements. Most of the employers left their association and signed up with the union within less than two weeks, yielding the union demands and signing individual agreements. In attempting to break the workers' organization, the employers succeeded in smashing their own association.

ORGANIZING ITALIAN WORKERS

Arturo Giovannitti, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor, a general federation of the more progressive Italian Labor unions, has sent a letter to the various unions announcing that his organization is undertaking a new drive to persuade Italian workers of all trades to join the ranks of the recognized Labor movement.

"We believe," says the letter, "that the period of inaction on the part of the Labor Unions has reached its climax and that a concerted effort to enlarge their membership and secure a fuller measure of recognition and control cannot be longer delayed."

The Chamber offers to help provide speakers, writers, translators, organizers, statisticians, means of publicity, meeting halls and whatever else is required for organization work. Its headquarters are at 231 East 14th street, New York City.

The days of the nations bear no trace
 Of all the sunshine so far forecast;
 The cannon speaks in the teacher's place,
 The age is weary with work and gold.
 —Frances Brown.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Military Workers' International Union
 Office: 215 East 25th Street
 Phone: Orchard 9800-1
 The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer,
 S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER,
 Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
 Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.
 Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2
 Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
 Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the
 Headgear Workers' Lyceum
 (Beethoven Hall)
 210 East 5th Street.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, I. U. of T.
 Office: 585 Madison St., City.
 Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTONIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
 Executive Board meets on 1st and 3rd Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.
 V. J. STERNINSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
 NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 301, Brooklyn
 Office: Telephone 6189
 571 Pacific Street, Cumberland 6189
 Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
 Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.
 Charles McDonnell, E. R. Calvert, Sec'y-Rep.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday
 243 East 84th Street, New York City
 Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President, Sec. Secretary
 A. Fugittie, Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
 H. Vais, August Schramm, Treasurer, Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 308 EIGHTH AVENUE
 Telephone Longacre 4839
 Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 JOHN W. SMITH, President, FRED GAA, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary
 M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President, Rec. Secretary
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Sparks and Flashes

ALL traffic was, at a complete standstill for an hour or so, each day in these benighted states while the populace read the love letters of a white moron and a mulatto. The immense interest in this annulment suit was aroused by our filthy scandal mongering press. For the want of circulation and profit this dirty crew will stop at nothing short of open obscenity. There is no delicacy or suffering our venal yellow newspapers will not exploit. The only redeeming feature of the publicity in the Rhinelander case is that the mulatto has the advantage of a slight shade of sympathy. For this, however, she, and the Negro race in general, pay a mean price.

Race hatreds and marriage laws to the contrary, peoples of most diverse races and colors will cohabit legally, if sanctioned, illicitly, if not. The presence of millions of mulattos, quadroons, octoroons, etc., in the K. K. K. parts of this country is glaring evidence of the fact that nature is generally color blind. White women rarely solicit attentions from colored men and it is also true that colored men seldom molest white women. On the other hand, white men consort quite freely with colored women and as long as such relations are extra-legal there is little scandal among our hypocritical moralists and puritans about such happenings. To recognize and legalize these matings is to accept colored persons as equals and as humans. That can not be tolerated by our snobs and morons, hence the outcry and social condemnation.

Another feature of these sordid proceedings is that the culprit is a scamp and scion of one of our best families (best in dough and arrogance) and the mulatto his wife. Rich, useless, indolent and degenerate, this young waster hunted Negro women to satiate his perversities. That would have been tolerated. Where there is money there is a way. But the fool permitted himself to be lured into marriage and thereby assaulted our contemptible conception of social decency and so the erotic details of his doings are spread upon our gutter sheets. And what a delicious morsel for our nation of gossipers and busybodies! We tremble with excitement as to what would have been said if Rhinelander had been a Socialist or a radical!

"With the Negro it was his 'previous condition of servitude' that has given him a social position that is not easily forgotten. Much that is attributed to race is merely the result of a social attitude. A Negro athlete was a captain of the track team of a Western university when his university was competing in a Southern city. As he was warming up, the spectators in a spontaneous, almost unanimous shout cried 'Take the nigger out, we don't want to see him run.' The announcer took his megaphone and said that the man in question was not a Negro, but a Cuban Indian, and the crowd broke into applause."—Herbert Adolphus Miller, Ph. D.

Investigator: "My dear man, what is your yearly income?"

Laborer: "None."

Investigator: "Impossible! How do you and your family exist? You must have some income."

Laborer: "None, sir. You see, kind sir, my wife and I call income something that comes in. Well, sir, nothing comes in by us. All we've got we have to go out and get."

"With the present idiotic system of paying the doctor better for illness than for health the wonder is, not that we doctors have so many faults, but that we have so few. In a saner age we shall get a retaining fee for keeping each person or group of persons well, and so, in order to avoid excessive work, if for no higher motive, we shall aim at preventing disease rather than at alleviating it. To a large extent we do that now, in spite of the fact that it takes money out of our pockets."—Dr. Norman Haire.

"Critical Friend" wants to know why British workers earn less wages than their American comrades. He considers this especially mysterious in the light of the fact that British Labor is so much better organized.

The facts are distinctly British and as follows: The British Isles include a territory very much smaller in area than many of our 48 States. Their tillable soil is woefully inadequate to

produce necessities for some forty millions of souls, and, moreover, the British Isles lack many natural resources and raw materials. During the last two centuries Britain imported most of its raw materials and foodstuffs and in return supplied a large portion of the world with its manufactured goods. This over-developed industrialism was brought to a crisis during the late war, and since then British industry has been and still is in a severe depression. Along with this calamity was added an immense loss of man-power in the slaughter and crippling of millions of its young men and the loss of its continental markets due to the impoverishment of war-stricken Europe. And crowning all this came the "blessings" of peace. Hark the words of Fraternal Delegate Ben Smith, M. P., to the recent A. F. of L. convention: "Here in Great Britain, under the Treaty of Versailles, we have been receiving for several years millions of tons of new shipping made by German work-people and handed to Great Britain as reparation. Our shipyards have been idle for the whole period, our steel smelters have been idle, our iron ore workers have been idle, our miners, our engineers have been idle by the mere fact that, having won the war, the people who were defeated by them are now being used to bring the goods into England, which is responsible for the unemployment so prevalent in our country."

"I know that men are looking for

some way of escape. They feel the awful touch of increasing rents, increasing prices, increasing hurry-up methods of industry, increasing madness of men to get more, increasing disregard and wanton waste of human life. Men who have been rejected for jobs on account of age, men who have been robbed and in middle life are just where they were at the beginning, but with large dependent families; men who are tenants and support their masters in idleness and luxury; men in all the walks of industry in despair are crying out for a better way, for a way with something like reasonable justice and plenty for all. They cannot believe that any creator ever intended the existence of the present or past human struggle to keep body and soul together."—Thomas L. Brunk.

M. Bogdanoff sent us a nice, cheerful letter with good wishes and confetti for our column. The bone in his soup is: "What's the use of trying to argue against Life's stupidity?" We can well understand his spasms and sympathize with his sky-blue despair at the huge vote for Coolidge and Walker? But when he calls our precious weekly dose—Spark Plug—hey, what the h—! Well, let it go at that. However, please stick one of these plugs in the top of your cylinder each week, old scout, and it will soon ignite the bad gas you have been accumulating and start your engine running. To the pessimists with your exhaust.

August Claessens.

NEGRO PORTERS

(Continued from page 1)
 of the porters to the Pullman Company.

"To oppose the porters in their struggle for a living wage, the Pullman Company has hired Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the United States Department of Justice. We wish to protest against this. We think it is unethical and against the best interest of the tax-payers for a servant of the Government, employed to prosecute railroads, to be a paid employee of a railroad, a possible litigant against the Government. We respectfully urge that you compel him to get out of the Government or the Pullman Company. We can't believe that you would knowingly countenance any such unethical conduct on the part of one of your appointees.

"He has been charging, as a smoke screen, in order to divert attention from the real issue, that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is backed by Moscow. This is absolutely untrue. This organization was organized, is controlled and financed by Pullman porters. Its object is not to injure the Pullman Company, but to help it; not to counsel insubordination, but to urge and advocate efficient discipline; not to lessen the efficiency of service to the traveling public, but to increase it.

"We shall be happy to submit our movement to the investigation of any fair-minded American citizens whom you might deem it advisable to appoint in order to dispel baseless charges against the legitimate efforts of the

Negro porters to do what white workers on the railroad, and off, have done without attracting any undue amount of notice, that is, to form a simple trade union.

"The Employe Representation Plan and the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association urged upon the porters are company propositions which cannot serve the interest of the men. Hence, in the interest of justice to 12,000 men and their families, I beg, Honorable President, that you stop Perry W. Howard, a servant of the Government, from misrepresenting a large section of American citizens who are struggling to secure, according to constitutional guarantees, the right to life, liberty

Two qualities are demanded of a statesman who would direct any great movement of opinion in which he himself takes a part; he must have a complete understanding of the movement itself, and he must be animated by the same motives as those which inspire the movement.—Lamarine.

Patronize Union Laundries!

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 I. Hursteln, Treas.
 Philip Ritz, Sec'y
 Peter Guido, S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 993
 Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.
 Tel. Regent 1515
 Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
 David Callahan, Clarence Barnes, President, Rec. Secretary
 Peter Guido, J. J. Connell, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary

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UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34
 Office: 29 EAST 84TH STREET
 Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
 THOMAS CABILL, President
 THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary
 EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
 Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 348 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4021 Sings
 Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 Regular Meetings every Tuesday Evening
 WILLIAM WENGERT, President
 VALENTINE BUNH, Vice-President
 HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y
 CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y
 JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer
 ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
 MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 E. 106th Street
 OFFICE: 501 EAST 101ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 3074
 THOMAS DALTON, President
 HARRY F. EILERT, Rec. Sec'y
 CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent
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Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 398
 4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue
 Regular meetings every Monday evening
 Walter Anderson, President
 Victor Sault, Vice-President
 Bert Post, Rec. Secretary
 Joseph Vanderpool, Treas.
 James Dugan, Bus. Agent
 Board of Trustees—Jos. Mess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glev

Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION No. 208
 Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 348 Willoughby Avenue.
 Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 348 Willoughby Avenue. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
 JOHN HALKETT, President
 FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President
 SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary
 JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary
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DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1464, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
 67-69 Lexington Avenue
 Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday
 CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
 Ed. M. Olson, Fin. Sec'y
 Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres.
 Christopher Gulbrandsen, Recording Secretary
 Ray Clark, Treasurer
 Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
 Office, 13 St. Marks Place 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
 DRY DOCK 6062
 Meetings every First and Third Wednesday
 JAMES MORAN, President
 DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres.
 PETER FINNERAN, Rec. Secretary
 JOHN MCARTILAN, Fin. Secretary
 JOSEPH MORAN, Bus. Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
 Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 248 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
 MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
 J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres.
 THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y
 MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y
 JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, JOSEPH LAMONTE, Business Agents

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
 MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
 Office, 166 East 56th Street.
 Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNES, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone: 3141
 63 East 106th Street
 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
 Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
 ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Financial Secretary, Recording Treasurer

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.
 Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 51 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.
 Phone Watkins 9158
 LEON H. ROUSE, President
 John Sullivan, Vice-President
 John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
 Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594.
 Office and Headquarters, 220 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
 Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
 BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.
 WILLIAM PIOTTA, Financial Secretary.
 WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.
 CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 468, of NEW YORK CITY
 Office 2032 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4874.
 Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 245 East 84th Street
 MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.
 FRED DEIGAN, General-Secretary.
 Business Agents: JOHN WALSH, Vice-President, TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.
 GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
 Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9738.
 Regular Meeting every Monday evening, at 183 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.
 Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.
 Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
 THOMAS F. OATES, President.
 CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1
 Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 305 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7164
 Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLEINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
 ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
 Frank J. Hannon, Vice-Pres.
 A. J. Kennedy, Fin. Sec'y
 Frank J. Fuma, Rec. Sec'y
 Frank Schel, Treas.

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 406, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
 Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 248 East 84th St.
 BRUNO WAGNER, President.
 CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

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 M. FEINSTONE, Secretary-Treasurer

HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 324, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. E.
 175 E. 8th St.
 Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
 I. KORN, Manager
 E. JACOB, Sec'y

WAITERS' UNION

Local 219, H. A. R. E. I. A. & R. I. L. of A.
 Office and Headquarters 170 E. 80th St., N. Y.
 Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
 MAX GOLDBERG, President
 ADOLPH SPERLING, Secretary
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NATIONAL

The American Appeal
There is a nation-wide hope and expectation that the American Appeal will serve mightily as a means of regeneration and organization. Everywhere is eagerness that organization shall be accomplished. Comrades are waiting for the weapon for the fight for revival. The revival is indeed on the program and the American Appeal is surely going to serve us triumphantly.

Secretary Reivo of the Finnish Federation who recently secured \$650 worth of Appeal subscription cards reports that his branches are ordering the cards, that more than half of them are already out and that he is confident they will all be turned in before the first issue of the paper.

From way out in Oregon J. E. Quick sends in a bundle order, an order for subscription cards, and his own subscription for one year.

The 21st Ward Branch of Milwaukee sends in \$25 for cards and says that it is their purpose to use the revolving plan. They have a volunteer committee already to take the cards and get busy with them. Roll 'em over!

L. Rabinovitch, of the 27th Ward, Chicago, walks into the office with 24 subscriptions and an order for five yearlies. That was on Saturday. On Monday he came back for 14 more cards.

From Omaha, Nebraska, E. Bryant sends for 25 subscription blanks. His letter was brief, but what he did say was sufficient to indicate that he is going after them.

Six good yearly subscriptions came in from F. Heskala of Warren, Ohio. C. E. Perry of Logansport, Indiana, sends in two more, and says, "Oh, how I wish I were financially able to help greatly!"

CALIFORNIA

District Organizer Emil Herman and State Secretary Lena Morrow Lewis are having high measure of success in rebuilding the Socialist movement in California. From all over the state comes the call, "Visit us, too. We want the old-time movement and the pleasure of knowing that our neighbors have increasing opportunity to learn of the greatest thing in the world, the Socialist movement; and this can be supplied to them through an organization." The State Secretary and the Socialists throughout the state are eager to have Herman continue his work in the state.

ILLINOIS

Still they are on the firing line, Debs and Snow. Debs reports he is delighted with the meetings, the enthusiasm, the literature sales, the increase in courage and the upbuilding of the movement wherever the meetings are held. The state office is enthusiastic about this work of Debs and Snow.

UTAH

Once again O. A. Kennedy, of Ogden, writes the National Office urging that attention be given to the work in the Rocky Mountain territory. Two organizers are eager to serve in that district. Calls are reaching regional secretary Kennedy for such service.

OREGON

Comrade William Lusk died at Myrtle Point at the age of 80 on Nov. 13. He was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1845, went west with his parents at the age of 10, and for a time lived in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and then Oregon. He married in 1869 and was the father of six children. Comrade Lusk was a veteran in the Socialist movement, a man who will be sorely missed by his relatives and friends.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Tickets for the Clarence Darrow lecture on crime are selling steadily at M. Steinert & Son, and 141 Benefit

street. One of the biggest criminal lawyers in the state, Albert B. West, has consented to act as chairman. Local Providence has started a study class, using Algernon Lee's correspondence course of the Rand School on "Social History and Economics" as the basis. The study class meets Dec. 7 at 63 Empire street, Room 14.

Lynn, Mass.

Alfred Baker Lewis started a study class Friday and also sold 14 American appeal subscriptions. The study class meets every Friday at the Lynn Teachers' Hall, 34 Andrews street. Socialists are particularly gratified for the fact that Walter H. Gray, one of our old-time stand-bys in Lynn, has consented to take an active part in boosting the study class.

Greenfield, Mass.

Local Greenfield has decided to start a study class using Algernon Lee's correspondence course as the basis.

Boston, Mass.

Boston Y. P. S. L. and the Boston Central Branch have decided to adjourn their business meetings promptly at 8:45 and hold a joint study class with Louis Marcus, one of the best grounded Marxists in Boston, as the leader. The branch will meet the second and fourth Thursday regularly, instead of the first and third as heretofore.

The biggest affair in Boston is Norman Thomas' coming lecture, the first public meeting at our new headquarters, 21 Essex street, this Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Thomas will speak on the "Domestic Roots of Imperialism." As one of the fruits of our co-operation in the peace parade, the Fellowship of Youth for Peace is circulating its members for that meeting.

NEW YORK STATE

Success seems assured for the Debs banquets up-State, beginning with Yonkers Saturday evening. Organizer Stille, who is promoting these banquets, reports that the peculiar "proletarian morality" of the Communists has been brought into play in a number of the towns where Debs is to appear. Stories have been circulated that Debs is too ill to fill speaking engagements, and everything is done to discourage the sale of tickets. All this in spite of the fact of Debs' activity in the Middle West.

Albany and Schenectady locals debated the World Court at Schenectady Monday evening. James C. Sheahan and Robert Ritchie representing Albany and the affirmative and Hawley B. Van Vechten, editor of "The Citizen," and Herbert M. Merrill, State secretary, Schenectady, and the negative.

State Secretary Merrill has transmitted to locals the questionnaire for annual reports required by the State Constitution of the Party.

Debs Banquet at Yonkers

The banquet looked forward to for a long time by Socialists of Yonkers and vicinity will be held this Saturday night, Dec. 5, at Gene's Restaurant on Getty Square. Eugene V. Debs will be the principal speaker. Other outside speakers will be Samuel DeWitt and James Oneal, editor of "The New Leader."

LOCAL NEW YORK

A general meeting of all members of local New York will be held on Thursday, Dec. 17, 8:30 p. m., at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th street. The Executive Committee will submit a report with the new plan of organization as adopted by the Central Committee. The report will also include a plan for work for the local. The new plan as adopted provides for the election of a number of members of the Executive Committee by the Party meeting. It is therefore important that the members of local New York attend this meeting 14th, 15th and 16th A. D.

Members of the above branch will take notice that we will remain in the present headquarters until the end of

the year. The Branch will meet Thursday, Dec. 10, old headquarters, 227 E. 84th street. All members are requested to attend. The Saturday Night Club of the Branch will take notice that until the end of the year we will be at the old stand and the habitues of the Saturday Night gatherings should take notice and be around.

BRONX

Branch Seven will stage another one of its enjoyable reception, entertainment and dance affairs in its cory club rooms, 4215 Third avenue, Bronx, on Saturday evening, December 12. Special efforts are made to make this affair surpass any yet held. The dancing will start at 8:30 p. m. and the music and other features will be above the average. The refreshments will be supervised by the hostess, Sarah Volovich, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Babit, Mrs. Max Goldsmith, Miss Lillian Tepitz and Sarah Meyerowitz.

Members and friends are cordially invited. Good music, good eats, clean entertainment, good comradeship. Admission 50c., including wardrobe. Come early and avoid the rush. Marius Hansome, instructor in sociology at the Rand School, will address the open forum of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, Sunday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 p. m. At 8 p. m. on the same evening Leon Roeder Land, the organizer and leader of the fellowship, will speak on "The Religion of the Future." Solos by Genevieve Kaufman. Admission free.

QUEENS

Jamaica for City Convention
At the last meeting of Branch Jamaica the question of a reorganization of the party in Greater New York was discussed at length and a resolution passed favoring the calling of a city convention at which action could be taken on this matter.

The Branch, after a general discussion led by Comrades Oneal and Wolf on the need of instructing American workers in the history of the American labor, Socialist and allied movements, adopted a resolution urging the National Office to have the subject of establishing study classes all over the country placed on the agenda of the 1927 convention.

A contribution of \$15, of which \$10 was donated by one Comrade, was ordered sent to the \$10,000 Debs Fund being raised by The Jewish Daily Forward for the National Office. Five subscription cards to the American Appeal were ordered.

HOW THE WRECKED SOCIALIST PARTY "CAME BACK" IN FRANCE

By Morris Hillquit
FOUR years ago the Communists "captured" the Socialist Party of France. Having obtained a majority in a party convention, they secured possession of the "L'Humanite," the great Socialist daily founded by Jean Jaures, the venerated and martyred tribune of the French proletariat. Largely through that powerful weapon they retained the bulk of the party membership and adherents.

Abraham Cahan Returns From Five Months Abroad

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, returned Tuesday after a five months' trip to Palestine and a number of European countries. His mission was to investigate the work of those seeking to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine and to describe what he saw for the Forward. He was also a delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Marseilles from the Socialist Party of the United States.

Comrade Cahan's articles and cables have aroused the greatest interest both here and abroad, and have been declared the first actual first-hand, unprejudiced account of the attempt to create a Jewish state.

At a welcome-home luncheon at the Brevoort on Wednesday Cahan declared emphatically that he comes back as much a Socialist as ever; indeed, more than ever, but that Socialism must not remain a dry and dusty theory in books, but must become permeated with life and become a living force in the world. He said that while some Socialists were actively and intemperately anti-Zionist, it was not necessary to oppose Zionism to be a good Socialist, and that although he could not see that the Zionist experiment could possibly be a success, the energy, the idealism and the devotion of the colonists were entitled to all praise.

Cahan was accompanied by Mrs. Cahan. They were guests at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Socialist Party of Belgium, in Rome, Florence, Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, in addition to Palestine. In spite of his sixty-five years, Comrade Cahan looks as vigorous and active as a man of forty-five.

Karl Lecture in Brownsville
William Karl, ex-assemblyman and prominent labor lawyer, will address the forum of the Lyceum Educational Center at 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, on the subject: "Revolutionary Methods, Past and Present." Musical program and discussion after the lecture. Admission 15 cents.

Junior Yipsels

It is now realized that the cause of the recent inactivity of the Juniors was due to their valuable participation in the election campaign. Now, however, with nothing to worry them but school, the educational programs are improving, new members are entering and two new circles have been formed. The latter are Circles 5 and 9, meeting at 167 Tompkins avenue and 1336 Lincoln place, respectively.

Circle 2 successfully recently held its annual dance in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Directors have been secured for most of the circles. They are as follows: Circle 1, Maurice C. Miller; Circle 2, S. Daublin; Circle 3, August Claessens; Circle 5, none; Circle 6, Julius Uman-sky; Circle 7, Lester Diamond and Mary Yavner; Circle 9, none; Circle 10, none; Circle 11, Dr. Louis Sadoff.

Yipsel Contest

Circle 8, Manhattan, will hold its annual declamation contest and dance Saturday night, Dec. 5, at 137 Avenue B. The program will include a play by Upton Sinclair and dancing, with music furnished by a good orchestra. All proceeds will go to the Camp Yipsel Fund. Dancing begins at 9:30, and admission is 25 cents. Let's have a big crowd!

JUNIOR YIPSELS

Every circle but one now has a director; this is Circle 10, meeting at 1455 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Plans are being made for the formation of circles at 167 Tompkins avenue and 420 Hinesdale street. Readers knowing radically inclined boys and girls, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, living in these vicinities, will please send their names to Louis Yavner, 100 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.

Circle 3, meeting Fridays at 1167 Boston road, Bronx, is holding try-outs for a debating team.

Circle 6, 62 E. 106th street, has changed its meeting night to Fridays. It already has a debating team and challenges any other youth organization to a debate.

membership as large as that represented by the unified party in its best days before the split; it is in control of numerous important cities and has over 100 representatives in parliament. The Socialist Party is the determining factor in the political destinies in France.

How was this miraculous change brought about? Our French comrades ascribe their success largely to the effect of their party organ, "Le Populaire." This journal, which led a precarious and hectic existence of a few years as a daily newspaper of small circulation in Paris, was turned into a national bi-weekly about two years ago. It appears only once in a fortnight. But it goes to every party member. It is devoted to the discussion of party work, plans and problems and is full of timely and interesting campaign material. It establishes a steady and live contact between the party, its members and adherents and stimulates general interest and activity.

May we not hope that our American Appeal will do for our movement what La Populaire has done and is doing for our French comrades? It will, if we all rally to it with a determination to make it the best Socialist paper ever produced in America and to give it a wide and constantly growing circulation. The enterprise is full of hope and promise. Let us make the best of our opportunity, comrades.

Joint Executive Committee

OF THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas. PETER MONAT, Manager.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 8, F. I. U. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 849 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stags 4226. Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

FRANK BARROFF, President. JAMES CARUSO, Secretary.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6930, A. F. of L.

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 3rd Street - Fred Fuchsberg, President.

Henry Lutz, Recording Sec'y. J. Rosenzweig, Sec'y. Geo. Levine, Fin. Sec'y.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.

M. SUROFF, Chairman. L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman. J. HOFFINGER, Secretary.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 8, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 849 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Stags 4226. Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

M. SUROFF, President. J. HOFFINGER, Vice-President. E. FISHMAN, Sec. Sec'y. S. ROSEN, Fin. Sec'y. M. KALINOWSKI, Sec. Ass't.

FUR CUTTERS' UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday 8:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.

J. SHAPIRO, Chairman. C. REGER, Vice-Chairman. A. COHEN, Secretary.

UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS STIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 331 East 14th Street
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Office: 3 WEST 10TH STREET
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
The Board of Directors meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
M. GREENBERG, President. S. LEONOVITS, Manager.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Telephone: LEXINGTON 4300

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 187th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1114 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Bklyn.—105 Montross Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St. Melrose 7499

CARL GRABNER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 3 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.

LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

120 East 25th St. Madison Square 1954
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

D. GINGOLD, Manager. A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.

7 East 15th St. Phone: STUYVESANT 7005
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, Sec. Ass't.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U.

117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7100-7

A. SNYDER, Manager. MOLLY LEVITTE, Secretary

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.

1 East 15th St. Tel. STUYVESANT 8899
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union

Z. L. FRIEDMAN, Pres. M. M. ESSENFIELD, NATHAN RIEBEL, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715

Telephone: STUYVESANT 4600-1-2-3-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

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A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."

Office: 44 East 12th Street. STUYVESANT 5506.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.

PHILIP ORLOFFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1397

Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.

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Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Office: 210 Broadway St. DRUMKOPF 3307

Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

WM. PESKOFF, Manager. MORRIS WEINBERG, Recording Sec'y

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 235 Bushwick Ave. POLASKI 3120

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

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J. Fortner, Bus. Agent. J. Kleinhals, Fin. Sec'y.

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Local 181, A. C. W. A.

Office: 3 Delancey St. DRUMKOPF 3300

Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

DIKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman. BENJAMIN F. WARD, Secretary.

ANTHONY V. FROME, Rec. Ass't.

Pressers' Union

Local 2, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Trade Union

11-27 Arlon Pl. Bkn. N. Y.

LOUIS CANTON, Chairman. M. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y. LEON KICK, Fin. Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084

JOHN ZICHNER, Chairman. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. OSSIP WALINSKY, General Manager.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1399

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

— D R A M A —

"Man and Superman" Debated on the Stage

Henry Noel Brailsford

WHY is it that so many people prefer to hear a man's message with their ears in the form of a lecture, when they might with less trouble read it in print? In a cool and reasonable mood the case for the printed word seems overwhelming. One is spared the fatigue of a troublesome journey and the close air of an ill-ventilated hall. One can read in an hour much more than the best lecturer can convey in the same time. One can put down the book at will; one can even stop to reflect or to verify the writer's facts. Few lecturers, unless they write their discourses, can speak as accurately or as reasonably as they write.

One loses, to be sure, when one reads, something of the writer's "personality"—his pleasant Irish accent, for example, or his power of rousing emotion through the magnetism of tone and gesture. One is freed, on the other hand, from the arts which captivate an unwary hearer and lull his critical powers to rest. But the real reason why the natural man so often prefers a lecture to a pamphlet or a book, is that he enjoys the sense of being with his fellows. A lecture is a social event. One likes to feel that a thousand men and women are following the same train of thought as oneself. Their applause is a reinforcement to one's own opinions. Most of us, if we dared admit it, are intellectual cowards; we do not like to be alone.

Was it this social instinct which explained the popularity of the full performance of "Man and Superman" at the Regent Theatre, London, last month? For the first time in London the MacDona Players gave the play in its entirety. It lasted from five in the afternoon to twenty minutes past eleven, with a break of no more than half-an-hour. For over two hours one listened to the dialogue in the Hell, which every previous producer had omitted. Two hours would seem a long spell in a public debate, but no debater was ever born who could pack into half-an-hour the close arguments, the epigrams, the allusions, the subtle play of wit, which Shaw has crowded into every five minutes of his dialogue. Natural speech, whether it be oratory or conversation, has a loose texture. The successful popular speaker repeats himself again and again.

If you catch one sentence in three you can follow his thought. He "pads"; he illustrates; he dilutes, and builds up his argument by slow and gradual steps. But in Shaw's dialogue every word counts, and even when his Tanner-Don Juan seems garrulous, he is in fact laboring to pack elaborate thought into the fewest possible words. The discussion, then, involves a considerable strain on the attention, and I thought that the actors, as they neared the end of their tremendous labor, showed in their turn signs of physical fatigue.

But surely, one asks, it is a gain and a relief to personify and visualize an abstract discussion? The scene in Hell is more than a dialogue about the Life-Force. It has all the grace of a Platonic dialogue, with all the wit of Mr. Shaw. The Devil is a picturesque stage figure with gleaming eyes and a red mantle. Ana wears a quaint seventeenth century costume; the Commander is an imposing statue, and there is the fun of the trap-doors and all the traditional pageantry of Hell, with the allurement of occasional quotations from Mozart's music in addition. Yet, with it all, it is surprising how sparingly in this long act Shaw uses the resources of the stage. For the greater part of the time the actors never move. Don Juan sits on the ground; the Devil lolls across a rock or something of the kind, while Ana and the Commander stand rigid and upright. To me at least it seemed doubtful whether the spectacle added anything to the force and interest of the debate. Rather it distracted one's mind from the vital things which Shaw through his characters was saying with an intellectual force which needed no aid from the senses. The grace and the wit of the words were adornment enough.

The prejudice of the old stage hand who banished all close and prolonged discussion from the stage was certainly wrong. But are the ultra-moderns right, who assume that with a sufficiency of wit any serious debate can succeed upon the stage? I find myself going for the answer to another play of Shaw's. To my thinking the most tense and exciting passage in

"Saint Joan," when I saw it on the stage, was the debate between Warwick and the Bishop of Beauvais. It was a rather long debate, so long that no one before Shaw would have risked it. The interest of it lay simply in the opposition between two ideas, the modern idea of nationality and the Church's conception of a universal and Catholic authority. Technically there was even less "relief," as the old stagecraft understood it, in this scene than there was in the debate in Hell. There was next to no movement; the French churchman and the English noble sat in two chairs and talked. And yet the effect on me (and I believe on others) was thrilling and exciting with a power which belongs to the theatre only in its greatest moments. Why was it? I can offer only a guess at the reason. In the "Saint Joan" dialogue, the ideas were forces in conflict over the life of the heroine. The shock between them mattered to her fate, and it would matter (one felt) in other tragedies of real life for centuries to come.

In "Man and Superman," on the other hand, nothing vital and immediate turned on the debate between the two views of life which Shaw has visualized as Heaven and Hell. It is novel, daring, illuminating, and to my thinking mainly true. But no decision, no action turned upon it, and therefore it was not "dramatic." To be sure, at the end of it all, Don Juan quitted Hell for Heaven, but his choice was never for a moment in doubt. One did not feel moved as one left the theatre: one went out (if a shred of mental energy survived) disputing inwardly with Mr. Shaw. I wondered, for my part, whether Juan, when he got at last to Heaven, would find that it was so exclusively concerned, as he expected, with man and his development into superman. From the angle of eternity, this earth and its master may shrink to modest midgets in the scheme of things.

But these are random reflections. The main point, after all, is that the human part of "Man and Superman" is a jolly intellectual farce, and its dialogue interlude a superb metaphysical dialogue, and that Mr. Percy and his company acted both of them with spirit and intelligence.

'Mayflowers' Opens Forrest Theatre

Tuneful Musical Comedy With
Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer
Recalls Old New York Days

IN a brand new, resplendent theatre, the Forrest, comes a pleasant musical comedy to bring back old New York. It is based on Arthur Richman's "Not So Long Ago," and has a dozen other names affixed to the responsibility column, including, of course, J. J. Shubert, with a few extra ones tucked in under special musical numbers—some of which, "Road of Dreams," "Seven Days," "Foolish Wives," ought to be among the season's hits.

The plot, which is familiar enough, and tells the old story of sweet poverty winning handsome wealth, is cleverly colored by the author and by Clifford Grey, the present adapter, with much dainty recollection of old manners and old habits and old places; with a double element of comedy in over-clever Sam—Robert Woolsey is quite effective, and over-awkward Ursula—Galle Beverly is a very gale of awkward grace. The entering gypsy, whose good voice could be improved by the presence of emotion, adds the touch of propitious sentimentality that spurs on the seamstress, whom Ivy Sawyer carries with an easy grace through her pretences, her joy, her sacrifices, and her final gladness. Joseph Santley is also graceful without being spectacular, and carries truly the mood of the graceful play.

The settings are also in a tone of quiet grace rather than of lively splendor, and the chorus consists of a group of really pretty girls, with Misses Beamer and Ayres doing some very good specialty work. The music is charmingly melodic, rather than noisily syncopated; it, too, adds to the tone of the story, which carries effectively through all the elements of the play. "Mayflowers" is an unpretentious, simple, yet thoroughly satisfying musical play, slipping into the mind like old memories in lavender. W. L.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"EASY VIRTUE," a new play by Noel Coward with Jane Cowl featured, will open at the Empire Theatre on Monday night, under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc., in association with Jos. F. Beckerton, Jr. Other players in the cast include Mabel Terry Lewis, Halliwell Hobbes, Marda Vane and Joan Clement Scott.

"GYPSY FIRES," a comedy-drama by Allan Davis, will open at the George M. Cohan Theatre Monday night. Lillian Foster, the young actress who did such good work in "Conscience" last season, will play the lead. Other players include Alice Fischer, J. M. Kerrigan, Arthur Albertson, Albert Phillips, Franklin Fox, Tamson Manker, Eda Van Bulow and Pierre Benton.

"COUSIN SONIA," adapted by Herbert Williams from the French of Louis Verneuil, will open the new Central Park Theatre, 108 West 59th street, Monday night. Marguerita Sylva will play the principal role.

"OH, OH, NURSE," a new musical comedy, will open at the Cosmopolitan Theatre Monday night, under the direction of Walter Brooks. George E. Stoddard is the author. Gertrude Vanderbilt, May Boley and Don Barclay head the cast.

TUESDAY

"THE COCOANUTS," a musical comedy, with the Marx Brothers featured, will be presented Tuesday night at the Lyric Theatre by Sam H. Harris. The music and lyrics are by Irving Berlin, and the book by George S. Kaufman.

THURSDAY

"THE FOUNTAIN," a new play by Eugene O'Neill, will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre Thursday night. In the cast are Perry Ivins, Jon Taylor and Ralph Benzie.

ANN HARDING



This talented actress gives a superb performance in "Stolen Fruit," the Nicodemus drama now in its third month at the Eltinge Theatre.

NASH SISTERS IN SMART COMEDY

Rachel Crothers' Latest Play,
"A Lady's Virtue," at
the Bijou

WHY does Rachel Crothers almost always write an interesting, unconventional and smartly dialogued play for two acts and drop to the level of theatrical conventionality in the third act?

Such is the case in her latest play, "A Lady's Virtue," now current at the Bijou Theatre with Mary and Florence Nash, and Robert Warwick featured.

The play deals with an old-fashioned family with a married flapper daughter, her husband and brother and the effect on the household when a world-famous prima donna and her lover-accompanist descend upon them.

Of course, it is evident from the start that the diva is going to set her nets for the flapper's husband, as the couple has been drifting apart in the most approved modern manner; and the prima donna immediately proceeds to annex the husband.

The first and second acts mentioned above are unconventional and witty in dialogue, but in the third act just as the erring husband is about to cast off the traces once and for all and leave for Europe with the singer, his wife, after finding it impossible to go on with her up-to-the-ten innocent affair with an admirer in town, comes to the diva's apartment in a last and successful effort to recover her husband and the curtain falls with everything morally corrected at last.

Mary Nash as the prima donna looks beautiful and gives an excellent performance, although in the last scene she is forced to indulge in the time-old tactics of a foot-loose woman of the world that come perilously near bringing a titter of amusement from the audience. An excellent comedian at all times, Miss Nash rises easily to the required dramatic heights that her role calls for.

Sister Florence, as the flapper wife, also gives a good performance and Robert Warwick, as the husband-lover, plays convincingly. Excellent portrayals are given by Isabel Irving as the old-fashioned mother and George Barber as her husband. George Meeker does well with the part of the other son in the family and Guido Nadzo brings Latin volubility to the role of the accompanist-lover. Joseph King, as Montie, the flapper wife, "false affinity," gives a good performance of a not-the-marrying kind of man that haunts the supper clubs in New York.

The attractive settings are by Watson Barratt. "A Lady's Virtue" unquestionably should achieve a popular measure of success and if the last act had been on a level with the first two and as interesting in the denouement as the last act in "Enter, Madame," the play could probably be counted among the box-office hits of the winter.

"Merchants of Glory" Next Theatre Guild Production

"Merchants of Glory" will open at the Guild Theatre on Monday night, Dec. 14, under the direction of the Theatre Guild. The play is an adaptation from the French and has been directed by Philip Moeller. Jose Rubin, George Nash, Augustin Duncan and Helen Westley will play the leading roles.

GLORIA SWANSON



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KOVSKY: Fifth Symphony; MOZART:
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Carnegie Hall, Thursday evening at
8:30. Friday afternoon at 2:30—Soloist:
ERNEST SCHELLING in "IMPRESSIONS
FROM AN ARTIST'S LIFE"; MENDEL-
SOHN: "Italian" Symphony; WAGNER:
"Tannhauser" Overture.
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Eve., Dec. 6, at 8:15

LEO JAN and MISCHKE

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Piano Recital by JACQUES

JOLAS

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CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 11, at 8:15

Song Recital by JULIA

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Mgt. Haessel & Jones. Steinway Piano

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 11, at 8:15

Song Recital by JULIA

CLAUSSEN

Mezzo-Soprano

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

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EVSEI BELOUSSOFF

Violin, Piano and Cello

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1925

AMERICAN RULE ABROAD

IT IS within the range of possibility that American capitalism will become the world's money bags and gendarme of reaction everywhere. It would be the joke of history if the American type of "democracy" gave rise to this thing and yet present tendencies indicate that we may take the place of the old Russia.

American dollars and our debt arrangement with Italy are sustaining Mussolini and his bands. Elsewhere our financial interests run governments as they do their banks. A half-dozen Latin-American nations are bureaus of American banks with American troops provided as guards to protect exploitation. The Monroe Doctrine has been transformed into a police club for these banks. The French Government waits for the nod of J. P. Morgan in the matter of its finances.

Now Belgium comes within the American imperialistic orbit. In fact, the extension of financial imperialism from Latin America to the European Continent is the significant tendency of the post-war period. Recently Mr. Vandervelde was asked whether pressure had been exerted by American and London bankers in cutting the Belgian budget. Vandervelde's answer is significant:

"The statements in the press to that effect are exactly true," he said. "The Government had its choice between two alternatives, either to obtain a loan or give up stabilization of the Belgian franc. The Ministers were unanimous in the opinion that, in spite of the unpopularity of the proposed measures and the crisis which might result from them, the best thing to do was to submit to the requirements of the foreign capitalists and obtain stabilization of the Belgian currency."

This situation has stirred the political circles of Belgium, and the Belgian people fear that they will drift to servitude in the chain gang of American capitalism. They see in the use of American imperialism a monster that will obtain feudal control of the country and its institutions and their fear is justified. At the same time this tendency is inevitable. As the lesser capitalists of a former generation have given way to the greater capitalists and bankers, so the little governments and even some of the larger ones like France, are to become the prey of our ruling classes. Like vassals of the Middle Ages they will exist by sufferance of the great lord who holds the purse and possesses power over all.

With the rise of American capitalism as the War Lord, reaction and autocracy will develop at home. It cannot be a slave master abroad and be the kindly father at home. It must keep its slaves at work, must maintain "order" in the working population, and absorb surplus values for other investments abroad and more extensive control of other parts of the world. Its ugly features are frightening some peoples, but what they now experience is only the beginning of the rule of our capitalist and financial dynasties in all parts of the world.

COURTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

AN interesting phase of the development of judicial oligarchy in this country is reported by our Washington correspondent. This is the suggestion that no cases involving civil rights should be taken to the Supreme Court for ten or fifteen years. The reason for this is the tendency of the judges to pile decision upon decision after taking a definite position on some phase of civil rights. The more decisions, the more drastic and firm the precedent becomes.

All this may be true despite the fact that the Supreme Court has occasionally reversed itself. But the reversals occurred generally in past periods when American society was changing. Occasionally the Supreme Court guessed wrong in the attempt to ascertain what was to be the dominant interest in society. Then the long period when commerce, manufacturing and slave production were struggling for dominion kept the Supreme Court busy stretching the Constitution to adapt it to the needs of the various class interests.

Today there is practically no need of reversing decisions because concentrated capital and high finance constitute one great capitalist interest that is supreme in American society. The tendency of court decisions is to stabilize capitalism, to consolidate its legal basis against attacks, and to protect it against "subversive" criticism. If the court follows a policy of constraining civil rights into oblivion this policy will square with the requirements of the ruling classes.

Nevertheless, the workers cannot afford to give up their fight for civil rights even though court decisions may pile up against them. The record of continuous struggle must be persistent and unrelenting rather than abandoning the struggle for a decade or more.

AMERICAN "PROSPERITY"

THE TIMES should see to it that its headlines do not answer its editorial page. While the latter proclaims that American workers are immune to the propaganda of Socialism because of the well-being of millions in this country, another page announced "turkey feasts for the needy" and that sweet charity would "cheer thousands." Ere long it will announce its campaign for the "hundred neediest

cases" and spoil several Sundays with pleas for Christmas alms for the poor.

We Socialists may well admit with the Times that large sections of the workers in recent years have on the whole enjoyed satisfactory incomes. This is due to the fact that American capitalism has fattened on European distress, but with the complete recovery of Europe the backwash will bring stagnation here with its consequent distress in the midst of plenty.

On the other hand, the well-being assumed by the Times is by no means as widespread as it assumes. "Even 'prosperous' times in this country as accompanied with large areas of extreme poverty in the larger cities, and these hideous sores slowly spread. The textile centers are also scenes of thousands vegetating on low incomes while thousands of mining villages present working class life barren of any decent attractions. In large regions of the West thousands of farmers have 'gone broke' and trekked into the cities. In the Southwest may be found thousands of tenant farmers living on a diet little above that of the former slaves, and illiterate children growing up to take their place.

Because certain sections of the workers for the present are apparently satisfied is no reason for assuming that American civilization merits the blessing some comfortable editors are inclined to give it. If some workers own a Ford there are many others who never had and never will have a chance to own one with the economic system what it is.

NERVOUS NELLIE

WITH MAYOR OLVANY prepared to give "Jimmy" his orders upon his return from Cuba, The World becomes apprehensive. It was The World that introduced us to "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg, and Mayor Olvany now has the honor of introducing the nervous World.

The affliction seems to have seized our contemporary shortly after the election and the disorder appears to increase with each passing week. On one page it reports Mayor Olvany carving the spoils and on the editorial page it assures itself that he really is a nice guy and would not do anything to make Nellie feel bad.

The nervousness at the present stage sounds like the following: "You're Mayor, George. That's evident by the way you are going ahead with appointments and distribution of nice jobs. But don't be too raw. We have a record to vindicate and we took a chance on your boy, Jimmy. We told the boobery, as Mencken would say, that you are a gentleman. Of course, we had our doubts, but we took the chance. Now your actions of late really make us nervous. Try to be a gentleman even if you are a Tammany broker. We supported your candidate, didn't we? Then have a heart. Rule the roost and let Jimmy serve as the shirt front at the City Hall, but for the love of Mike don't be too brazen about it. Really, we are getting very nervous."

The poor thing has our sympathy and if Mayor Olvany is considerate of suffering he will not rub salt in a gaping wound.

SZECHENYI VS. KAROLYI

THE chief distinction of Count Szechenyi is that he married a pile of American dollars and has been promoted to the profession of lying, better known as diplomacy. However, he displayed poor skill in his chosen profession when, upon his return from Hungary, he said that "There is not a soul in Hungary who is in sympathy with Karolyi. He is a Bolshevik pure and simple."

The profession requires better service than this. He presumes too much upon our credulity when he asserts that no one in Hungary sympathizes with Karolyi. If Szechenyi will induce his bloody master, Horthy, to retire his black bands and permit a free election in Hungary, we are certain that as between Horthy and Karolyi the latter would be chosen by an overwhelming majority to head the Hungarian Government and Szechenyi would be recalled to drive a garbage cart in Budapest.

The insolence of this little fop who represents the magnates of reactionary Hungary is only equalled by the tolerance which his cronies, Secretary of State Kellogg, permits him to gabble his nonsense about Karolyi. Perhaps the little shrimp has brought more orders from Horthy to hand to Kellogg for enforcement in this country.

A POOR ECONOMIST

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS ventures beyond his field in his annual report and turns economist. What is needed in this country, he observes, is some system by which coal mines and manufacturing plants will "produce what we need and can sell" and also "keep an adequate number of workers employed for 300 days in the year." Considering that he wants "an adequate number" employed, this concedes the existence of the unemployed. What about them? He answers that he would scatter them where they "are really needed."

Very well. But what are you going to do with the millions who become unemployed when industry is generally prostrated? Millions of workers are not "really needed" anywhere then. As an economist, Davis avoids the big problem in the very matter which he discusses. Thus far his party has met this problem with alms and when any number of workers begin to make a noise about their miserable plight the police are generally mobilized to "pacify" them.

If you are looking for a "system" that will balance consumption and production and avoid unemployment, Mr. Davis, you will not be able to devise it and retain the capitalist method of production. This method must be scrapped. Otherwise unemployment and industrial crises with chronic misery will stare you in the face from time to time. You do not want these things but you cannot have anything else under your system. Try again. It might lead you to Socialism—and out of your present job.

Robbers recently captured and held a town in Michigan for three hours. In New York City we opened the gates to them on November 3 for four years.

Keep saving—and your savings will by and by keep you.—Forbes Magazine. But the trouble is that we have to buy and buy so that we cannot save.

The News of the Week

Detroit Negroes Again Face Trial

There is to be a second trial of the eleven Detroit Negroes who are under charges of murder. All the information available tends to show that the accused were defending themselves against unprovoked white attacks when one member of the mob was killed. The accusation against the Negroes recalls something of the "justice" that used to prevail under the Russian Czars. Conscript peasants in private and state industries who were brutally beaten by underlings of masters would occasionally send a delegation to the czar to petition for a redress of their wrongs. It frequently happened that the petitioners were flogged for their pains and sometimes were "pacified" by being exiled to Siberia. The Ku Klux Klan has been strong in Detroit, but its influence is waning and sympathy is turning to the Negroes. Nevertheless, it is shameful that the first jury was deadlocked and did not bring in a verdict of acquittal.

The Texas War Of Politics

Texas gets into the limelight again with Governor "Ma" Ferguson in a duel with political enemies. Her husband having resigned to avoid impeachment proceedings, "Ma" succeeded him in office with hubbly the real power behind the throne. Numerous maneuvers have been made by both sides and there are hints of proceedings to oust "Ma," but what concerns us is that this old quarrel in the Democratic Party has continued for a decade as a struggle between a number of political cliques whose only aim in life is to get close to the State money vat. Meantime there are many thousands of tenant farmers in Texas who are robbed by county banks, mercantile companies and the cotton gamblers of New Orleans and Galveston. The desolate shanties in which they live, the low standard of living, the almost complete absence of cultural opportunities and their isolated lives are what these political cliques have brought to these workers. Why these Texas serfs do not rise in political rebellion passes all understanding. There was once a growing Socialist vote in Texas, but the holy war scattered the Socialist organization. It is time for another Socialist movement in that State.

Labor Gains in Chilean Election

Belated reports of the general election of Nov. 22 in Chile indicate a gain for the Wage Earners' Party, nine Labor candidates being elected to the Chamber of Deputies and one to the Senate. Comparison with the old Parliament, which was dissolved by the coup d'etat of September, 1924, is difficult, as political conditions have changed radically during the last year. But, apparently, there were only a couple of Socialists

or Communists in the old Chamber and none in the Senate. After having stood by ex-President Alessandri and helped bring him back from exile, the Labor groups were rewarded by betrayal during the strike in the nitrate fields last June and by wholesale orders of repression. A recent ukase of Colonel Ibanez, Minister of War, barred the use of the red flag at Labor meetings and clapped a strict censorship upon all utterances by representatives of the workers. Ibanez, a leader of the coup d'etat of 1924, mouthed over all the choicest anti-Labor phrases in his censorship order and called upon the workers to recognize the figure of a Chilean gendarme as a symbol calculated to impose respect and love for the republic. The make-up of the new Parliament is given as follows: Chamber—Radicals, 41; Liberals, 30; Conservatives, 28; Liberal-Democrats, 15; Democrats, 9; Wage Earners, 9. Senate—Radicals, 15; Liberals, 11; Conservatives, 10; Liberal-Democrats, 6; Democrats, 2; Wage Earners, 1.

College Students Affirm War Stand

The revolt of the students of the College of the City of New York against the savage military instruction that was being given was emphasized in a referendum vote which showed 2,902 opposed and 345 favoring such instruction. Assemblyman Cuvillier, who has the reputation of being the most ignorant member of the State legislature, writes Secretary of War Davis charging the students with cowardice. Here let it be set down for the record that it requires genuine courage for students to defy bourgeois opinion regarding militarism while many a coward has permitted himself to be drilled for the shambles without a whimper. Moreover, any coward will find it easy to run with the reactionary pack as Cuvillier does. That worthy also advises that Federal funds for the support of City College be cut off if the course in military instruction is cut out. It is said that Felix S. Cohen, the student who led the revolt and who is editor of "The Campus," may bring a libel suit against Cuvillier. If suit is brought we hope that heavy damages will be recovered. Should American capitalism require cannon fodder for investments abroad we hope that Cuvillier will display his courage by asking for a place in the front line trenches.

Briand Favors a Levy on Capital

Finally consenting to take the job of Premier of France so that no Cabinet crisis might delay the signing of the Locarno Treaties, in the creation of which he played such a leading part, Aristide Briand has been compelled to accept the Socialist idea of a capital levy as a big step toward extricating the country from the financial morass into which it has been landed by the Poincare policy of reaction and the Herriot-Painleve policy of compromise.

Louis Loucheur, Minister of Finance in Briand's Cabinet, plans to increase the amount of paper money in circulation by 6,500,000,000 francs in order to meet the short-term Treasury notes due next Tuesday, but this inflation is to be guaranteed by a special capital levy of 10 percent to be devoted exclusively to the redemption of Treasury bonds. Increases in other taxes are expected to enable the Government to balance its budget for 1926. This partial acceptance of their financial scheme may induce the Socialist Deputies to support the Briand Cabinet, at least for a time, especially if Painleve, Minister of War, moves toward ending the wars in Morocco and Syria in a hurry and on favorable terms for the natives. On the other hand, if the Government tries to change the election laws so as to do away with proportional representation and return to the old system a la Americaine, the Socialists, Communists and most of the Socialistic Radicals will fight such a proposal to the limit. The Socialists admit that the present electoral system is too complicated, but they insist that it can be bettered without sacrificing the principle of proportional representation.

Marionettes Busy in Italy

The master clown of Italy, whose sense of humor was revealed by his characterization of the murder of Matteotti as a jest and by his interview with an American newspaper man in which he averred that the Fascist Government was largely patterned after that of the United States, continues to pull the strings, and his puppets in Parliament go through the motions of law making. They have wiped out the local administration of some 7,500 of Italy's 8,000 communes, given a "legal" form to the confiscation of property belonging to Italians abroad who dare attack the Fascist regime—and made the Premier responsible only to the royal figurehead. Mussolini himself has decreed that the Fascist salute must become part of the routine of all civilian branches of the Government and his propaganda chief, Deputy Ricci, has moved to have a picture of the dictator, at the head of a gang of black-shirts, hung in every class room in the country as "a warning and a lesson" to the pupils. In the meantime, the local prefects are busy closing up the offices of Labor unions, co-operatives and other organizations of the workers in a concerted effort to force the latter into the Fascist societies. The Opposition forces in Parliament are no longer united, the Communists having gone back to the Chamber, the Catholics having decided to make their acts depend upon the immediate circumstances facing them, and the Republicans and Unitarian Socialists remaining on the Aventine. Mussolini stayed away from the Locarno Treaty ceremonies in London upon learning that the Independent Labor Party was preparing to show its resentment in case he came to England.

THE CHATTER BOX

The Mistress Speaks

There is taut torture in the poignance of my glory.
I walk alone.
Not thrust there by a woman's story—
Hers is my accolade.
I walk a path few dare to tread,
And bring the grace of gods, the wrath of worms
Upon my head.
I walk alone.
Just beneath Christ's sky,
I tread the unacknowledged path with Helen;
Just above man's mire,
I move majestically with Magdalen;
And walk alone.
And not their curling tongues, that are my crown,
Make me tremble;
But that godly beauty can be shadowed
By a pigmy frown.

—Gloria Goddard.

If you have any of the recurrent Xmas feeling and you are contemplating to give some little reminder of your love or respect to friend or idol, we ask you to remember that in the prisons of America, land of the free and home of, etc., more than one hundred class war prisoners are doomed to a dismal holiday behind steel bars and stone wall. Why not send your friend or revered one a receipt from the General Defense Committee, 3333 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for the amount you expected to spend on a present? This committee, composed of E. W. W. and radical sympathizers, expects to raise some \$2,500 so as to send \$25 to each of the prisoners as a sort of remembrance and effort to cheer their drooping spirits. You may send your contribution direct to the address mentioned, or send it to us and we shall see that it reaches the proper destination and is acknowledged.

The Music of the Type-Machines

I sit within a massive room, and watch
The young and old men type their stories for
The press. The music of their type-machines
Is like the roar of ocean waves, like
The chug-chug-chug of motor-boats, or like
A rapid-fire gun; and not, perhaps,
Unlike a gossip's tongue. How steady is
This whirl of noise! No wonder that I gaze
Enchanted at this plethora of men
Who never tire, and at machines that stay
As warm as a lover's heart. And now there comes
A pause, and all is strangely still, but not
For long. Another surge of energy
Is forced, and all is noise again. This music
Of these type-machines is deathless, so
It seems....

—Henry Harrison.

The Rhinelander case still rankles inside of us. Perhaps we have not waited long enough for clear judgment; whatever we will say will consequently bear the faint of disquietude and passion. But it must come out now if only for our own peace of mind and spiritual comfort.

Nothing in recent years has so served to lower our respect for American courts of justice, judges, lawyers, newspapermen, and the forty million readers of public news. We have even read the glowing comment of such liberal editors as Heywood Brown, and turned away in utter hopelessness. Either we have grown inordinately purist, or we just don't belong in a sane, civilized law and order community such as will tolerate and smirk with the recent events of the trial.

We surely do regret that the case could not be altered to our own heart's desire during the height of its sensation when a woman was compelled to

disrobe before a jury, judge and courtroom of snickering humanity prove or disprove the value of her skin, about which lay the fate of a millionaire's stupid pride and the fat fee of his lawyer, and the fat fee and dower rights of the defending barrister and his blood-mixed client. Hundreds of thousands of unearned, parasitic dollars lay in the balance against ordinary decency. Decency has no weight at all. For once we prayed to have been in a court room. For once we desired to have been mixed up in a public mess of that sort, neck and heels down and up in the stench. Only that the facts might be a bit changed, where we were the mistress of a purse and blood-proud "Four Hundred" lady; that she at the behest of her aristocratic family was seeking to annul the marriage on as hair-fine pretexts; where we were asked to disrobe before an august tribunal, to prove to the dignitaries there assembled the color of our skin. . . . Oh moment beautiful!—oh hour sublime! To stand there in divine nudity and to pay with the gestures and attitudes of Gargantua such respect and honor to American judges, lawyers and juries, as would tickle old Rabelais across the void of four centuries. And during that interim of examination, neither judge nor lawyer nor jurymen would have had the opportunity of looking us in the face.

Small revenge indeed all this might appear. Yet—a sort of poetic justice, Gargantua might not have been as mild. We have never ceased to wonder and applaud his perspicacity for flooding sinful cities, and blotting out execrable peoples with his super-

To a Musician

Like one who walks abroad in foreign streets
Half strangled by the pain of homesickness,
Knowing no face among the crowd he meets
Of men who pass remote and meaningless;
Hearing no words except the alien sound
Of speech he knows not; suddenly a hand
Is laid on his, and ancient friends surround
Him, bringing tidings of his native land:
Like such a wanderer I have heard your speech
Reminding me of those far sun-tipped towers
That crown the city always beyond reach
Where all men speak the language that is ours:
Your conscient beauty thus articulate
Is my home, too, my unseen native state.

—Margaret Schlauch.

That indomitable battalion of stanza slingers, the Grub Street Club, is at us again. Not enough that from week to week we indulge their fame-yearning appetites with space for the rhymes of H. Harrison, their president; Anton Romatka, one of their directors; and others of their coterie; we are now requested to yield up a full week's stint and space in "The Chatterbox" and so allow some three dozen poets to spread out their thirty and six brands of unreasonable rhyme for your delectation and our own total eclipse. In the name of the Muse, and our own inclinations to loaf for a week, and also to give you dear readers an opportunity to learn through absence how fond your columnist really is—we yield the floor for the December 13 issue to the rollicking rhymesters of the Grub Street Club. Henry Harrison will conduct.

human supply of waste and excrement. Good people, kind people, pardon this outburst, but we are beyond our poor power of dealing delicately with filth and putrescence.

We would suggest to the lawyers and jurymen and judges that they could in full keeping with the code of morals the whole case has pursued, publish in syndicate the "mysterious letters" of the sex-unbalanced blue-blood and sell them to the general public at ten dollars a volume. We prophesy that a ten million edition would be sold overnight between the banks of the Wabash and the East River. And it would be perfectly good literature to the Sumners and Methodist pastors since the newspapers have practically hinted out three-quarters of their miserable detail. Why bother with mere hundreds of thousands of dollars in fees and salaries of lawyers, when a hundred million dollars of book sales stare us in the face. And then there are the Movie Rights—ugh.

S. A. de Wit.