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Norman Thomas Kidnapped, Jailed As Courts and Police Join With Bosses To Break Jersey Textile Mill Strike

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

NOT even in Washington has there been much worse hypocrisy than the talk about conscripting wealth as well as life in the next war. On this ground the Capper-Johnston bill has been justified in a recent hearing. Yet at that same hearing much time was taken over in discussing whether or not five or six per cent should be set as the rate of return allowed to capital. Even the language of the bill speaks of controlling, not conscripting, wealth. Control is left to the President. The railroads were controlled in the last war to the great profit of stockholders. Cost plus contracts might conceivably be interpreted as a form of control. They are a long way from conscription of wealth. When you conscript men you do not guarantee returns of five or six per cent on their lives. You pay them a subsistence wage. That is altogether different from anything that has been suggested in the line of control of capital.

This hypocritical measure has been advocated as a means of preventing war. The wealthy, it is argued, will keep us out of war if they see that not merely their sons but their money may be conscripted to fight. The argument is a sorry commentary on the ruling passion of the rich. However, it is too simple. If we continue to walk along Imperialist paths no vague threat of future conscription of wealth—certainly not such control as the Capper-Johnston bill proposes—will be an effective guarantee that we shall not land in the abyss of war.

What the bill really does is to make peace agitation or labor agitation practically impossible in the event of another war. All men will be conscripted, made subject to martial law, expected to render absolute obedience as to where they live and where they work. What is left of civil liberty will be dead. We shall have the slave state in its worst form. Under certain circumstances your Imperialists and great capitalists might regard the benevolent control of their wealth by a friendly administration as a small price to pay for wholesale conscription of the workers.

A conscription of wealth unjustly won and unjustly held has merit as a peace time measure. One could make a case that such a conscription peacefully carried out would go far to prevent future war. But the control of wealth as an alleged parallel to the conscription of all life in the event of another war—this is a gross perversion, an inverted form of Socialism which is a thing of horror. It is a reproach to our intelligence that it should be advocated in the name of justice and peace. To fight this sort of thing is one of the chief duties of the Socialist Party and of the labor movement. It must not be forgotten by Socialists when in their convention they consider their declaration of principles.

Among other questions which I hope to see discussed at Pittsburgh is taxation. The land question is not as serious for us as it is in Great Britain, but it is absurd to imagine that we can deal effectively with housing in our great cities, the problem of the tenant farmer or the question of nationalization of coal without stating frankly society's right to the economic rent of land. That right can be asserted by taxation. At few points is the absolute control of capitalism more apparent than in this matter of taxation. The present tariff rates not only bear unjustly on the poor at home, but are logically in contradiction to any true principles of internationalism. The reduction of inheritance taxes by Congress was a long step backward. Very high inheritance taxes are not only just of themselves, but they can be made a tremendously powerful weapon for socialization. There is no natural right of inheritance. It is not true that men work to hand down money to their children, still less to their more distant relatives. They do work doubtless to protect their dependent families, and

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WORKERS DENIED JUSTICE IN COURTS

Bail Fixed at Excessive Rates, Taking of Minutes Is Banned—Lawyer Threatened

A VIRTUAL state of martial law, without the usual proclamation, has given Passaic's prison-like textile mills its proper setting. Policemen, firemen and detectives, supplemented by a special recruited guard of deputies, patrol the streets of Passaic and the adjacent mill towns.

"Jersey justice" does not wait for the ordinary process of the law. It is enforced on the street, in the meeting halls of the strikers, any place where a few strikers have the temerity to assert their constitutional rights of free assemblage.

The clubs of the uniformed thugs enforce the law on the spot. Cases of violence followed by arrest are virtually commonplace. A well-founded report is now being tracked down by the strike heads that one of the workers has been killed by the police and his body concealed.

In the streets, where the pickets would form their line to make a silent, peaceful protest against the miserable conditions in the mills, they are met with the gun, the club and the brutal brawn of the police.

Yet this tragedy is outmatched by far in the courtrooms of the strike district. The proceedings in the Garfield courtroom Tuesday afternoon were seldom, if ever, equalled in an American court. It is doubtful if any American courtroom, even in the serf colonies of West Virginia, was ever presided over by as brutal and ignorant

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Arrested in Jersey



ESTHER LOWELL

BECKERMAN HONORED AT AMALGAMATED DINNER

RECOGNITION of his achievements as manager of the New York Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the past three months was given to Abraham Beckerman in a banquet tendered to him last Friday evening at Beethoven Hall.

The banquet was arranged by the Cutlers Union Local 4 of which Beckerman is a member. Many members of the local, as well as members and officers of other locals and representatives of the Joint Board and of the general office attended and filled the hall to capacity. There were also a good many from friendly organizations who also came to express their appreciation of his work.

It was an evening of generally good spirit prevailing all around, with only a few but all very worthwhile speeches. Every one of the few that spoke brought out a particular point showing the rare ability of Beckerman as a leader and as an individual. Among the speakers were Abraham Miller,

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Arrested Woman Reporter Writes of Passaic Strike

By Esther Lowell

PASSAIC, N. J.—"And they call this justice!" exclaimed a young girl striker, learning a new lesson as she sat in Garfield courthouse at the hearings of those arrested when Bergen County Sheriff George P. Nimmo read the riot act. Jersey Justice ought to become a byword in the American labor movement. The present local government strike-breaking activities directed by feudal mill owners make an instructive lesson for the 13,000 wool textile strikers.

Sheriff George P. Nimmo has set up his office in the Forstmann-Huffmann mill on the Garfield-Clifton border. In front of this mill, hysterical and quivering with rage, Nimmo read the riot act to the longest picket line of the strike. In 1912 and 1919 strikes the riot act was read at the same mill gates. Nimmo concluded with "God save the state. Go to it, boys. Clean them out!" precipitating the worst assault the police have made during the twelve weeks' fight.

Nancy Sandowsky, one of the staunchest picket leaders, was immediately picked from the line by the frantic sheriff. She was under suspended sentence in Passaic and was hurried off to Hackensack jail to be held up a woman knocked to the gutter when a policeman twisted her wrist viciously. I looked at the sheriff and started walking rapidly, when he yelled to an officer, "Grab her!" and I was hustled to the patrol wagon. The policeman was right when he testified in court that he had arrested me within three minutes of the reading of the riot act!

A scab trembling with fear was thrown into the wagon. Each time he pleaded for aid he was beaten back into the seat. In court I heard the police scold him, send him home and tell him

to go to work next day. An Italian building laborer was arrested in front of his own home, but a patrolman who knew him released him with a wink to the wagon driver. A contractor who had come out to see the sights was also put in the wagon with a woman striker, David Weinstein of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Robert Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union, and myself. We were all held over night on \$10,000 bond.

During the night the jail rang with strike songs and cheers. Jack Rubinstein and Clarence Miller, young strike leaders who had been picked up in the morning (the riot act was read in the late afternoon as the mill closed), were cellmates with Dunn and Weinstein. I was put by myself, although a fourteen-year-old girl striker was held in an adjoining cell unknown to any of us.

"We ought to do more of this," one of the police heads gloated during the evening as the officers compared experiences outside our cells. Two old fellows without homes were turned away from jail when they came for a night's flop. "We're filled up with strikers," said the night officer. When the pickets complained that four in a cell couldn't sleep on one bed, the jail keeper said they were doing well; that there had been six to a cell in the last strike! No food was given us until Attorney Unger visited us and told us that twenty-five other pickets were held in Passaic and that United Front Committee Organizer Albert Welsch was still held for \$30,000 bond.

Mary Heaton Vorse, writer, testified how surprised she was when she saw me arrested while rapidly walking away. The officer who had arrested me admitted that he had picked me up within three minutes after the reading of the riot act. But Justice Hargreaves wouldn't act until he had gone out to

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Jailed for Free Speech



NORMAN THOMAS

CONSCRIPTION FOUGHT IN WASHINGTON

Washington.—Showing up the American Legion's "general" conscription bill as a measure designed to enslave the manpower of the nation in time of war while putting no real check on profits of private capital, witnesses before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on April 12 put squarely up to the committee the issue of equal treatment for wealth and humanity.

"The provisions and implications of this bill are probably the most astounding and revolutionary ever proposed to Congress," said Dr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic University, in opening his attack on it. He went on to interpret the several sections of the scheme, disclosing that it makes the President, when war has been declared or is imminent in his judgment, absolute dictator over the lives of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, with power to draft them immediately into the federal service, making them subject to military law, regardless of whether they are employed as soldiers, factory hands, clerks, or any other calling.

POLICE SECRETLY ARRAIGN SOCIALIST

Test for Free Speech Draws Ire of Garfield and Bergen County Authorities

By Edward Levinson

NORMAN THOMAS stood on the projecting stump of an old apple tree in a lot in the heart of the Passaic strike district and spoke to a crowd of strikers of Thomas Jefferson, American liberty, law and order.

The words seemed to grate on the ears of a podgy Bergen County under-sheriff. He listened for about eight minutes.

"Clean 'em out," he then ordered his assembled corp of police and deputies. To a bulky deputy, weighed down with a small arsenal, he snapped another order.

"Lock him up." With spirit released after eight stifling minutes of peaceful inactivity, the police went to work. Clubs prodded the peaceful crowd from the meeting place, scattering the erstwhile listeners in all directions. An assortment of sinister looking carriers of sawed-off shotguns, added point to the cops' insistent sticks.

Thomas, one of the outstanding leaders of the American Socialist party, was hustled away to a waiting automobile.

Four hours later, he was in the new Bergen County Jail, under \$10,000 bail. His speech on Jefferson, liberty, law and order had brought him arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Thomas' arrest followed several days of ruthless suppression of every attempt of the strikers to hold a meeting in Garfield. After reading the riot act Monday, Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen County proceeded to operate as though martial law was in existence.

The riot act having been read, he held, no more meetings could be countenanced. That was on Monday. Tuesday, another attempt to hold a meeting was made. The meeting did not even reach the speaker stage, the crowd and speakers being dispersed from the meeting place before the gathering actually could get under way.

When the strikers attempted to get the place for another meeting, they found that the owner had been intimidated and would not rent them Belmont Park. The situation was serious.

The brave struggle of 12 weeks on the part of the strikers was in the balance. The right to assemble and discuss strike affairs must be tested, it was decided.

Thomas and a number of others from New York responded. They would defy the order of the sheriff and uphold his over-ruling of the constitutional right of free assemblage. Accordingly, a vacant lot at Outwater Lane and Midland Avenue, Garfield, was rented for \$10. A meeting was announced. Thomas agreed to be the first speaker.

Several minutes before the speaker arrived, accompanied by newspapermen and others, the audience gathered in the vacant lot only to be immediately dispersed by the police.

Thus when Thomas appeared on the scene the audience was not in sight. A group of some 50 police, however, constituted themselves a reception committee.

Thomas' appearance was the signal for the reforming of the audience which came from all directions, over hills, from behind railroad yards, factories and houses where they had gone to escape the threatened violence of the police.

When Thomas clambered onto the apple tree, more than 200 hundred strikers had already assembled. More were continually arriving. As he began to speak, the police, under Under-Sheriff Donaldson, formed to one side of the crowd. For eight minutes it

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... A DIGEST OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK ...

Hitting King Alcohol Hard

Last week the "wets" had their hearing before the Senate Committee on Judiciary in Washington, and it extended into this week; and the "drys" are now having their, innings.

What is apparent is that there is a widespread revolt against the Volstead Act, and it is also evident that the United States is "wetter" under this act than it was before prohibition. The most valuable testimony came from Canadians, and it supports the position which The New Leader has taken on this question. In Canada the liquor traffic is controlled by the provinces, and in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the evils of both private manufacture and government prohibition have been avoided. The Canadian provinces had the same experience which we have had. First there was a revolt against private capitalism in the manufacture and sale of liquor, which resulted in prohibition. The latter was no more satisfactory than the former when the Canadians turned to provincial control. Under the control system, crime has so decreased in Manitoba that "some courts are without cases," while under prohibition the Province was "converted into a network of stills." The same experience was realized in other provinces. More than 70 per cent of the women voters in Winnipeg voted prohibition out and control in, in 1923. This history across the northern border is invaluable, and it should have an influence in bringing about a program by which even light wines and beer should not be left to the private profit motive. Prohibition is a miserable failure, but the old system was also a curse. The production and distribution of wines and beer should be vested with social ownership and managed under safe-guards that will prevent human beings from becoming swine and making the places where refreshments are served so many centers of social reaction and enjoyment. However, we

doubt whether our illiterate politicians will support any such program.

Skinning the Western Farmer

Having picked up about everything that the farmers in a great region of the West have been accumulating for a lifetime, and driving hundreds of thousands of them into the cities and towns broken, stripped and discouraged, the Coolidge boys are going to entice the rural producers to get to work again. Probably the railroads, elevator companies, financial spiders and food gamblers want more loot from this region. At any rate, Calvin and his associates have a plan to "relieve" the farmers. They have been relieved of their farms and savings, and they are now to be coaxed out of the cities and towns to produce some more for the skinners. A bill has been prepared ostensibly to enable farm co-operative organizations to finance the marketing of surplus farm products in time of emergency. This Administration bill is said to be designed to offset a more radical bill for creating a division of co-operative marketing in the Department of Agriculture. The latter bill is said to be favored by the farmers themselves, who met in a convention in Iowa. Whatever the result may be on either bill, we predict that the farmers will be "relieved" in the future as they have been in the past. The trouble with most farmers is that they cannot see beyond the present capitalist system; but in this respect they have not differed much from a majority of the wage serfs of the cities. In the seventies they began with regulation of railroad rates, and then played with the illusion of cheap money. In recent years, marketing problems have absorbed their attention. The emancipation of both farmers and wage-workers will not be worked out by considering one aspect of our industrial system. Their program must be based upon a comprehension of the whole capitalist system and enable

them to march from conquest to conquest with the view of reorganizing the whole system on a co-operative basis. Calvin and his cronies will never vision this aim.

Italy's Clown Visits Tripoli

In his chosen role of chief clown of the great Italian circus which he is touring, Benito Mussolini is touring Italian Tripoli in what he called upon his arrival on April 11, "an affirmation of the power of the Italian people." At the town of Zavia il duce was treated to a mad dance by a number of dervishes, who doubtless recognized a kindred spirit, but in general the natives of Northern Africa are not reported as getting uncoaxed out of being "honored" by the visit of the chief black shirt. The indifference of the populace, however, is being made up for by the enthusiasm displayed by the Italian and native job holders and the forces under their orders. "Here it may be recalled that at the 1912 national convention of the Socialist Party of Italy Benito Mussolini introduced, and the convention passed, a resolution expelling Guido Podrecca, editor of l'Asino, for having mildly justified the occupation of Tripoli by Italy. While the dictator is amusing himself and others on the southern side of the Mediterranean his followers at home are taking advantage of the pretext afforded by the shot fired through the end of Mussolini's nose by a demented Irish woman just before his departure to beat and even kill non-Fascists who are not quick enough to express their "sorrow" at the incident. In the meantime the passing of Giovanni Amendola, the fighting leader of the Avanguardia, who died in France on April 6 as the result of a beating by Fascist last July, created only a ripple on the ocean of publicity that filled the press following the shooting episode. Confirmation of stories of violent attacks upon American sailors

by mobs in Venice was contained in a report to the State Department by Consul Young, but he hastened to add that "it was not an organized Fascist attack." Consequently "we" won't send an ultimatum to Mussolini.

Harriman Hit By Washington

While piously protesting that it "has never disapproved of or discouraged trade or commerce between the United States and Russia," the State Department has blocked a scheme promoted by W. Averell Harriman by which he and other Americans were to advance some \$35,000,000 to German banks for the purpose of financing at reasonable rates the \$100,000,000 orders expected to be placed by the Russian Government in Germany in the near future. It appears that our benevolent authorities in Washington did not look with favor upon a plan whereby American money would be used to help German-Russian commerce, possibly at the expense of American exporters, who were trotted out of their old hobby-horse—non-recognition of old Russian Government debts—and rode it through the columns of the press amid the applause of all true believers in the sacredness of scraps of paper bearing the dollar, pound, ruble, or almost any other monetary label. German papers scoffed at Messrs. Kellogg's and Hoover's holier-than-thou attitude and wanted to know how about the Harriman manganese concessions in the Caucasus and Henry Ford's sale of tractors to Russia, partly on credit. Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is en route to Russia in hopes of finding a market for some of the engines turned out by the workers of Philadelphia, and his son-in-law, William Hamilton, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is reported as planning to join him there. Now that the Russian monarchist emigres' convention in Paris has turned out a frost, it is possible that even the American State Department may eventually admit the existence of a government established only eight years ago last November.

German Junkers Capitalist Junkers In Big Merger

While our own capitalists are having a jolly time forming their mergers, with Lord Calvin happy in his castle on the Potomac, we turn to the German Junkers who are moving towards a merger of militarist, monarchist and Fascist organizations. Berlin papers on Tuesday carried stories of negotiations along this line by three such organizations, and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Germany's powerful newspaper magnate, is promoting the proposed union of God, Fatherland, Junkerdom and Monarchy. A new organization known as "Horticulture" has also appeared to float the monarchist stock of the Hohenzollerns. Judging from the name of the society, its sponsors must think that the Hohenzollerns are beautiful flowers to be cultivated by the German people. It so happens that recently 12,000,000 votes were cast in Germany in a popular referendum to take over the properties of Wilhelm, who is spending a long vacation in Holland. But the Junkers think they know better what the masses want, with the result that the reactionaries are proposing the "united front" merger. That the Socialists and trade unionists are aware of the danger involved in this maneuver is certain, for they have the memory of the monarchist "putch" a few years ago that was crushed by a general strike. In the face of this danger the German working class is justified in arming itself to crush the Junkers, and we may be sure that they will meet extra-legal methods with methods adapted to the situation. If any "rough house" is again attempted in Germany, the working class should insist on the exile of every prominent conspirator involved in it. Enough blood has been spilled for the glorification of the Hohenzollerns, and the military guns and the vermin should be taught that the old regime has gone forever.

The Field of Labor

Hosiery Workers Swat Anti-Alien Bill

Philadelphia.—The Alien Registration bill, now in the hands of a congressional committee, was severely criticized by the national executive board of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, who will bring all possible pressure to help kill this pernicious anti-labor bill. A permanent organizer to organize hosiery workers in the South was decided upon at this meeting. E. Callaghan was chosen for the job. Callaghan is now managing the hard-fought Durham Hosiery strike in Durham, N. C. Membership gains in all hosiery centers were reported by board men.

New Jersey Hosiery Union Gains

Paterson, N. J.—Organization progress and a fine spirit among union members is reported by Carl Holderman, newly elected business agent of the New Jersey and New York district of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The manufacturers' association has agreed with the union on prices for certain styles of work and a full satisfactory agreement is expected soon. One firm is working overtime, paying 75 cents per hour extra—in addition to piece work rates.

Boston Cigarmakers Strike

Boston.—About 1,500 men and women union cigarmakers are striking for \$2.25 per thousand wage increase. The workers are demanding the increase out of the \$2 to \$4 per thousand saving of their employers by the removal of the special cigar tax. Independent shops employing 150 cigarmakers have signed the new scale with the union. There are over 200 tobacco strippers and 125 packers striking with cigarmakers.

Shoe Union Strikes for Brockton Scale

Holbrook, Mass.—Because his factory has been so successfully tied up by a Boot & Shoe Workers' Union strike to get the Brockton pay scale, Eugene F. O'Neill announces that he will reopen his Brockton Shoe Co. plant on a non-union basis. He is petitioning for an injunction against the union and its leaders. Holbrook adjoins Brockton, the shoe manufacturing center.

Unions Form Workers Classes in Pennsylvania

Scranton, Pa.—Scranton central labor union is appointing an educational committee to form workers' education classes, following the appeal of John P. Trovelli, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor educational director. Trovelli is touring the State to arrange for the establishment of workers' classes by central bodies.

Building Tradesmen Help Cement Finishers Win

Boston.—When all union building trades workers walked off a big garage construction job after contractors hired strike-breaking cement finishers, the striking union cement workers were re-employed at the higher rates demanded of all Boston building trades employers.

Professor Ripley Heads Sanitary Garment Board

Boston.—Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard University is head of the Boston Joint Board of Sanitary Control, in which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union participates, to promote the Prosan label. All women's garment-making shops are being classified and given the chance to buy labels. Attention of health and factory authorities is called when shops cannot qualify for the label because of unsanitary conditions.

Insist Jobbers Pay Workers Unemployment Insurance

Legal action will be taken if necessary to collect long overdue payments of New York cloak and suit jobbers into the unemployment insurance fund of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and employers. Arthur D. Wolf, chairman of fund trustees, says that a considerable amount of money is due from jobbers but that the obligation to pay insurance charges is as binding as any other part of their contract with the union.

Among the Shirt Makers

Cursi Urges the Shirt Makers' Joint Board to Proceed to the Election of a Local Manager

A regular meeting of the Joint Board held on Monday, April 12, Aldo Cursi, present manager of the Union for the last eighteen months, urged the board to proceed at once with the election of a local manager. The manager stated that the Union is in a normal, healthy condition at present, and therefore there is no reason why he, as a national organizer, should continue in his present work. He briefly sketched the progress made during the last eighteen months. The Union, which was heavily in debt when he came in, finds itself today in a healthy financial condition, with a few thousand dollars to its credit. The membership of the organization has been almost doubled during his tenure of office.

As a result of the successful strike of October, 1924, the entire Greenpoint District was organized. Since then other shops have been added to the Union list, shops that could not be reached during the previous years of Union existence. The increase which was gained in the month of October, 1924, was followed by another increase for the lower paid operating shops in the month of September, 1925. This last increase averaged 5 per cent. and benefited approximately one thousand of our members.

Recently the agreement was renewed with the United Shirt Manufacturers' Association, gaining for the Union a considerable limitation on the right of the employers to send work out of town.

The strike against the Independent

manufacturers called in March of this year was brought to a successful conclusion within less than three weeks.

He ended by stating that whoever shall be elected to succeed him will continue on the road of progress for the organization if he be favored with the same co-operation and courtesy that he has received from the staff, the delegates to the Joint Board and the active members. As far as he is concerned, his decision is final and he demands that the Joint Board either proceed to the election of a manager at once or appoint a committee to take charge of the organization until the proper person for the position is chosen.

The Joint Board expressed its appreciation to Brother Cursi for his loyal services and constructive work done for the organization during his tenure of office, and proceeded to the election of a committee of three, as requested.

New Shop Organized
A new shop has been added recently to the organized list of the Shirt Makers' Union, that of S. Mendelson, of 196 Palmetto street, Brooklyn, a contractor employing from 50 to 75 workers, who at first resisted several organization drives.

Mr. Wise is Not Very Wise
Mr. M. Wise, a shirt contractor in Harlem, did not act very wisely when he attempted to reduce the wages of the shirt operators. Some of the girls employed in the shop called up the Business Agent, H. Yudell, and informed him of the attempt made by the boss.

The contractor reiterated his demand for a 10 per cent. reduction. On suggestion of the Business Agent, the girls answered by marching out of the shop. After a day's stoppage, Mr. Wise acquired some wisdom. He agreed to maintain the scale of wages as it exists today and to reinstate a girl who was previously discharged. The girls happily returned to their jobs.

For the Passaic Strikers
The Shirt Makers' Joint Board approved the recommendation of the Board of Directors for an hour of work as a voluntary assessment for the Passaic strikers.

The Little Children Who Feed The Maw of the Textile Mills

By Mary Heaton Vorse

A big Polish woman put down a steaming bowl of soup before him, he looked up at her and asked breathlessly: "Mam, are we going to have milk?" "Yes, sonny," she said. "Do you like it?"

"I never tasted it," he said. "We never had any at home. I always wanted a taste of milk."

He was perhaps eight. He was little and undersized. His meager features jutted out from his thin face, and his ears were waxen; there seemed to be no blood in them. He had that look of awful wisdom and sorrow of children whose lives have been spent face to face with poverty.

"They Make Me Cry"

The big Polish woman turned away. "God," she said, "these kids make me cry. I tell you I cried last yesterday about these kids. First I cried, then I got mad, and I won't ever stop being mad. Look at 'em!"

There they were, fifty or seventy-five of them, eating their soup. There are the results of the figures that are printed of the low wage scale. Here sit the children whose parents make under \$20 a week. Here, in terms of lives of children, is told the story of Passaic. Great mills cover hundreds of acres, high ramparts of walls like prison walls, tall chimneys belching smoke—a huge capitalization. All these immense holdings at the cost of the lives of children.

If you wish to light a fire of anger within you that will never go out, go and look at the children at 23 Dayton avenue, where the United Council of Working Class Housewives started the

first of their soup kitchens. Three hundred children come there every day to be fed. Most of them are an indictment of our civilization and a condemnation of the mills of Passaic. Here, in prosperous America, come children who look like the children did in blockaded Vienna in 1919. Here are the children who eat bread and black coffee for their principal diet. Not now, in strike time, but always. Ask them and find out.

Ready to Work Soon

Ask John Murco how many under working age and what they get to eat. Ask him how old he is. He looks eight. He is eleven. He has the look of the permanently underfed. His little chest is narrow and he catches cold easily.

He is eleven. In three more years he can go to work in the mills. When he looks at you with his blue eyes, that have such a questioning gaze, as though he were always saying, "Why did you do this to me?" you feel that you are looking into the eyes of the condemned. What chance has John Murco? He has been starved all his life. He never will get a chance to grow stout muscles. He will never have red cheeks. Pretty soon the mill doors will open and he will be sucked in, and when he has paid his life into the mills he will die as so many others do during the year so there will be more dividends and the mills can grow and grow at the cost of hundreds of John Murcos.

"A Great Feast"

When you see them one by one in their own homes you do not realize it quite so much. Go to Dayton avenue and let the children tell you what is being done to the workers of Passaic. You do not have to ask questions. Watch the line of children to be fed. Watch the line of fifty or seventy-five

children eating their mashed potatoes, bread and butter and fruit. A great feast it seems to them.

Anna Janek. You sit there so quiet, eating your piece of bread and butter. Your face is pale. Your melancholy dark eyes have shadows under them. Your little hands are like claws and your legs are like sticks. What was it cramped your chest and drained the blood from your cheeks?

Hunger. Never having enough of anything. Your father worked all day and your mother worked all night, but between them they couldn't give you enough for a chance to live—what between births and funerals.

They Fed the Mills

You had to be starved so the mills could grow big. The blood and bones of children like you went into the building of the great mills of Passaic. Anna Janek and John Murco, your suffering has not been in vain. Every one who looks at you will feel fury that your lives and the lives of hundreds of other children have gone into making the rich mills richer. The workers of America have looked at your little dwarfed bodies. They know that the mills have killed brothers and sisters of yours as surely as if they had taken a knife and plunged it into their throats. Anna Janek and John Murco, sitting in Dayton avenue eating a piece of bread and a bowl of soup, you and hundreds of children who come here charge the mill owners of Passaic with murder.

Before the strike no one heard you, but all the workers in America from the Atlantic to the Pacific are listening to you now. The workers throughout the country know that the mills have grown rich at the price of human lives.

Labor Doings Abroad

Yugoslav Socialists Urge Unions Enter Politics

ALMOST simultaneously with cablegrams telling of another cabinet crisis in Yugoslavia, due to the "walkout" of Stephen Raditch and his fellow Croatian leaders on April Fool's Day when their demand for the speedy reconvening of Parliament was refused by Premier Pashitch, came belated reports of the January national convention of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia and of subsequent developments in that somewhat inharmonious combination of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and various smaller racial groups.

As the Socialist political organization in Yugoslavia is not represented in the Skupstina or in any of the important municipal bodies, as the result of the increase of nationalist hatreds after the World War, and of the Communist agitation which finally brought wholesale persecution upon practically all working class groups, the January convention was principally devoted to a discussion of ways and means for carrying on the work of arousing and educating the Yugoslav workers to the need of independent Socialist political action and of trade unionism.

Taking cognizance of the step toward a unification of all the trade unions of the country effected at the unity conference in Belgrade last October, the convention adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the new Federation of Labor would not remain absolutely neutral in politics, as had been decided at the October conference, but would adopt a Socialist platform and accept the leadership of the International Federation of Trade Unions. That this suggestion is likely to be followed seems indicated by the desperate fight against the unity movement being carried on by the handful of Communist unionists who have refused to line up with the majority of their old comrades and join with the regular trade unions.

The January convention pointed out that the influence of the Communists in the Yugoslav working class movement had been reduced to just about nothing, which made the Pashitch Government's new terrorist drive against them all the more ridiculous and unjustified. This drive, which started almost coincidentally with the arrival in the United States of the Yugoslav Debt Funding Commission and resulted in the arrest and jailing of several hundred alleged Communist agitators, most of whom have been released without trial, and a few of whom are being held, may have been timed to show dictatorial Washington that the "old fox of the Balkans" could crush labor just as efficiently as Benito Mussolini, and therefore is entitled to just as tender consideration.

But the anti-labor activities of the Yugoslav authorities, as instanced by its hounding of Communists and its recent cutting down of the functions of its Ministry of Labor under pretext of economy, have stirred the trade unionists to renewed life. They have been holding many protest meetings and demanding more, not less, labor protection. In the recent election of members of the Labor Boards in Slavonia, the regular unions captured twenty-seven of fifty seats in these semi-Governmental bodies, after a hot campaign which brought out 56,236 votes. The candidates of the United Trade Union Federation polled 29,344 votes; the Clericals, 15,017; the Democratic-National Socialist group, 8,359; and two other groups, 3,500.

Labor Conditions in Burma

THE General Secretary of the Burma Labor Association (which is affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress) has recently sent to the International Federation of Trade Unions a report on the working conditions of the workers in this India province, with its population of approximately thirteen millions.

The Burma workers are divided, roughly, into the three main classes: Independent workers, attached to mills, steamers, workshops and factories; independent workers, not employed under any body and earning their living in free work such as rickshaw pullers, hackney carriage drivers, cartmen, basket coolies, etc.; and workers by contract, recruited by agents, or contractors, for a certain period, as wharf coolies, mill coolies, mine coolies, etc.

All these workers live in the most miserable quarters. Those who are attached to mills, etc., are provided with accommodation by their employers, rent free; but such accommodation is as scarcely fit for human habitation, barracks made of corrugated iron roofing and fencing, ill-ventilated, and entirely deficient in all sanitary arrangements; in many places the room allowed is not more than 5x4 feet per person; pure water, either for washing or drinking purposes, is unobtainable—with the result that epidemic diseases are chronic, the workmen dying in large numbers every year.

The inhuman system of work by contract which is still in use here and there in the British and other colonies, and is little better than slavery, has been greatly abused in India. In Burma, too, the contractors take all the advantages offered them by their position. The workers have to bribe them to get work, and having got the work, they have to bribe them again to get the miserable pittance due them. Those who attempt to escape from the oppressive hands of the contractors are punished under the contract laws.

The public authorities are but little better in their treatment of the natives. Little is done for public hygiene, no provision is made for water. And such is the "civilization" of the Europeans in control of public offices that in port health stations workers are compelled to strip and undergo medical examinations naked in the open air. Needless to say, there is no representation of Labor in either the legislative or municipal councils.

But the Labor Association of Burma, which was organized in 1920, and is the only labor union in the province, is able to carry on its activities in spite of the death of leaders and numerous misfortunes, and it has been successful in improving the lot of the workers by a number of big strikes.

Hungarian Unions Hold Their Ground

DESPITE persecution by the official tools of the White Terror and dissensions in their own ranks caused by the "radical" activities of a group headed by Stephen Vagi, founder of the Independent Socialist Party, the unions affiliated with the national central organization in Hungary practically held their own last year, the membership on Jan. 1 last being 125,024, as reported to the Eighth National Convention of the central body held in Budapest March 28. While this represents a big loss from the 155,401 members reported on Dec. 31, 1925, it compares favorably with the pre-war trade union organization in Hungary which numbered only 107,488 in 1913, when the country was about three times as large as at present.

Now, with Dr. E. Nadossy, head of the State Police, and a particularly rabid anti-unionist, out of the way, at least temporarily, as the result of his being indicted in the franc counterfeiting plot, and with the Horthy government more or less worried by the attention attracted to its reactionary activities, the chances for a material growth in the unions are good, even though the situation is complicated by wholesale unemployment and internal strife.

Oscar Jassai, Secretary of the central organization, reported that the unions had spent 17,000,000,000 crowns (at 20 for \$1) in helping unemployed members during 1925-26 and 2,928,000,000 crowns in 1924 for educational purposes. The unions have been demanding government insurance against unemployment for years, but without result.

Holland Unions Gain More Members

THE turn of the tide in trade union organization in Holland registered in 1924 when a gain of about 5,000 members was made by the leading national federation, the Netherlands Trade Union Federation, was accentuated in 1925, as the membership, including aspirants, on Jan. 1 last was 192,000, against 186,675 the year before. The high-water mark of the federation was touched during the post-war boom, when the membership reached 247,700 on Jan. 1, 1920. Then came the drop experienced in nearly every country in the world, but now the upward movement seems definitely resumed. There are about 200,000 workers organized in the six other national centers, while about 100,000 more belong to local organizations unaffiliated with any national body. The Netherlands Trade Union Federation works hand in hand with the Social Democratic Labor Party of Holland. The other national centers are linked

up with Catholic and Evangelical politicians and with syndicalist and Communist internationalists.

What Socialism means is not to abolish property, but, on the contrary, to establish individual property, property founded on labor.—Lassalle.

Are You Ambitious?

Most young men, through force of circumstances, start their careers in almost any line of business in which they are offered a job.

Would it not be wise to consider where you are going? How you are to make possible the fulfillment of your ambitions, business-wise?

Would you be interested to know about a business in which the rewards are great; in which your investment will be only in time and hard work, and which will surely give you a competence if you are moderately successful?

We have an opportunity which fits the above picture to offer ten young men. The business requires salesmanship of a personal service order. Several young men in our service are earning upwards of \$5,000 yearly—and their prospects for growth in the future are alluring.

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Open Forum
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Admission Free

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION
(9th St. and Astor Place)
at 8 o'clock

FRIDAY, APRIL 16th

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Meaning of a Liberal Education"

SUNDAY, APRIL 18th

DR. STEPHEN DUGGAN

"The Educational Ferment in China"

TUESDAY, APRIL 20th

CARL VAN DOREN

"What Is a Poet?"

Admission Free
Open Forum Discussion

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
(Lexington Ave. and 23d St.)
at 8 o'clock

SATURDAY, APRIL 17th

HOUSTON PETERSON

"The Drama of Being"

MONDAY, APRIL 19th

MORTIMER J. ADLER

(Instructor in the Psychological Laboratory of Columbia University)

"The Methods of Psychology"

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st

DR. HORACE M. KALLEN

"Why Religion?"

THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

"The Evolution of Ideas"

Admission Twenty-five Cents

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

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SUNDAY, APRIL 18th

8 P. M.

"The Negro's Part in the Making of America"

W. E. B. DUBOIS, JAS. WELDON JOHNSON, COUNTEE CULLEN

Special Music

11 A. M.

John Herman Randall

"THE NEW NEGRO"

(Continued from page 1)

secretary of the Joint Board, who acted as toastmaster; President Sydney Hillman; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, who is the impartial chairman of the New York clothing market; Orlofsky and Nemser, who brought the personal greetings of Abraham Cahan, who could not be present, and finally the guest of honor himself.

President Hillman pointed out the fact that the New York organization had accomplished a splendid job in bringing new life and vitality into its ranks, the greatest credit for which belongs to the untiring efforts of Beckerman.

In a brief address Beckerman himself thanked his co-workers for their co-operation and thanked the cutters' union for their having tendered the banquet to him.

Dinner to Honor Beckerman Huge Success

(Continued from page 1)

Esther Lowell

Arrested

(Continued from page 1)

consult higher-ups, who apparently insisted that everyone be held for the grand jury. I was allowed to leave on \$1,500 bond, furnished by the American Civil Liberties Union, through Attorney Hays.

"These papers will all be gone over very carefully, and there won't be any ridicule," Hargreaves assured a police head who whispered to him. Later the justice told reporters, "We're going to break this up," and explained that he referred to outsiders coming over from New York.

Pressure from New York and other outside places may help these mill town officials see what a travesty is Jersey justice.

POLICE SECRETLY ARRAIGN SOCIALIST

(Continued from page 1)

seemed that they had abandoned any intention to break up the meeting. At the end of that time their intentions were no longer in doubt.

"This is the first stump speech I've ever made from a stump," Thomas jollied the crowd in opening.

"We have come here to test our rights as American citizens to hold a peaceful meeting for a legal and legitimate purpose. Yesterday or today, Thomas Jefferson—you may have heard the name—was born. His birthday is being observed in Passaic by a shameful desecration of the cause of American liberty for which he strove so valiantly.

"I want to urge upon the strikers here and the others who are not here that they continue their fine record of peaceful endeavor to win their just demands. You strikers have shown a wonderful spirit of self-control. Despite countless incitations, you have refused to allow yourselves to become parties to violence. The violence in

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man.—Bernard Shaw.

From Scabs to Yellow Dogs

By Robert Dunn

COMPANY unions have shown substantial growth on electric street car railways.

Yellow dog contracts, binding the worker not to belong to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, feature the company unions on Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. of New York. Interborough's rump union, called the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, hold an annual conference of "representatives" at which a vote is usually taken to defer wage-raise questions another year.

"In view of the company's financial condition," the 1925 conference for this purpose lasted only half an hour. The plan on Brooklyn-Manhattan subway and elevated, introduced in 1920 after a strike which cost the company \$2,500,000 to break, is much like the Interborough one: final decisions on all matters rests with management; the 9,500 workers affected have only a fake collective bargaining power, no treasury of their own, no expert service in negotiations, no mass meetings. The members of this helpless union, at annual primaries and elections, select 74 delegates who sit in conference with the company to soften the sting of its dictation. An elaborate employee benefit association and house organ, the B. M. T. Monthly, go with the plan. Interborough also publishes a 46-page monthly bulletin and operates a welfare committee "simply as a family affair, a practical means of looking out for our own folks."

In Milwaukee

The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. has a dues-paying organization of some 6,000 members called the Employees Mutual Benefit Association, a closed shop company union supported largely by the company. In 1923 the company contributed more than \$150,000 to the organization. The company appoints and pays the salary of the business secretary who really runs the company union. When asked what the company would do if it discovered an employee talking union, this business secretary answered "We'd fire him."

The Mitten Management company union on Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. lines has long since eliminated the A. F. of L. street railway men's union. When the Co-operative Plan was inaugurated, union men were fired by the dozen or later removed on technical charges for "trouble making." The union made its last stand in 1918 when it attempted to call a strike of the trainmen but only 300 responded and the strike failed.

The Mitten plan is a one-man affair and 100 per cent paternalistic, though it offers the 11,000 workers a wider range of fake co-operative enterprises than the New York plans. Hire and fire rights reside in Mitten and no worker who is dropped from the company payroll is taken back. Labor men tell that many of the same grievances that occasioned the great walk out of 1919 are still unsettled though a certain loyalty for the management is created by stock ownership, wage dividend fund, and other welfare features.

\$5,000,000 to Break Strike

Mitten bitterly resents criticisms of his plan such as that launched against it at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women two years ago. His son, Dr. A. A. Mitten, has stated that it cost his father \$5,000,000 to break the street car strike in Buffalo before the plan was introduced there under the same management.

Union charges against the Mitten plan are: Commitment have been intimidated in elections; the co-operative committee is dominated by management; committeemen are hand-picked; union men are always discriminated against. All of these charges hold water, outside investigators have found.

Other street railway systems having company unions are the Kansas City Railways and the Louisville Railways, the latter with a Co-operative Welfare Association and a so-called employee-director sitting on the company's board of directors. Moves to introduce company unions on street car lines in San Antonio and St. Louis have been successfully resisted by the

Company Unions on Transit Lines Follow Breaking of Strikes

real union recently. The A. F. of L. union's strongholds, at present, are Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh. In Denver the union was broken in a strike a few years ago but no company union introduced—only a housing scheme to cultivate company loyalty.

Wages Cut in Schenectady

Since trade unions were displaced by company unions in the huge plants of the General Electric Company, world's largest manufacturer of electric equipment and appliances, after a broken strike in War Labor Board days in 1915, wages have been reduced and all power has reverted back to the employers. These facts are: based by the reports of responsible trade union officials of the Schenectady plant, but some of the basic characteristics of the "milk-fed and co-operative" General Electric committee system are also shown in an article in the April issue of the Survey Graphic, by Robert Bruere, dealing with the West Lynn, Mass., plants of the company.

The management and technical staff, says Bruere, initiated and control every feature of the "employee representation plan," though the workers

are given the illusion of having a "say," chiefly by a "suggestion box," special financial rewards being given for technical ideas that save money to the management.

The workers are allowed no expert advisors in dealing with management. From the beginning they were barred from calling in national trade union officials, while the company put its highest executives on the most important local committees without limiting their choice of advisors. The workers are also "pocketed" from the rest of labor. For instance, the company union at West Lynn is allowed no connection with that at Schenectady. On the other hand, the company maintains affiliation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Electric Light Association and other large employers' groups. This means, national organization for the company; local organization for the men.

Blacklist in Force

Schenectady unionists' reports tell of an elaborate employment and blacklist system. Despite the "no discrimination" clause in the G. E. C. company union constitution, they report that zealous committee members, who were discovered to be also members of trade unions, have been fired. "Trying to

represent the wishes of the fellow workers who had elected him," was the reason given by one trade unionist for a discharge there.

Favorites are played by foremen in the awarding of work, settling of prices, etc., under the company union plan, say these Schenectady trade union critics. When the union were recognized the workers were far more independent. They did not fear to take up their grievances with foremen, knowing that the trade union shop committee, the local union, the metal trades branch, and finally their international, would back them. Now the appeal route takes them no farther than the general managers, whose decisions are final.

Under the company union plan there is no equal distribution of work in slack times, as formerly, when trade unions were strong. Then the rule was for one group of workers to have one week, the other half the next. Now the policy is not to alternate shifts but "to call the men all in, make them stand round three to five hours, after which the boss always picks his favorites." When the worker does get the chance to work the edit on prices is "take it or leave it." With no organization to fight for his interests, the

worker usually takes it, though wages are below those in pre-plan days.

Real Unions Vanish

First class men are now hired as tool-makers for from 60 to 70 cents per hour. When the men were in real unions the minimum hiring rates for tool-makers was 85 to 90 cents an hour.

Another practice complained of by workers is the shifting of orders from one department to another in order to get the work done for the lowest possible wage. The departments thus compete with each other in a blind way. "In the former days if a worker got a certain price to do a job in say shop No. 16 and it was formerly done in say shop 23 he would go to the union brother in 23 and find the price he received and also the conditions under which the job was done. If the price was not right he would notify the foreman and tell him he wanted the right price and insist on getting it. Under the company plan you get the price they hand out, and if you want to another department to find the price you would be "fired." Committeemen, critical of the plan, tell of long delays in getting anything done under it. "One has been trying for seven months to get a raise for three men in his department without results. The committeemen finally told the men if they ever expected to get a raise they should get into a real union."

Trade unions have almost vanished in the Schenectady shops. The electricians once had 2,000 members. Other crafts lost power.

The Russian Socialists' Golgotha

Communists continually broadcast protests against the tortures to which their followers in European prisons are often subjected. There is no doubt that many of these stories of brutality are true, but that treatment of Socialists in Bolshevik prisons is just as savage is also true.

This brutality in Russia is all the more reprehensible considering that the Socialists spent years in fighting Czarism and that the difference between Communists and Socialists is not whether Czarism shall return but as to what program is best to serve the workers and peasants.

We have published some letters from Russian prisons. The following story of Soviet prison brutalities is taken from the "Dni," a Russian publication in Paris, issue of January 29, 1926. It has been translated for The New Leader by George E. Haendelman.

FOLLOWING the suicide of Sergey Morozov in an inner-prison— that same Morozov, who 20 years before fought on the barricades of Moscow and then suffered imprisonment at both the Czar's and the Bolshevik's hands—the death sentence which hung for more than a year and a half over the heads of the condemned members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party was changed to a term of five years for each. In May, 1925, the terms of Abraham R. Gotz and Eugene M. Timofeyev having expired, the first was exiled to Simbirsk (now Ulianovsk), the second, to Kokand.

However, they were not long destined to live in exile. On July 10, only a month and a half later, Gotz and Timofeyev were again arrested. What for was not very clear even to the Bolsheviks themselves.

Gotz was immediately confronted with a letter that he wrote to Edo Pimmen, appearing in the European press (the letter was written in prison). He was also accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and an effort to organize an escape; this last accusation was fastened upon Timofeyev also. These accusations both Gotz and Timofeyev categorically denounced as falsehoods; the authorities, on their side, brought forth no evidence against the accused.

Hunger Strike Begun

Timofeyev was brought from Kokand to a prison in Tashkent and, demanding his immediate release, began a hunger-strike. After six days of hunger striking he was transferred to Novo-Nikolaevsk, promising him there to change his prison term to exile, but this promise was not kept.

At the same time Gotz was being kept in the Simbirsk prison. Toward the end of October, Timofeyev was informed of his being condemned by administrative process to two years' imprisonment. Answering this sentence as he did the former arbitrary will of the authorities, Timofeyev again declared a hunger-strike. Gotz, on his side, after sitting three months in prison also declared a hunger-strike, during which he too received the analogous sentence—two years' imprisonment.

Later Timofeyev was transferred to a prison in Moscow, where he continued his hunger-strike, while Gotz continued in Simbirsk.

The other comrades, confined in the Butirski prison, learning that Gotz and Timofeyev, barely out of prison after long years of servitude, were again and without the slightest provocation re-arrested, and realizing that their term of imprisonment in fact becomes a virtual life-sentence, declared a sympathetic hunger-strike, at the same time sending a manifesto to the GPU demanding the release of Gotz and Timofeyev.

Scattered in Prisons

The hunger-strike was begun by them on the morning of October 9, in the evening of the same day in a completely isolated corridor of the Butirski prison, where only the condemned Socialist Revolutionists were kept. Several dozen prison guards were led in. These forming themselves into groups of four and five, entered the cells and forcibly carried out their victims. Some were dragged from their cells along the floor by the legs and severely beaten.

That same evening the Socialist Revolutionists were taken out of Moscow and scattered in different prisons. (V. V. Agapov to Orenburg, N. A. Likhach to Novo-Nikolaevsk, M. J. Gendelman to Saratov, N. N. Ivanov to Ekaterinburg, Elena Ivanova to Smara, F. P. Fedorovitch to Nizhni Novgorod, L. J. Gornstein to Yark, D. F. Rakov to Tobolsk, but the last, sick with tuberculosis, they could only

take as far as Tulmen, as in the opinion of even the prison doctors a further journey to Tobolsk would have been fatal). At the appointed prisons each Socialist Revolutionist continued his hunger-strike, refusing any individual dealings with the administration and demanding their immediate return to Moscow.

The strike was carried on amid the

most terrifying conditions—in damp, cold cells. After fifteen or sixteen days, when the continuance of the strike took on a threatening character to the lives of the strikers, they were transferred to prison hospitals, where it was attempted to feed some forcibly. And as the strikers offered resistance they were bound with ropes, tied down to beds, put in straight-jackets. And it

America's Crown Colonies News From and About the United States Over-Seas Possessions

Virgin Islands Bill Is Shelved

Washington.—Creation of a civil government for the Virgin Islands, now ruled by the United States navy through a governor, has been postponed until next winter. The Senate committee on territories and insular possessions, in private session, attended by Chairman Willis and Senators Lenroot, Johnson, Bingham, Bayard and Nye, unanimously voted to take no action on the pending bill until the next regular session. Hence, even if the House shall debate and pass the Kless-Willis civil government bill, the Senate will take no action until some time in 1927.

Efforts to secure self-government for the Virgin Islanders have been carried on ever since the acquisition of these islands from Denmark during the war. Naval governors have had endless disputes with local councils and with the liberal editors who have challenged the autocratic attitude of the governors. This situation has grown worse instead of improving. The House committee on insular affairs held hearings recently and drafted and adopted amendments to the Bacon bill, which it then reported as the Kless bill. On this measure the Senate committee held one hearing. Now it declines to do more this year. The excuse offered by the senators is that they need first-hand information of conditions in the islands. They will ask the Senate to send a subcommittee of not more than five, to visit the islands this summer at public expense. Senators Bingham of Connecticut and Bratton of New Mexico, who speak Spanish, are suggested as members of the junket party. Spanish is not spoken in the Virgin Islands, where English and Danish are the official tongues. But Spanish is used in Cuba and Porto Rico, where the junket party may rest from its labors. There have been two previous congressional trips to the islands, at public cost.

Osmena Blocks General Wood

Washington.—Sergio Osmena, leader in the Philippine senate and head of the Philippine Independence Mission in the United States, has temporarily checked the move of Governor-General Leonard Wood to get complete control of the purse of the islands. He has secured from the Senate committee on territories and insular possessions a delay of one week in beginning hearings on a bill increasing the powers of the American auditors in both the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Appearing before the committee, Osmena declared that this measure was fundamental to the exercise of self-government by his people, and he wanted more time in which to prepare his discussion of the issue. This was granted. The Filipinos will resist any extension of the powers of appointive officials in the islands, since it is by control of these appointees that Wood is carrying on his resistance to the movement for independence. Hearings on the bill will be lengthy.

General Wood Hits Filipinos Again

General Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, is about to strike another blow at the Filipinos by seeking to have the Moros granted separate government under American sovereignty. A bill providing for complete removal of the Moro islands in the archipelago from control by the legislature at Manila has been drafted and is ready for introduction by Rep. Bacon of New York, who was Wood's guest in Manila last summer.

The first blow struck during the present session by Wood was the Kless bill providing for increased powers over Philippine expenditures by the appointive American auditor. Bacon is credited with having brought this measure from Manila. Just now it is under discussion before the Senate committee on territories and insular possessions. Senator Osmena, of the Manila legislature, is leading the opposition, pointing out that it would give Wood a strangle hold on the Filipinos.

Race Congress Would Fire Borno

Washington.—President Borno of Haiti, maintained in power against the will of the Haitian people because of American military occupation of that republic, was challenged in the opening session of the eleventh national race congress of America, meeting in the capital.

Resolutions were offered, creating a committee to investigate the eligibility of Borno, Napoleon J. Francis, former deputy inspector of Haiti, declared Borno is ineligible because he is not a native of the republic.

Early withdrawal of American forces was demanded in another resolution by Francis, who urged that meanwhile the marines refrain from interference with the civil affairs of the country.

Other speakers called upon the Negroes of the United States to vote the Republican ticket in the congressional elections of this year, in order to insure Republican supremacy in Congress.

was only after the striking Socialist Revolutionists began to threaten with suicide efforts at forcible feeding were abandoned. Entreatings the condemned to cease their strike, the Bolsheviks were not upbanded to blackmail to gain their object; they made false announcements that other comrades had given up the strike, wrote false telegrams, etc.

Brought Back to Moscow

Nevertheless, the hunger strike went on, and when already at the point of physical collapse, and near death, they began to bring them back to Moscow. The first after twenty days' hunger-striking to be brought back to the Butirski prison was M. Likhach; after him M. Gendelman, N. Ivanov, and gradually all the rest. Agapov was by this time in such a weakened state that he was carried into the cell in an unconscious condition on a stretcher. Rakov they were only able to bring from Tulmen to Ekaterinburg where, completely exhausted, they were forced to leave him in a hospital.

The Socialist Revolutionists returned to Moscow exhausted by their ordeal, were placed in their former cells, empty, cold, not having been heated all this time. To the torture of hunger was added the torture of cold.

The hunger strike came to an end only on November 1 when, through a representative of the Political Prisoners' Aid Society, they were presented with a letter from A. M. Timofeyev and a telegram from A. R. Gotz, giving up their hunger strike. The strike of the condemned Socialist Revolutionists confined in the Butirski prison under exceptionally brutal conditions lasted more than three weeks. Timofeyev, ignorant of the strike of his comrades, desperately ill, ceased to strike on the seventeenth day, when a revision of his case was promised him, after which, in a most precarious condition, he was transferred to a sanitary department of the GPU. Gotz concluded his hunger strike on October 26 only after he was brought back home to his family from prison.

Exile Demand Forced

This, however, was not the end. When Timofeyev, improved sufficiently from his illness, demanded his return to exile, he was refused. Then, once more, for the third time during this period, he declared a hunger strike, and only after five days the GPU agreed to change his imprisonment to exile to the city of Uralak.

The Bolsheviks most readily and frequently love to expatiate upon the cruelties practiced in prisons of capitalist countries. But that which goes on behind their own walls exceeds all records of human torture. They knew that Gotz and Timofeyev would rather die than go to prison on some trumped-up indictments by the authorities, they knew that the condemned Socialist Revolutionists confined in the Butirski prison would rather die than refuse support and sympathy to their comrades, yet they goaded them on to a hunger strike and desisted only when these old fighters for Socialism, suffering many years of imprisonment and exile under the Tsars, were physically exhausted and were, in very truth, a hair's breadth from death.

Secretly, cowardly, behind their prison walls, Bolsheviks torture and slowly murder them.

When the German workers' delegation was visiting Moscow, M. J. Gendelman sent them, through the GPU, an open letter. It is interesting to learn whether this delegation received the letter, and if received why it has not been published in the Socialist press. M. I. Lvov, released after finishing his term, was exiled to Cherdin (province of Perm). Here his wife died after giving birth to a boy, died only because in such a wilderness it was utterly impossible to offer her even the most elementary medical help. Lvov, remaining alone with a new born infant, begged for a change in his place of exile, but was refused. He attempted to escape, was caught and arrested; now he is condemned to three years' imprisonment in a concentration camp in Suzdal.

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Wall Street Signals Distress Ahead



By Louis Silverstein

STRAIGHT from the highest authorities in Washington has come the reassuring news that the recent collapse—one might say, collapses—of the stock market has had nothing to do with basic economic conditions. All is still well in this best of Coolidge worlds, we have been told, but with a mischievous contrariness stocks have fallen and fallen in the most un-republican manner imaginable. And there is no telling what will happen next.

The soaring prices of shares, like over-ambitious birds, have dropped in exhaustion from the thin atmospheric regions they have attained. They still remain suspended upon quivering wings not far above the housetops, resting from the strain of their flight but fearful lest a sudden shift of current will sweep them crashing to the ground.

The idea of March has come. The dreaded business reverses have begun. In THE NEW LEADER of March 6 we described in detail the frantic market of the week preceding that date; how, beginning with Monday, the 1st, stocks were thrown out for sale at whatever prices they would bring and how the "bears" raided those shares that were being skillfully hoisted by the operations of "pools" or combinations of speculators. But by the 5th prices had recovered slightly. It was evident that the "outside" investing public had been fleeced by the professional manipulators.

Second Break Comes
Thereafter, for two and a half weeks, as Table I shows, prices in general

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Coolidge Comfortings Fail to Still Fear Dreaded Business Reverses Are Due

continued on the new level. Then, on Wednesday, the 24th of March, the second break of the month occurred. More than two million six hundred thousand shares exchanged hands and the final prices for the day, according to the New York Times index, fell on the average 3.19 points.

With this, stocks reached the lowest level since early last fall. But the landslide continued, reaching the depths on the 30th when more than three million shares were dealt in for the third time in one month and the eighth in history. The total decline since the beginning of the month amounted to 17.95 points and 27.76 since the peak of the boom early in February.

Industrial as contrasted with railroad shares were hit hardest. In other words, the precipitous fall of stock prices had all occurred within a period of less than two months and most of it within the last five weeks. Stocks were back to the level at which they had been more than a half year previously. The final day of March and the first few days of April had seen but slight advances.

Something Fundamentally Wrong
Ordinarily, changes in the stock market such as we have described foretell similar reactions in industry in general. Experts and politicians, however, have been trying to convince us that the recent developments have been the exception to the rule. There was some weight to their argument when the bottom of the market fell out the first time, on the 23rd of March. Then their explanation that stock values had been artificially stimulated by professional speculators and that a readjustment was necessary sounded plausible. And they were partly right. But how can they account for three crashes—or what they would call, corrections—in one month, that wipe out the gains of half a year? Evidently something is fundamentally wrong.

We are not going to discuss at this time the various signs that point to a recession of business activity within the next few months. What interests us is the circumstantial evidence that the banks, in spite of their optimistic talk, are acting with very obvious caution. The clue lies with brokers' loans.

The labor movement took over the church in the most natural way after the Armstrong county presbytery deserted the community a year ago. The mines were shut down in the long lockout that preceded the Buffalo & Susquehanna company's attempt to reopen on a scab basis and the parishioners were unable to pay their preacher. So the latter quit and the presbytery refused to send another man till wages could be guaranteed.

For six months the pulpit was empty. Then in the fall the strike was on and Paul W. Fuller, the director of education for District 2 of the United Mine Workers, came to town and was invited to preach by the local elders and trustees, who had worried of getting a Presbyterian minister.

Table I.
Brokers' Loans by Sixty-one Federal Reserve Member Banks in New York City

Date	For own account	For out-of-town of	For others	Total
Jan. 6...	1,338	1,239	244	2,821
Jan. 13...	1,337	1,292	273	2,902
Jan. 20...	1,283	1,306	283	2,872
Jan. 27...	1,301	1,287	619	3,207
Feb. 3...	1,322	1,290	299	2,911
Feb. 10...	1,299	1,340	308	2,947
Feb. 17...	1,159	1,154	628	2,941
Feb. 24...	1,149	1,343	617	3,109
Mar. 3...	1,125	1,321	602	3,048
Mar. 10...	1,021	1,291	598	2,910
Mar. 17...	1,038	1,174	596	2,808
Mar. 24...	1,027	1,108	595	2,730
Mar. 31...	1,048	1,090	519	2,657

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The layman knows that investors buy on "margin." They pay for 10 per cent of the stock they are buying or more if there is a good deal of speculation involved. The brokers advance the rest of the purchase price and in turn borrow the needed money from their bankers, generally up to 80 per cent of the market price. This is practically always done thru "call loans," that is, loans payable upon demand. When the prices of shares decline, the brokers will protect themselves by calling upon their customers to increase margins. The banks may also call loans extended to brokers. When this occurs, stocks are thrown upon the market to bring whatever prices fortune may favor. When the bankers feel that the fall in prices is unwarranted or (temporary) they may even extend aid to bolster up certain stocks that are worth intrinsically more than the hazards of the market have assigned to them. Such for a time was the case in the recent declines.

There has been a feeling, however, for some time that the banks have been too free in their extension of credit to brokers. Private estimates have been attempted from time to time as to the amount of such loans. Thus one authority placed the amount at \$2,800,000,000 at the peak last fall and at \$2,500,000,000 at the beginning of this year.

Nevertheless, these figures have merely been guesses. A demand for official statistics grew more and more insistent. Finally, on the 19th of January, 1926, it was announced that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the New York Stock Exchange would co-operate in publishing the desired data as from the beginning of the year. The first would make public brokers'

Table III.
Brokers' Loans to Members of New York Stock Exchange

Date	Amount
January 26.....	\$3,513,174,154
February 27.....	3,083,590,291
March 31.....	2,000,000,107

loans as at the close of business every Wednesday of its sixty-one reporting member banks in New York City; the second, would make its announcement as at the end of every month. The figures would not be exactly comparable, since the Exchange statistics would include loans other than those obtained from Federal Reserve member banks.

Wall Street feigned to look upon these announcements with indifference, but there was no doubt about it that the arrangements for such publicity indicated that the Federal Reserve authorities were at least curious as to the extent of credit inflation produced by brokers' loans, and should have served as a warning to speculators and bankers to put on the brakes.

The Paradox of Capitalism
The Stock Exchange published its first figures on February 6, the Federal Reserve Bank on the 12th. The latter date, it will be recalled, practically coincided with the peak of prices in the stock market. Wall Street was astounded at the huge amounts of brok-

ers' loans reported. The Exchange reported the amount on the last day of January as more than three and a half billions—a billion more than had been estimated. The Federal Reserve figures, although covering only a limited source of the borrowings, was also past three billions. More than that, the latter data showed that the banks were using the funds of the out-of-town banks as much as and even more than their own. (Since March 1 members of the New York Clearing House have been charging 5 per cent of the interest received on loans placed on account of out-of-town banks.)

In Table II the appropriate statistics are brought up to date. They show that Federal Reserve banks since the beginning of the year have been gradually reducing the amount of brokers' loans outstanding, and that this has been most marked during March. Note the sudden decline after the collapse of prices on the 23rd and 24th. The figures in Table III, supplied by the New York Stock Exchange, indicate a similar movement of credit contractions. The publication of these data did much to

make people realize that the condition of the stock market was an unhealthy one. Such is the paradox of capitalism. When times are good, speculation in the shares of corporations is held defensible, as supplying a ready means of disposing rights to property that these shares represent. Stock activity is supposed to be a fair index to business activity. But when the tide turns the opposite claims are made. Then it is declared that the stock market has nothing to do with business.

What a confession! Then the Stock Exchange is merely a gambling den, and three billion and more dollars are tied up in this unproductive work for the benefit of a few bankers and speculators.

Labor Church Empties Boss Temple

By Art Shields

SAGAMORE, Pa.—The story of the strike choir that sings away the scabs from the Sagamore coal pits is part of the story of the Sagamore community church. It was built by the workers in more prosperous days as a Presbyterian church, but for the last six months has lost its separatist denominational characteristics, and its pews are filled also with Roman Catholics, Lutherans and working class members of other denominations.

The labor movement took over the church in the most natural way after the Armstrong county presbytery deserted the community a year ago. The mines were shut down in the long lockout that preceded the Buffalo & Susquehanna company's attempt to reopen on a scab basis and the parishioners were unable to pay their preacher. So the latter quit and the presbytery refused to send another man till wages could be guaranteed.

For six months the pulpit was empty. Then in the fall the strike was on and Paul W. Fuller, the director of education for District 2 of the United Mine Workers, came to town and was invited to preach by the local elders and trustees, who had worried of getting a Presbyterian minister.

Labor Sermon Fills Pews

Years ago Fuller was ordained as a Methodist minister and served various congregations till the labor struggle called him to more active work. He preached the Sagamore workers a labor sermon that cried for justice to the oppressed and smacked little of theological subtleties. The assembled workers liked the vital quality of this religion and Fuller was accepted as the regular pastor. His labor sermons filled the pews. The church women, strikers wives and daughters, got the spirit of it and became the emotional backbone of the strike. The large choir led by Elder Williams went on the firing line every morning and began turning away scabs effectively.

It became a community church and the local Catholic priest, who was catering to the strikebreaking superintendent, Billy Diamond, renegade union official and leading parishioner, and the Lutheran church that was considered neutral began finding their members in the little Presbyterian edifice, not only Sundays, but at the numerous weekday meetings. And the pulpit was free to the labor movement. Michael Fazio, union organizer in charge of the strike, speaks and so does James Marks, vice-president of District 2. Fuller preaches to overflowing audiences. Last Sunday he spoke on the Good Samaritan. He told of the workers fallen among thieves (proletarian employers), of the Levites, representing the ruling class, passing by on the other side. But the Good Samaritan, the labor movement, comes to the rescue of his own people.

Tie Can't Keep Preacher
The success of the community church at last spurred the Armstrong county presbytery to action. From Kittingan a representative came to promise the Sagamore folks a regular preacher again whose salary would be taken care of while money was short. But the workers, scenting a possible company move and remembering that the presbytery had turned them down cold when they most needed help, said that they were perfectly satisfied with Fuller.

Today, despite the hardships of the long struggle—there has been no work in six months of lockout and six months more of strike—this working-class town is showing a splendid strike spirit. The labor movement has aroused so much enthusiasm that of the 16 school teachers in Sagamore only one is against the strike, and he, a young high school principal, by the name of Chick, has lost influence. When he ordered his pupils recently to boycott a Fuller meeting the entire body walked out on him.

LECTURE CALENDAR

Friday, April 16th
JOSEPH M. OSMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackett street, Brooklyn, "Facts, Fables and Fables in Psychology," at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 17th
AUGUST CLAESSENS, Circle 8, Manhattan, 137 Avenue B, "Patriotism," at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday, April 18th
ADELE KEAN ZAMETKIN, East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway, Manhattan, "The Food Abuses of Our Civilization," at 8:30 p. m.

Monday, April 19th
J. L. AFROSS, 23rd A. D. Kings, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, "Socialism and Morality—What is the Meaning of Morality?" 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 21st
AUGUST CLAESSENS, Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, Bronx, "The Artificial Differences of Men and Women," at 8:30 p. m.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, Upper West Side Branch meeting at Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, New York City, "Capitalism and the Production of Capital," at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday, April 22nd
AUGUST CLAESSENS, Rockaway Forum, 164 124th street, Rockaway Park, N. Y., "Genius—Hereditry vs. Environment," at 8:30 p. m.

SAMUEL J. SCHNEIDER, 13-19th A. D. Kings, 41 Debevoise street, Brooklyn, "Origin and Evolution of the Mind," at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, April 23rd
JOSEPH M. OSMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, "Social Mind in the Making," at 8:30 p. m.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, Williamsburg Educational Alliance, 76 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, "The Home—Present and Future," at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday, April 18th
HARRY F. WARD, the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th street, "The Nationalist Movement in China," at 8:15 p. m.
JAMES ONEAL, Central Branch, S. P., 9:00 p. m., 1167 Boston Road, Bronx, "The Cultural Basis for the Socialist Movement of the U. S."

Table II.
Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange During March

Date	Shares	N. Y. Times average of closing price
March 1.....	2,403,200	128.13
2.....	3,041,173	124.88
3.....	3,780,111	121.49
4.....	2,693,299	126.39
5.....	2,172,545	127.48
6.....	879,099	127.16
7.....	1,377,715	126.24
8.....	1,265,582	127.26
9.....	1,613,813	125.46
10.....	1,731,208	126.24
11.....	1,521,511	125.51
12.....	1,612,180	126.98
13.....	1,332,659	127.02
14.....	1,258,336	123.31
15.....	1,485,022	125.14
16.....	2,122,474	121.41
17.....	2,096,320	122.03
18.....	803,907	122.32
19.....	1,363,041	121.71
20.....	1,390,442	122.22
21.....	2,625,025	119.61
22.....	2,272,491	119.94
23.....	1,648,528	115.13
24.....	1,099,476	111.35
25.....	2,707,896	111.86
26.....	2,297,901	110.27
27.....	2,554,914	115.54

AMERICAN APPEAL

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Managing Editor
MURRAY E. KING

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make people realize that the condition of the stock market was an unhealthy one.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Herrin— A Short Life, but A Gay One

THE boys are cutting up again at Herrin. These constantly recurring outbreaks of animal spirits that serve to put pace and go into the life of that otherwise normal small Illinois town are variously attributed to atheism, unionism and communism. None of these is the real reason for Herrin's violence. We were there for most of a year and we are here to state that the natives of Herrin are in no wise different from the natives of any other small town. For the most part they are devout Baptists and ardent Coolidge Republicans. They go about their various businesses unperturbed by the popping of guns and the cries of the wounded. We must qualify that "nowise different" a bit by admitting that there is in the native of Herrin a certain fine spirit of revolt against the drabness of modern life in a small Illinois town. Adjacent Marion, for example, where life is fully as monotonous, accepts its fate placidly and looks with horror upon its boisterous neighbor. But as soon as you have set foot in Herrin you are aware that you are in a community of free spirits. These men and women refuse flatly to be bored by life. Not for them the eternal round of movies, lodge meetings and sewing circles. They are forever seeking some new kick. A short time back Herrin went in for religion on a wholesale basis. They had in a pulpit a pounding evangelist who sweated and prayed, to such effect that some five thousand stalwart natives hit the trail and publicly disarmed. This was hailed as a great victory for righteousness by the religious press. To celebrate this victory a huge assembly gathered in one of the largest churches. The collection taken was one of the largest ever gathered in the town. Unfortunately some low-life backslider sneaked in the side door, stuck up the man with the collection plate and swiped all the jack. As soon as the word spread all the converts rushed home to get their guns, but by the time they reappeared the thief had fled town. This put quite a damper on the religious enthusiasm. The evangelist had gone with a good wad of Herrin money in his back pocket and it was evident that the time had come to start something again. Last week Herrin went in for politics. In the heat of the campaign someone poked someone else in the jaw. First fighting simply isn't done in Herrin. It is considered the height of effeminacy to use one's fists in a quarrel. If you happen to differ with your neighbor on matters of politics or religion you simply draw your gun and shoot him through the stomach. So when the news leaked out that two natives had been caught fist fighting it was evident something drastic must be done to save the fair name and reputation of the town. The result was that six men were shot dead in various parts of the town in half an hour. But that is no reason why editorial writers all over the country should cut themselves with knives and cry aloud. Herrin has nothing to be ashamed of except for the fact that its pioneering spirit is sometimes misdirected. Herrin simply refuses to conform. Better be dead than drab is its motto.

Announcement! Isabel, our black cat, has just gone behind the encyclopedia and started tearing up copies of The New Republic. This is a sure sign that kittens are due. Last time she had them back of the volume called, "Arabin-Baza." This time it looks as though the newcomers will first see the light of day from behind "Polk-Rigging." We will keep you in close touch with the situation.

We were over in Passaic yesterday listening to the sheriff read a piece that ends up with the words, "God save the State of New Jersey." As soon as he calls on his Maker it is a signal for all hands to run like sixty or get hit on the head. After all it is nothing out of the way for the sheriff to call on God and then hit working men and women with clubs. All during the late war the men of God were calling on Him to do it to their enemies.

Who knows but that after all, God may be a divine strikebreaker? We like to think of Him as a friend and comforter of the poor and oppressed, but sometimes He seems strangely missing when He is most needed. Passaic is a pretty severe test of one's faith in Providence.

We may have mentioned this before, but it won't do any harm to repeat it. We are on a committee formed by Pioneer Youth to gather material for stories for children of workers. Our particular job is to dig up data that may be used to tell children of the deeds of pioneers in the labor movement. There is no good history of labor for children. Most of what they hear in school about the American labor movement is pure hokum of straight anti-union propaganda. You probably have some one hero whose story should be told to children between the ages of ten and sixteen. Send me in care of The New Leader any material you have about the heroes of peace who fought the good fight and I will reward you with a shiny red apple.

Every time we go to Brookwood, as we did last week, we come back enheartened. We wish there were fifty such colleges all across the country. The brave-spirited men and women who are bringing real education to real workers are doing a noble task, nobly. If you have the opportunity be sure to go to Katonah and look in on the Brookwood Labor College. We can guarantee that you will come away full of enthusiasm for what is no longer an experiment, but on the contrary an actual accomplishment in workers' education.

McAlister Coleman.

The Bloodless Fight for Freedom

We want no flag, no flaunting flag, for liberty to fight. We want no blaze of murderous guns to struggle for the right.

Our spears and swords are printed words, the minds our battle-plan.

We've won such victories before—and so we shall again.

The greatest triumphs sprung from force will stain the highest cause.

'Tis not in blood that liberty inscribes her civil laws. She writes them on the people's heart in language clear and plain—

True thoughts have moved the world before—and so they shall again.

We want no aid of barricade to show a front to Wrong; We have a citadel in Truth, more durable and strong. Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith have never striven in vain;

They've won our battles many a time—and so they shall again.

Peace, Progress, Knowledge, Brotherhood—the ignorant may sneer.

The bad deny; but we rely to see their triumph near. No widow's groans shall load our cause, nor blood of brethren stain;

We've won without such aid before—and so we shall again.

—Charles Mackay.



WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

We Ought to Be Thankful to the
Bosses. They Let Us Work

Beginnings of German Social Democracy

HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

THE scene shifts from Great Britain, where we have been surveying Fabian socialism, to Germany, and from the Fabian school of Socialist thought, if the Fabians can be regarded as having developed a separate school of thought, to Revisionism.

Before, however, discussing the Revisionists, who, as their name implied, are bent on the revision of the Marxian philosophy, we might briefly glance at the Socialist movement in Germany, as it developed up until the early nineties when the revisionist movement made its appearance.

Emergence of Socialism in Germany.—The German Socialistic movement had its beginnings during the revolutionary days of 1848. Although King Frederick IV failed to redeem the promises he made when his throne seemed about to totter, the general agitation of 1848-1850 gave a tremendous impetus to the democratic movement. "Socialism," writes W. H. Dawson, "emerged from the convulsions and the ferment of these years as a fresh goal of popular aspirations. It was Socialism which remained after the earthquake, the tempest, and the fire had passed away."

Restrictive Legislation.—As a result of these agitations, the working classes began to feel for the first time that they had some place in the constitutional life of the country. Workingmen's associations of various kinds came into being. Such organizations greatly worried many in the upper classes and soon followed a flood of restrictive legislation. In 1851 several of the States passed treaties for the expulsion of political suspects and for the elimination of workers' groups. One of the resolutions passed by the Diet in July, 1854, read: "In the interest of the common safety all Federal governments should undertake further to dissolve, within two months, the workers' associations and fraternities existing in their territories which pursue political, Socialistic or communistic purposes, and to forbid the resuscitation of such organizations under penalty."

The stringent Press Law passed that year made it necessary to obtain a special personal license before one could become a printer, and most democratic papers through the application of this law were driven to extremities. The right to hold public meetings was likewise greatly restricted. A

report to a Federal Diet soon thereafter maintained that Frankfurt, the seat of the revolutionary element, had been delivered from the hands of the democracy, whose literature was no longer on sale. Certainly the movement disappeared temporarily from the surface.

The Cooperative Movement.—During the next few years the chief manifestation of liberalism in Germany was this moderate cooperative movement of Schultze-Delitsch, which aimed to inculcate in the working class the doctrine of "self-help" as opposed to "state help." The movement gained headway, organized cooperative associations to assist merchants to secure raw material and developed loan associations. It appealed primarily to small tradesmen and members of the artisan class, and had little effect, however, on the workers. In 1860, it reached its high water mark with an estimated membership of 200,000, and a business of nearly \$30,000,000.

German Political Parties.—In 1860 the most important political parties in Germany were the Conservatives and the National-Liberals. The Conservative party, known as the Great German Party, desired retention of Aus-

tria in the Federal system. The National-Liberal party, which, it is interesting to note, refused to admit workers to party except as honorary members, wanted Austria excluded and was a representative of the middle and upper classes. The democrats had little effective organization.

In 1861, a Progressist party was formed to represent a more liberal policy. It soon became a strong and vigorous organization and in 1862 it controlled most of the large cities of Germany.

The Workmen's Association.—About that time a Leipzig Workingmen's Association appointed a committee to take steps for the establishment of labor associations in all parts of Germany.

The first meeting was held in Berlin in October, 1862. The proceedings of the meeting indicated great confusion of aim among the delegates. Some favored a non-political platform. Others desired to make the association a mere appendage of the Progressist party.

In the midst of this chaos of thought came Ferdinand Lassalle, one of the most brilliant and picturesque figures in the entire Socialist movement.

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Chapter VII (Continued)

DAN met Gaylard at The Club. The Club made Dan afraid. It was an alien place, an amazing place, built in the medieval style with long corridors dim-lit, filled with melting, Oriental rugs, great spaces, and marble stairways. From the moment Dan entered with Goodnite, he was impressed. He tried not to show it, to ignore the parade of physical beauty, but it assailed his senses and left him slightly unmanned. He wondered why he had come, felt insecure, and blustered and swaggered to hide his self-consciousness. In a private room upstairs, Dan sat down to dine with Goodnite and Gaylard.

Gaylard had a high, effeminate voice, and his face was minutely wrinkled. He called Goodnite "Hiram" and put Dan at ease at once. He was of good bulk, and his little eyes searched incisively the eyes of his guest.

While Dan was occupied with inspecting the array of silver on napery of ivory-whiteness, and the display of food, Goodnite and Gaylard kept up conversation casual, almost intimate. The meal was what men call a "steak dinner." A huge potterhouse, several inches thick, cooked slowly on a plank without loss of succulent juices formed the piece de resistance. Dan had never tasted anything like it. With it were served French fried potatoes, asparagus tips, peas, and branched ice. There were pots of delicious black coffee which turned to a rich yellow under the cream. The food engaged Dan's full attention. It awoke something in him, a wishful primitive desiring for comfort and security.

Gaylard spoke now of going to Washington, now of touching at Jersey City to see the big prize-fight, and now of going to Florida to confer with the President who was sojourning at Palm Beach. It was all so matter-of-fact, all so suggestive of power, great reserves of money, influence, knowledge of the world. At length Gaylard turned to discussing his latest pet project, erection of a hospital for aged people.

"We broke ground a week ago," he told them, "and after the excavations were made, I discovered that the building was turned the wrong way to afford the best view up the river, and I had to turn the whole blasted business end for end."

"It must have cost something," Dan said, more to have something to say than to pay an uncouth compliment.

"Nothing short of \$20,000," Gaylard answered. "But what's that when you are spending a half million."

Dan did not reply. He suspected Gaylard of wishing to impress him, but suspecting this he could not escape the spell of Gaylard's conversation. It left Dan breathless.

After cigars were brought, they pushed back their chairs and talked. Goodnite told the latest story, a divorce court incident. Then the conversation, now chiefly monologue, veered to

politics, the prospects in the state two, four, yes, eight years hence. Dan was surprised to see that Gaylard seemed to know all the ins and outs, the secret petty jealousies and violent interactions of factional leaders not only in his own party, but in Dan's. He discussed with photographic detail conditions in districts as far north as Hibbing and as far south as Laneboro. He seemed to carry a map of the State showing lines for every one of the 3,300 precincts in his mind. He made Dan feel like a child. No vital issues or questions of policy, however, obtruded.

Turning his friendly eyes on Dan, Gaylard abruptly asked, "What are your people going to ask for next year?"

The question took Dan aback. He

didn't know exactly, but the inquiry served to recall him to the reality of the situation. He was on his guard in a moment. Gaylard went on, "Since the Farmer's League is dead, and you people have allowed us to steal some of your thunder, I don't quite see where you are drifting."

"It's the old issue, Mr. Gaylard. If you defeat the anti-injunction bill you will see what we may make of that."

"They were casual."

"I suppose you want to be governor?"

Gaylard put the question coolly. "I'm not counting on it," Dan answered, without show of equivocation. Goodnite laughed. "No one ever does, Minturn. But you're the best bet, and you know it."

Furriers Make Gains Despite Use of Gangsters

Twenty-four-hour picketing of all fur shops in the city is being inaugurated by the Furriers' Union. The strikers will serve in relays, and at no time of the day or night will a shop be left unguarded.

The mass picket demonstration Monday was a greater picket line than any since the strike began on Feb. 19. Over 8,000 fur workers reported in front of their shops at 7:30 and orderly picketing by this great army continued for several hours.

Following this demonstration, some of the strikers gathered for a mass meeting in Webster Hall where an entertainment program was given by a group of Negroes. T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League, said, "The day of the Negro strike-breaker is gone. The Negro has awakened to the value of organization; his sympathies are with the worker who is protesting for his rights. I ask the furriers to give to the Negro all the help possible in solving his own problems."

Three enthusiastic strike meetings were held on April 9 and since the "monster" picket demonstration last Monday an unusually large number of manufacturers have asked to have their shops settled on the union's terms. Already 110 shops have settled on the terms of the union's agreement, and about 1,000 workers have gone back to their jobs. The settlement committee reports that it is rushed with work and expects to be kept busier than ever settling new shops now that the fur season is approaching.

In Jefferson Market Court Wednesday a manufacturer was convicted of firing three shots at a group of strike pickets and he was held under \$1,000 bail for the grand jury.

This man, Morris Passman, was the manufacturer who employed a gangster with a Sing Sing record and who last week was convicted of throwing a knife at a woman striker and of hit-

ting another woman in the chest. On the same night the boss drew his gun on the pickets, and his only excuse in court was that he had no intention of hitting anyone, just wanted to frighten them.

The conviction of the manufacturer and his strong-arm guard is of particular importance following the public charge made by Judge Mancuso last week that the union was employing gangsters in this strike.

There is not a single instance, since the strike began, where a striker was found carrying a weapon of any kind; and there is not a single instance where gangsters were found to be employed by the union. If the grand jury carries on the investigation it promises, it will learn a great deal about who is employing violence in this strike. It is certainly not the union.

The Community Forum

Rev. John Herman Randall will preach at 11 a. m. at the Community Church, Park avenue and 34th street. Subject: "The New Negro."

A mass meeting on "The Negro's Part in the Making of America" will be held at the Community Forum, Park avenue and 34th street, Sunday at 8 p. m. Addresses will be made by Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, editor of the "Crisis," and Mr. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Countee Cullen, the famous Negro poet and author of "Color," will read original poems. Special music, including Negro Spirituals, will be sung by Mr. C. Carroll Clark, baritone.

Human beings want something more than moral censure and advice. They want practical knowledge and the means of a happy, healthy life.—Blanchford.

Dan shook his head. There was a pause. Finally Gaylard shot out the inquiry, "Just what is it you want, Minturn?"

The question was charged with challenge, and there was a hard, blue gleam in Gaylard's eyes. Dan waited a minute before answering. The inquiry marked an interior crisis. Dan had never asked himself just what he wanted. He had not known himself. The governorship—to be sure. But what? And then? What was the pain that flared behind ambition and drove him on?

He remembered his mother, her blighted face, her faded cotton dresses, her frail brave figure, her accusing sad eyes. He recalled poignantly the sense of lost things her figure conjured up. He was smitten again with the acrid smell of grease and smoke which hung about her even in memory. With the image of her in mind, he felt the clutch of compassion in his throat, and the room with its splendor, the gleaming table, and all his uncustomed surroundings became revolting to him. He felt guilty for being there. Then he looked back at Gaylard, his own eyes burning with a hard flame.

"Life treats a lot of folks rough, Mr. Gaylard. They work, and they hope. They work, and they go on planning, thinking that just round the corner—tomorrow—life is going to bring them something fine. And some morning they awake a fine and find that life has passed 'em by. They have had nothing. They are going to get nothing."

"My God! that is awful. What I want to do," he went on, his mother's face still remembered, "is to give more folks a chance at having something, something fine."

Goodnite's face wore a perplexed expression. Gaylard seemed astonished at such a "fervid and—off" confession.

"Yes, yes," he said, "that is what we all want to do, you know."

But after that, they did not seem to be getting—very well. There was an unaccountable difficulty about going on from where they left off, and Goodnite soon suggested they be going.

Dan thought much about his mother after that. She clung to his thoughts like a lover, replacing Bricktop. Yet he did not go to see her. He was intermittently torn with pity and revulsion. And he thought much of The Club, its wealth and beauty, and the easy and expensive life that went on there.

Biddies met him in the corridor. He annoyed Dan. He was somehow so obtrusive, and he always was making an appeal to one's will. "The history of the labor movement is the history of betrayed leadership," he said apropos of nothing. Dan brushed the reference aside, and strolled away. He left Biddies standing alone, a forlorn figure against a background of marble pillars and mural splendor.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Bootleggers, Brides and Capitalism

CALIFORNIA bootleggers are doing their best to put the country's leading industry on a business-like basis. They are taking out insurance. For actual death "while in the line of duty" they are insured for \$10,000; for time spent in jail they are insured for \$5 per day. Insurance also covers court fines and other expenses incidental to business risks. All of which indicates a much-needed stability in a large-scale enterprise not hitherto noted for its stability.

It is surprising that none of our latter-day economists has given bootlegging the important position it deserves in our present scheme of things. Certainly it is a reality of American life with a lot more life in it than antiquated rehearsals of "the law of supply and demand," "entrepreneur profits," "laissez faire" and the rest of the hokum that the professors are still lading out in the name of economics.

No doubt we shall soon have chairs of bootlegging in our more prominent universities and courses will be given through the mills. Some correspondence school so-called will be getting out advertisements with pictures of successful young bootleggers coming happily home off nights to the wife and kiddies. Under the pictures you will read something like this:

"Now we can get that new car, darling! I sold every case in the shop."

"Before he entered this fascinating profession, he was only a humble bank-clerk struggling to make both ends meet. Today he owns the beautiful home in which he lives, he has been elected vice-president of the bank where he was formerly an employee, and he is a man of influence who commands the respect of the entire community. He owes his wonderful success to our 'Successful Speak-easy Course'."

"You, too, can be a bigger and better bootlegger. Read the coupon below for full particulars regarding this most profitable of all American business opportunities."

Capitalism may not be on its last legs, as some maintain, but it sure is getting woefully on its legs. Twelve dollars down and five per week ever after buys an automobile; five dollars down and whatever you can raise after paying the installment on a suit of clothes, electric washer, vacuum cleaners and radio set buys a talking machine.

Three million autos or 50 per cent of the total output of 1925 were sold on the installment plan. Adding to these the credit extended on the sales of used cars the unpaid auto bill of the nation reaches the snug sum of two and half billion dollars. All told, the installment debt of the nation is estimated around five billion dollars or one-twelfth of the national income.

If this sort of thing keeps up, it won't be long before grocery keepers will sell bunches of radishes for one cent down and a cent per month and I wouldn't be at all surprised to see smoked hams bearing the label: "Pay as you eat."

The trouble is, of course, that the purchasing power of the masses is insufficient to absorb the commodities produced plus profit. When more is produced than can be sold, selling must be artificially stimulated. So while the capitalist brethren cut wages wherever they can they are at the same time borrowing money to finance the purchases of the masses. Thus capitalism goes in debt to loan money to its own victims. It is almost as if a highjacker would advance a ten spot to the man he had just relieved of his watch to enable him to buy his watch back.

Yes, this is called an economic system and some people even claim that it will last forever and then some.

Cheer up, girls! If your fellow jills you, you may keep the engagement ring. At least this is the decision of High Court Justice McCordle of London, England, and it goes without saying that whatever a British high court has decided becomes gospel to the courts of these free and independent United States of America.

The case originated in the shattered romance for which Cissie Cohen, a London East Side beauty, obtained cash damages for her bleeding heart to the extent of seventy-four pounds and ten shillings from Nathan Sella. Nathan, who felt as deeply wounded over the seventy-four pounds as Cissie did over her bleeding heart, thought he was at least entitled to the return of the engagement ring valued at twenty-five pounds. The jury decided that Nathan had been bled enough and should have the ring back, but the High Court held that the gift of an engagement ring was in the nature of a down payment on a contract and that Nathan having failed to carry out his part of aforesaid contract, it served him good and right when he lost his initial investment in the holy bonds of matrimony.

So now you girls can go on collecting engagement rings until the right fellow comes along, when you can convert the collections into the furnishing of a cozy flat where you can live happily ever after, because if that right fellow happens to turn out wrong, you can turn him out on the street, being that the furniture belongs to you.

By the way, you may not know that in most Indian tribes the tepee, blankets and household utilities were the property of the squaws, which was one of the chief reasons why marriages among the original American Reds held fairly well together. When Chief Mud-in-the-Ear became too unpleasant around the house, Squaw A-fraid-of-the-Serp would simply roll up the household and take to the tall timber, which meant cold meals and blanketless nights for her "Lord and Master." In other words, the lady possessed the economic power to freeze and starve her spouse into the proper frame of mind.

But coming back to that engagement keepsake, you must, of course, take pains to preserve the letters in which the intended victim tells you that "it's all off between you and him." There are usually a score of this kind of letters in every love correspondence and by the simple method of keeping the "All-off" and destroying the "Yours forever" letters, you'll have no trouble to convince any reasonable court that the ring is yours.

Adam Coaldigger.

The Man He Killed

I had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn.
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin!

But ranged as infantry,
And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place.

I shot him dead because—
Because he was my foe,
Just so: my foe, of course, he was;
That's clear enough, although

He thought he'd list, perhaps,
Offhand like—just as I—
Was out of work—had sold his traps—
No other reason why.

—Thomas Hardy.

Population Problems

By W. H. W.

THE lay reader will be agreeably surprised by this volume (Population Problems in the United States and Canada. Edited by Louis I. Dublin. Houghton Mifflin Company; \$4) should he chance to pick it up. He will discover a number of professors at the un-professional task of presenting unorthodox opinions on the problems of population and offering substantial evidence to support them. There is very little of the wishy-washy hedging of opinion in this book, a compilation of the lectures delivered by 25 experts at the December, 1924, meeting of the American Statistical Association.

Their scorn for technical terms has made this volume an excellent introduction to the study of population problems, despite the fact that varied authorship has made it uneven in quality. It could not be expected that all those who took part in the symposium could equal George Soule's chapter on the Training and Direction of Our Labor Supply or Professor A. B. Wolfe's spirited presentation of the optimum population concept. Hear Professor Wolfe:

"The notion of the optimum . . . assumes that the function of the economic process is to serve individuals. The nation may be regarded as a productive unit, but must not be thought of as an end. . . . An optimum policy, aiming at the maximum per capita income, will require . . . Stringent restriction of population growth."

Throughout one meets with the suggested conclusion (never explicitly stated) that capitalist industry will inevitably face a stone-wall crisis when population increase has exposed the inefficiency of haphazard production for profit. In chapters devoted to objective consideration of the available data it is pointed out that shortly this continent will face both the exhaustion of its mineral resources and steeply rising costs in agriculture. Birth control and expert planning by society are the solutions suggested, if huge masses of population are not to be submerged by lower standards of living.

There is something of joy in the enthusiastic way in which such superstitions as the "Nordic myth" are swatted by Alexander Goldenweiser and Ales Hrdlicka. Certainly, the liberal tone of the book and the high respect its authors have for the facts of the case recommend it to the intelligent student of our social ills. By no means the least of the book's merits is the introductory chapter by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, whose liberal intelligence seems to have inspired the contributors.

Dinner to Dr. Sunderland

An international dinner will be held on the evening of April 29, Thursday, at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, under the joint auspices of the National, the New Orient, and Unity. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, one of the best known and best loved cosmopolites of this country, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker. Rev John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary White Ovington, Sybil Hossain, Professor Shepard of Columbia and Blanche Watson will speak.

A man's own conscience is his sole tribunal, and he should care no more for that phantom, "opinion," than he should fear meeting a ghost if he cross the churchyard at dark.—Lyttton.

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The Far-Flung American Empire

By Carelton Beals

Author of "Mexico: An Interpretation"; "Rome or Death."

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY, by Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman (B. W. Huebsch and Viking Press, New York, 1925.) Is perhaps the most impressive, studious, and interesting book bearing Dr. Nearing's name, since his earlier wage-studies. The authors disclaim any intention of having attempted to write a history of American imperialism, but they have definitely removed the possibility of a denial by any informed person that the United States has embarked, for better or worse, upon a career of imperialism.

The peculiar type of diplomatic financial imperialism is, in fact, proving more effective and profitable than the older types of outright territorial conquest; though our history of "five generations of expansion," and the facts set forth by the authors indicate that this may be merely a prelude to ultimate annexation, as already exemplified by Texas and the Southwest, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and our various military adventures in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico.

There is some straightforward deducing from facts but little sentimental theorizing. The volume is documented; the evidence is overwhelmingly massed. Nearing and Freeman have definitely pricked the bubble of altruism in connection with our Chinese Open Door Policy; they have shown some fresh economic and hypocritical aspects of the Monroe Doctrine; they

"Dollar Diplomacy . . . Definitely Removes the Possibility of a Denial by Any Informed Person That the United States Has Embarked, for Better or Worse, Upon a Career of Imperialism."—Carelton Beals.

have not hesitated to reveal the profitable and sordid nature of our enlightening Caribbean housecleaning program. They have handled our "Cuban self-sacrifice burden" theory without gloves.

"The three years of General Magoon's occupation have been described by Cubans as 'the most disastrous in the island's history.' At the beginning of the second occupation Cuba had over \$12,000,000 in the national treasury. When General Magoon left the island in 1909 there was a national deficit of over \$12,000,000."

Where good cold cash is concerned the American Government has showed itself as law-abiding as the Carranza Government in Mexico, which at one time "borrowed" 50,000,000 pesos from the local banks.

"A contingent of American marines landed in Port au Prince, proceeded to the vaults of the National Bank of Haiti, and in broad daylight forcibly seized \$500,000 and carried it aboard the gunboat Machias. The money was transported to New York and deposited in the vaults of the National City Bank. The money was the property of the Haitian Government and had been deposited for the redemption of paper currency. Haiti at once protested against this violation of her sovereignty and her property rights and requested an explanation from the United States. None was ever given."

But while the American Government and the National City Bank extracted this and more from the Haitians, the

simple-minded Mexican Governments of Obregon and Calles have been foolishly reimbursing the banks for the forced loans exacted by Carranza.

We have carried Democracy to the Virgin Islands by replacing civil government with naval dictatorship, but in the words of Senator Kenyon's Joint Committee: "The United States did not purchase the Virgin Islands as an investment . . . St. Thomas and its harbor . . . can be made for us both an impregnable fortress and a valuable commercial and shipping station."

The authors thus summarize the American imperial policy:

"Across Mexico and Central America, through the countries surrounding the Caribbean, as far west as the Philippines, in China and Turkey, the pioneers of the American Empire have been active during the past generation, laying economic and political foundations . . . military power and economic advantage; it is in these terms that practically the entire imperial program of any of the great modern industrial empires may be summarized. The pattern is simple. Its details and ramifications are endless. For its completion there are required, not months and years, but decades and generations. It is a structure based on deep-seated economic and social forces. The Philippines lay in the path of these forces. They were conquered by the United States Army and added to the territory of the American Empire. The Virgin Islands were part of the

frame-work. They were bought and paid for, and are now ruled by the United States Navy. Nicaragua and Honduras, Haiti and Cuba, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, Panama and Colombia are also within the area that falls logically to the share of the United States. They, too, have heard the tramp of United States marines or felt the diplomatic and economic pressure of which the marines are but the symbol."

Some parts of the book are superior to others. The China intrigues are clearly and powerfully presented; the parts dealing with the Chester concession in the Near East are less satisfactory, somewhat confused, in fact. Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua are exceedingly well-done.

The parts treating with Mexico are very sketchy and tell but half the tale. The Vera Cruz occupation is detailed, but there is an amazing blank so far as the Pershing expedition is concerned, with its far-reaching diplomatic and economic implications.

Too, the authors could have dipped into many fresh and original mines of information had they consulted the Latin-American literature in the same field. One misses, for instance, references to such an excellent and well-documented volume as Isidro Fabela's "Los Estados Unidos Contra la Libertad," with its admirable studies of American imperialism in Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, Nicaragua, and Santo Domingo.

Nor is the authors' insistence that Dollar Diplomacy properly dates from the Spanish American War and the development of our ultra-modern industrial system entirely convincing. As early as 1848 we were embroiled diplomatically with Mexico over the notorious Garay concession for constructing a line of communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which led to the verge of a new war with Mexico, when for three years we tried to cram down Mexico's throat the revalidation of a dubious concession and the right of our Government to land troops on Mexican soil for the carrying on of the work.

In general the Mexican material can well be supplemented by Francisco Bulnes, "The Whole Truth About Mexico," and the recent epoch-making book, by Professor Fred Rippey, "The United States and Mexico."

It is to be regretted too—though this may have fallen somewhat outside of the scope of the book—that the authors did not delve into the machinations of the petroleum interests in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, into the intrigues of the ammunition vendors in Brazil, Peru and elsewhere; or into the activities of the meat-packers in Argentina.

Yet none of these criticisms can be considered to indicate real deficiencies in the work of Nearing and Freeman. The volume is marvelously compact and informing. Its three hundred and fifty pages are crammed with valuable material; it carries important appendices; an excellent bibliography, and a well-made index. The book testifies that Mr. Huebsch's long-standing fine judgment in the selection of original, forceful, and significant manuscripts has not been lost in the new combination known as the Viking Press.

New Books In Brief

As Things Don't Happen

PLAYS that read well are often washouts on the stage, and vice versa. "The Butter and Egg Man," by George S. Kaufman, is therefore the exception in that it has had a good run on Broadway and that, now published in book form by Boni & Liveright, it is well worth the \$2 asked for it. That is, if you want cleverly constructed dialog well seasoned with Grade A wisecracks and not much else.

The story is of a youth who comes from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Broadway with the idea of becoming a theatrical producer and making quick profits. He falls into the clutches of two unscrupulous producers with what is apparently a failure on their hands. They stick him for all he has, but to the surprise of everybody the play proves a huge success. Our Butter and Egg Man then resells it to the original owners just in time to avoid a suit for plagiarism which will break the show.

It is, therefore, a pleasing specimen of that type of wish-fulfillment where-in the well-meaning sap triumphs over the hard-boiled professional. Unfortunately things don't happen that way; not at least, so far as we have noticed.

Frank D. Halsey.

New Russian Peasant; A Hopeful Report

AN AMERICAN writer of Russian birth—Maurice Hindus—has lately shown that it is still possible to say something new and interesting about Bolshevik Russia. In his book, "Broken Earth" (International Publishers, N. Y.) he gives us the record of a journey that he made, a few months ago, down the Volga, through the Tartar Republic, the Ukraine, Great Russia, White Russia, the Cossack settlements, until he came to his native place, a small village of about one hundred and fifty families tucked away in the mudflats of Central Russia.

What he saw and heard in this village, miles away from the nearest railroad, constitutes the subject matter of the main part of "Broken Earth." Mr. Hindus is an excellent reporter, and his pages fairly sparkle with life.

We see in this book the older peasants going about their tasks in the accustomed ways. Their economic condition is not a whit improved since pre-war days; they work in the fields with the same implements; and they are almost as distrustful of the Soviet officials as they once were of the Czarist minions. But, in spite of all, a new spirit is in the air. Mr. Hindus speaks of the articulateness of the muzhiks as one of the outstanding gains of the revolution. They no longer expect to be cringed or to crawl before anyone; they are no longer permitted to do so. They do not know how to co-operate, but they are learning to think, and they are gradually outgrowing many of the old superstitions.

The upshot of all is the author's conviction that Russia, despite the mistakes and barbarities of Czarists, Bolsheviks and peasants alike, is actually, if slowly, emerging on to a higher plane. Mr. Hindus stresses, in particular, the enthusiasm of the younger generation, which talks of tractors, education and electricity, and is looking forward to the building of a new society.

L. D. A.

About Stage Life

"THE SHOW BUSINESS" (by Thyra Samter Winslow. Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50), an interesting and lively written book. The scene is, first, a small town in Missouri, and then "the stage," which means on and off, before and after. Whether or not you've ever been one yourself (and to some of us, unfortunately, this profession is obviously barred), you will feel that this is no hypothetical show girl, no fictitious personality. This is the very animal and in its native habitat. Mrs. Winslow writes with a knowledge of small towns and chorus girls not to be found in magazine stories of "gloriously" life—the picture achieves accuracy without sacrificing buoyancy, and spurs the sensational without over-looking the unusual. So much for characterization.

Her style—and I hesitate to use a word with so formidable a connotation—leaves much to be desired. Here and there an unfinished thought and a series of phrases or unconnected words may not be amiss, even welcome, but three hundred pages of such staccato writing proves wearing on even moderately sensitive literary nerves. Hebrew—about which I know nothing—may be a language which lends itself to such expressions, to saying a thing in grunts and mouthfuls—single unattached words, words in two's and three's, occasionally chaperoned by a preposition—G-r-r-r!

This is not writing in the genius of our language which glories in an array of vocabulary, in variety and diversity of expression, rather in the color of many words than in the many colors of one word—verbosity, in a sense, but it is of the nature of our tongue and therefore not to be neglected. Worse, even, than this is her choice of words—or rather word, for it appears, conservatively speaking, about eight hundred times. Balsa had his "cuckold," Boccaccio his "incontinent," and Mrs. Winslow her "nice"—a flat, stale, worn-out word which goes as far as anything else toward making her writing anything but nice—in this the older rather than the vulgar sense of the word.

Estelle Uptcher.

From Periphery to Centre and Back

THE radical movement in this country has produced some queer things but we doubt if it has ever matched a recent output for which New York must stand sponsor. It is a new manifesto. Its very title staggers the reader. Try to pronounce it without stuttering: "Natural Dialectics of Proletarian Internationalism and Parties and New Communist Manifesto." Isn't that delicious? The author, of course, is Harry Watson and you can get it for the small sum of 35 cents. It is the latest thing in Communist programs, the twentieth by actual count since 1919.

We are first put straight on what progress means. Here is the definition: "All progress is from the periphery to the center, and, when the center is reached, all further progress is from the center back to the periphery." Get it? All right; let's go. We have had a First, a Second and now a Third International. We have had a Socialist Labor, a Socialist, and a Communist party. Now back to our definition. Each International and each party has marched from the periphery to the center. The first two Internationals gave way to a third one and the latter must give way to another one. Who has the Fourth International? Very simple. Get a copy of "Natural Dialectics," etc., and you will find it at hand.

The same thing is true of the parties. They have all reached the center, they are all useless, and another party will be found in "Natural Dialectics," etc. The only fault we find with the reasoning is that it is not applied to the author himself. Isn't it just possible that he has traveled from the periphery to the center and that he is now just as useless as the Internationals and the parties? Perhaps the "law of progress" does not extend this far, but we hope it does.

We remember a historic occasion at a Socialist party meeting in Brooklyn following the end of the World War. The question was, What shall be our attitude toward the Peace Conference? The author of "Natural Dialectics," etc., offered a resolution providing that the Socialists of the world should meet in an international conference demanding that the governments send their delegates to our conference. We are inclined to think from that incident that the author had by that time left the periphery so many years before and had stopped at the center so long that he did not know the way back.

At any rate, he wants to get back to the periphery again and "Natural Dialectics," etc., is a call from the center to help him get back. Those who want to travel with him will find the route in this pamphlet. If they want to learn anything about the United States, its economic, social, cultural and institutional development; if they want to know anything about the labor movement as well, they will have to look elsewhere. Nothing whatever is said about such irrelevant things in the pamphlet, but much about the periphery and the center. There is also plenty of blood. It is smeared all over a number of pages. The following is typical of the pleasures that await you when the Great Day comes: "The oceans will be covered red with the blood of slain workers, and the earth will be covered up with their dead bodies. Countless millions of the workers will perish in that struggle." With the seas red with our blood and the earth littered with our mutilated bodies we wonder whether anybody will be left to reconstruct society or whether there will be any society left to reconstruct. We would despair if it were not that Watson assures us that after this bloody holocaust "the international proletariat will unite." We are inclined to think, however, that so few of the proletariat will be left that they will be sorry for having crossed the

The Work of V. F. Calverton

By James Oneal

THOSE who read the professional literary critics and have any social vision whatever must often put the question, What is it all about? The professionals too often are like a cage of chattering monkeys. They are also about as intelligible. Many of their write books and writers as though they bore no relation to the social and economic forces of the age in which they appear. Others have acquired a faint conception of the fact that literature is rooted in the changing economic and social forces, but the old habits are so strong that there is a queer mingling of old and modern moods in considering the literary output of our time.

That the literary product of any period bears the stamp of its historical setting is evident to those who have a knowledge of social and economic history. The feudal period had its peculiar literary standards just as it had its peculiar manners and customs. When feudalism began to break up by the growth of commerce and change in the form of production the change in the economics of society was registered just as much in the literary output as in the politics of the period. One need only consult a few literary publications, novels, essays and historical writings of men in the South in the days of slavery to be impressed by the fact that a certain social order makes its impression on literature and literary standards.

Literature a Mirror
In a large measure literature is a mirror reflecting the current social order, its classes, conflicting views of life and changing attitudes towards new problems cast up by a changing society. The manner and method of producing wealth constitute the fundamental basis of society. As production and distribution of wealth change adjustments to the changes are made by its institutions. But secondary institutions do not change as rapidly or as uniformly as the changes in the basis of society. Habits, customs, traditions and superstitions tend to survive into a new period, and this is just as true of literature as it is of politics.

All of which is essential to an intelligent valuation and interpretation of literature. Such criticism essentially belongs to social science. This does not mean that a book may not also be considered on the basis of its craftsmanship in the matter of arrangement of material and presentation of theme. A work on economics itself may be considered from this point of view as well as a story of the stockyards of Chicago. All that is meant is that works that deal with any aspect of human life and its problems may be considered in relation to the social system in which they appear.

The Work of Calverton
In this work of sociological criticism V. F. Calverton, author of "The Newer Spirit," is the keenest, most informed and suggestive writer we have today. He is almost alone in ploughing a neglected field and his essays have thrown considerable light into obscure corners of social and economic history. He is not content to consider literature merely from the standpoint of craftsmanship. The more fundamental aspect of a work in relation to social and economic forces interests him, and this is the essence of sociological criticism, the only criticism that is enduring, that is educational, and that serves human progress.

Calverton's work in this field is periphery and will rush for the center and stay there.

At any rate, if you enjoy fiction or light farce read "Natural Dialectics." With this in your possession you can stray beyond the periphery, wander back to the center, enjoy a stroll in the twilight zone between the two, and rejoice that Harry Watson has provided you with a few hours respite from the cares of this carnal world.

J. O.

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A New Socialist Program For New York State

By S. H. Stille

THE success of an organization depends upon constructive and systematic planning. A broad vision embraces the entire landscape. A builder sees the building complete in every detail long before the building is completed.

The Socialist Party of the State of New York, governed and directed by the Executive Committee, depends upon the plans and the visions of the committee. No stream rises higher than its fountain head. A party is as big as the vision of its leader, and no bigger. For a long, long time the state office has lowered its dignity to that of a beggar—no budget, no plans, no money, just huddling along from day to day in constant fear of the terrible uncertainty that faced it continually. Drive after drive has been put on for everything but the Socialist Party of the State—such worthy causes as the L. I. D., the Rand School, the New Leader, with other minor drives, and the sums run into the thousands. It is in the end there are a few pennies left, send them up to the State office, with the State Secretary is expected to build the Socialist Party.

Facts should be reckoned with. Here is one: The Socialist Party of New York State cannot grow, build, thrive, succeed, realize our dreams, under the present hit-and-miss system. We must have a systematized plan of constant organization going on, governed by a carefully prepared budget. This message is built entirely upon my experience for the party as organizer for the last year, in which I have brought in around nine hundred members, besides many other minor results. Other plans may work—I do not know—but I do know that the following will work and bring fine results. Here it is:

We have plans running through 1926, 1927, 1928.

We have the budget complete for the year 1926, which calls for the expenditure of \$11,547. This includes the expense of the State office, paying the present debts, including organization, lectures, literature, conventions, etc.

The budget will be realized by the sale of a Debs Liberty Bond which is a work of art, also including the sale of stamps. The bond is a pictorial outline of the history of the Socialist Party, including the pictures of thirteen of our internationally known leaders. In the center of the bond are fine selections taken from Debs' famous speech on "Liberty." It is finished in two colors and is indeed a beautiful piece of work, one that you will want to frame and hang in your room. The bonds will sell for from \$5 up and can be paid for any time through the coming year, a payment being made with the application. The bond represents an investment made in a political party organized to further the ideals and better the living conditions of those who do useful labor. The dividends are not paid in cash, but in perfecting the organization, spreading our propaganda, building new locals, rebuilding old ones and thereby placing the Socialist Party of the State of New York on a dignified, safe and sane financial basis, redeeming it from its present status of a beggar.

The Socialist Party faces one big eternal question. It is organization. We must organize as we have never done before. A comrade remarked the other day that "the voters of New York City gave the city to Tammany Hall." Comrades, please bear in mind that Tammany had an organization to receive the gift. Tammany lives and con-

tinues to live by organization. When the present plan of our state is worked out in detail and ultimately is adopted by the national office we will have, after ten years of such constructive planning and budgeting, a bigger and stronger party in the States than we ever had. It can be done in ten years. It will then be a solid and active group, truly Socialists of natural growth, and not an artificial growth, to be destroyed by the first opposition that comes along.

Our plan is as big as the United States. It is our desire that the national office adopt our plan and for once have a national plan of organization at work. It cannot be done in a whoop and hurrah way, sending stumblers over four or five states, talking to a small gathering. It is a slow process of constant building. New York will demonstrate that it can be done.

Comrades, do you get the vision? Do you see the field, the golden opportunity? Do you want a state organization working and functioning in a proud and dignified way, slowly putting into reality the lofty ideals of our cause? If you do, be sure that a Debs bond hangs in your home. Bear in mind that we are not paying big money for halls, dinners, etc., but that one hundred cents of every dollar invested goes to the party. It is a better method. Eternally the spirit of change works wonders, destroying the old, designing and building the new. Winter is followed by spring, snow is replaced by flowers and verdant fields. One age grows into another. From the ashes of the old we build anew.

Feudalism, slavery, monarchies and empires have disappeared down the long lane to oblivion. Capitalism now rules the world. We are living in the twilight and dawn of a new era. Capitalism is next to join the ranks of the not wanted and fade away to be replaced by a Socialist age. Socialism is inevitable. It is a stranger to defeat and failure. From all our temporary trials we shall rise triumphant victors, and declare that the emancipation of the producers and the spirit of brotherhood shall prevail; peace and liberty will follow the sunrise.

There stands Gene Debs, his sad, sweet smile is all aglow with his head bowed. He wants to see the party rebuilt, to see the army united forever closed, to see his army united in purpose, its banners unfolded and its march resumed before he passes on to take his place with the Lincolns of the world.

Comrades, be cool, be resolute, firm, loyal and energetic. Help us plan for years of practicable and constructive organization so that we may have a party of which we may all be proud and happy. As your organizer and servant I have done my best. It is up to you.

The one reality of modern society is industrial slavery, far-reaching, and intimate, supreme over every man's life, dominating every action of it from the greatest to the least. No man and no set of men can do anything that does not tend toward the support of this slavery against it—Morris and Bax, in "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome."

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Power in Play of End of World

"Glory Hallelujah" at the Broadhurst Finds Moment for Revealing Several Souls

"THE days that try men's souls" are, of course, excellent material for the dramatist. If he can evolve a situation that, without too great a strain on our initial credulity or willingness,



June Walker

summons a man to the test, demanding all he has of stamina and genuine power of will, the playwright has stacked the cards in his favor. Thomas Mitchell and Bertrand Bloch succeed in "Glory Hallelujah," which Guthrie McClintic is presenting at the Broadhurst Theatre. They show a group of individuals facing inevitable death. The play, of course, suggests, superficially yet immediately, "The Deluge," wherein a flood threatens disaster as here a comet. But the likeness is scarcely more than in this initial situation, for in the older play quite a different sort of group has gathered: the persons are handled with more casual touch; they become pious during the danger and quarrelsome and vindictive again when it has passed. In "Glory Hallelujah," on the other hand, the animal fears and passions are unloosed by the threat of approaching death, and the world seems brighter to somewhat better folk, when the tragedies of the waiting, and the dread itself, are over. And one full life portrait is achieved.

In the lobby of a cheap hotel in the slum section of New York City a nondescript gathering is started by the news that a comet, coming between the earth and the sun, is traveling at such a speed that before it gets from under all inhabitants of this pleasant stopping place between nowhere and hereafter called Earth will have gently yet firmly frozen to death. Martial law is proclaimed as soon as the authorities can come to understand the emergency; the newspapers print official documents; radios are installed in every hotel and other public place, through which cheer is broadcasted by thousands of straining voices, and reports of excellent morale throughout the country are spread in a frantic effort to achieve that admirable condition. Within this particular hotel, however, the affairs of those present move not so happily. Not only does Ida, the manager, who has resisted all offers and advances of the lively lads thereabouts, follow now the example of Anatole France's heroine and seek to enjoy the few days left of life, but Lilly, the scrub-maid (no longer, alas! a maid) insists upon knowing what is to come. It is in the character of Lilly, played with an admirable mixture of stolid plodding and piercing anxiety by June Walker, that the play achieves its highest portraiture, well linked with its dramatic moments. The need of this poor creature for assurance as to the life that awaits her beyond this approaching death, the glory of her conviction, and the action this leads to when all seems well once more with Mother Earth, form a poignant development that alone establish the play among those which the season has produced that ought to last beyond it.

At Jolson began the last two weeks of his engagement with "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden Monday night.

HERBERT FOTHWELL



Sings the tender role in Rutland Boughton's "The Immortal Hour," at the new Grove Street Theatre.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"POMEROY'S PAST," a new comedy by Clare Kummer, will be presented by Booth, Gleason and Truax at the Longacre Theatre Monday night. The cast will be headed by Ernest Truax and Laura Hope Crews, and also will include Helen Chandler, Richard Barbee, Dorothy Peterson, Howard Perkins, Montague Ruthford, Harry Oldridge and Marjorie Kummer.

"IOLANTHE," Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, will be presented by Winthrop Ames at the Plymouth Theatre Monday night. Ernest Lawford will play the Chorus. Others in the cast include Adele Sanderson, Vera Ross, Kathryn Beebe, Sybil Sterling, Paula Langdon, Lola Bennett, J. Howard Duffey, John Barclay, William W. Tamm and William C. Gorman.

Paris Inaugurates Repertory In Cinema Theatre

THERE has been inaugurated in Paris the Cinétheatre Française. The Cinétheatre Française is to be the cinema what the Comédie-Française is to the theatre. While the Comédie Française has constituted a repertory of dramatic masterpieces, the Cinétheatre has constituted a repertory of cinematographic masterpieces.

The creation of the Cinétheatre occurs at the time when Paris is celebrating the thirtieth year of the invention of the cinema. A commemorative plaque, affixed on the building where once stood the Grand Café, reminds the Parisians—and the visitors to the capital—of what they owe to the Lumière Brothers. Thirty years ago, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor," in the underground room of the Grand Café, bands of no more than 17 yards were unrolled. For the modest fee of 50 centimes one could see a train entering a station, workmen coming out of a factory, a ship leaving port.

The proprietor of the Grand Café had no faith in the success of this curious exhibition, and rather than partake in the proceeds of the enterprise preferred to rent his basement for 30 francs a day. As the performances did not last more than a quarter of an hour the receipts reached between 2,000 and 3,000 francs a day. In less than a month the whole world was eager for the new invention. For the score of bands which composed the Lumière collection, an army of manipulators had to be gathered. A year later the success of the cinema was in full swing and the short films that were presented satisfied the public curiosity.

Then the cinema passed through an era of peace until the day when it was decided to use, for the new art, all the resources of the theatre. It placed for the recruiting of artists, attracted by other researches, the Brothers Lumière abandoned the exploitation and confined themselves to the furnishing of material.

In an interview Louis Lumière recalled his start. It was in March, 1894, that the first public projection took place at the Société d'Encouragement in the rue de Rennes, where it provoked wonder and enthusiasm.

In the following July the International Congress of Photography was held at Lyons. During an excursion of the congress, M. Louis Lumière took views; another scene was filmed on the terrace of the hotel and the Congressists saw themselves on the screen at the closing banquet.

M. Lumière said that he was inspired by the kinetoscope of Edison in 1893. Since then the progress of the cinematograph has been enormous. By its records of movement

it gives to the spectator an image of real life. Today it is the mirror of progress, an agent of civilization. It leads to the desire for knowledge and to the practice of art and natural science by untrodden paths. Not only does it excite curiosity but it keeps it alive. At 20 years of age it has invaded all domains and has drawn from all the sections of human knowledge.

To eliminate the mediocre and keep only the best in films is why the Cinétheatre Française has been founded. Charles Gallo and Jean de Rovera, who are already responsible for the successful "Cinéma des Enfants," are the promoters of the idea. "In 1920," they say in their program, "a theatre was created. Its aim was to revive for the future generations all the pieces which were thought worthy of a long life. Thus it is that for three centuries the Comédie Française has given works which have become classical chefs-d'œuvre. The cinematographic art, though younger than the dramatic art, has made such marvelous progress that it deserves a regular home answering the same need as did the Comédie Française."

Often has it been regretted that great productions of some months or some years ago could not be seen again. The cinematograph, too, regret that some of their works, which by their technique, their tendencies, their success, ought to constitute real classical spectacles, have fallen into oblivion. It is to remedy this state of things that the Cinétheatre Française has been realized. Taking the example of its elder sister in the theatre, each week it revives foreign and French masterpieces of the screen. Documentary films, recalling exploits in the air; expeditions in Africa or the North Pole or India; reconstitutions of the most famous epochs in history in Egypt, Greece, Spain, France; laboratory and geographical discoveries will also appear on the programs.

In connection with the Cinétheatre Française it would be unfair not to mention its predecessors. Last year, when Jacques Coeque left his theatre of the Vieux-Colombier, M. Tedesco installed in its place a cinema which had two purposes—one to revive famous films, and the other to present films "d'avant-garde." It proved a success, and this year M. Tedesco has repeated the experiment. His example has been followed by the Studio des Ursulines, which has worked some variation on the theme by presenting "pre-war productions" besides "advanced" productions. Nothing can make one better realize the evolution and perfectioning of the cinematographic art since its start 30 years ago.

MARION GREEN



Has the role of Captain Corcoran in the elaborate revival of "Pinafore," Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful operetta at the Century.

"The Half-Caste" A Creaking Drama

Jack McClellan's New Play at the National Theatre Another Tale of the South Seas

ONCE more is the theatrical glitter of the South Sea Islands brought before us in a creaking drama "of love and sacrifice in the land of forgotten men" at the National Theatre in the latest school-of-"Rain" plays, "The Half-Caste."

Jack McClellan is the author of this tried and untrue drama of the tropics, moonlight, native dances, continuous off-stage music and native dirges, white man's sordidness under such environment, etc., etc.

From vaudeville comes a sinuous lady, by name Veronica, to wiggle her way through the name role and cause near destruction to the type of white man that always goes to the tropics in theatrical offerings of this sort. Briefly, into one of the Samoan harbors comes a young millionaire's yacht with the haughty and distant young lady to whom he is engaged, her dragon aunt, and an ex-service buddy steward and maid who provide the "comedy" of the evening. Said young millionaire, of course, is addicted to drink and long stay on shore, with the result that in act one some of the natives come on board for a festive dance and the half-caste girl exerts her wicked wiles so that in act two, still on the deck of the yacht but three months later, she is a daily visitor on board, so things have come to a pretty pass between the aunt, the fiancee and the native beguiler. Then the big dramatic punch in which the audience learns that the girl's father is also the boy's father, and in the final act we have the usual vaudeville dance of death, despair and destruction after the fateful words, "She is your sister!"

On account of the success of "Rain," probably for numerous seasons to come, New Yorkers will be offered such melodramatic frothy by the producers. This play may exert its "appeal" to a certain percentage of theatre-goers and probably will be offered up to the public within a year as a successful feature movie, but in its present form "The Half-Caste" will probably steal away from town unwept and unmourned.

Playhouse for Children Planned for Next Season

LAURA HOPE CREWS



Returns to Broadway in a new comedy by Clare Kummer, "Pomero's Past," opening at the Longacre Theatre Monday night.

"The Romantic Young Lady" At Neighborhood Playhouse

The Neighborhood Playhouse is rehearsing "The Romantic Young Lady," which will be the third play of the subscription season. It was written by G. Martinez Sierra, the Spanish playwright, and the translation was made by Helen and Harley Granville Barker. The cast includes Mary Ellis, Ian MacLaren, Albert Carroll, Dorothy Sands, Marc Loebell, Paula Trueman, Otto Hulticus and Harold Minjer. The production will be presented May 4, playing continuously for one week, after which it will alternate with "The Dybbuk," which will continue to play on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as it is now. "The Romantic Young Lady" will be performed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, closing May 30 to make way for the new "Grand Street Follies."

George MacFarlane, producer of "Rainbow Rose," now at the Forrest Theatre, is obliging with a song by singing "All the Time," a new ballad by Harold Levey and Anita Owen.

The Theatre Guild School of Acting will begin the production term of its second season on July 6 instead of next October. Registration closes June 10.

THEATRES

WINTER GARDEN

LAST WEEK OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER

AL JOLSON
"Big Boy Himself"
Special Engagement with 2nd Edition
ARTISTS and MODELS
Cast includes PHIL BAKER and 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMAN GIRLS

WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in Town
Stars from the LEADING BROADWAY MUSICAL STAGES and OTHER HEADLINE ACTS
JACK ROSE, Master of Ceremonies

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

Commencing

Mon. Eve., April 19

Matinees Thurs. & Sat.

WINTHROP AMES

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COMIC OPERA

IOLANTHE

SCINTILLATING COMEDY / A CHARMING LOVE STORY / CLEVER DIALOGUE /

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PATSY

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A BOOTH

THEATRE, 45th St., 6th Ave., Eves. 8:30

MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

Now in its fifth

brilliantly successful month.

CENTURY

THEATRE, 62d St., Central Park West, Eves. 8:30

Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

"PROBABLY THE HANDSOMEST THING OF THE KIND THE STAGE OF ANY COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN."

—Burns Mantle, News.

ALL STAR REVIVAL OF

PINAFORE

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S IMMORTAL OPERA

with MARGUERITE NAMARA, WILLIAM DANFORTH, TOM BURKE, MARION GREEN, JOHN E. HAZARD, CHARLES E. GALLAGHER and FAY TEMPLETON.

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Evenings 8:15; Mat. Wed. & Sat.

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WILTON LACKAYE FLORENCE NASH

WILLIAM SEYMOUR MAY ROBSON

ROBERT WARWICK JOE RUBEN

HENRIETTA CROSMAN HENRY F. DIXEY

ROBERT LOANINE MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN

MARY NASH

PRINCESS

Theat., 29th St., E. of B'way, Eves. 8:45; Mat. Thu. & Sat. All Seats at Box Office \$3.50

A lively, well-acted and cunningly produced extravaganza... always on its toes.—Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune.

A gayly colored, praiseworthy romp of a play... cast generously and staged handsomely.—Alexander Woolcott, World.

THE CHIEF THING

By NICOLAS EVREINOFF

GUILD Theatre, West 52nd St.

Eves. 8:30; Matinees, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

A THÉÂTRE GUILD PRODUCTION

A lively, well-acted and cunningly produced extravaganza... always on its toes.—Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune.

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Stratford Festival Is to Go On

FOLLOWING the burning down of the Stratford Memorial Theatre, Bridges Adams has been hard at work arranging for his productions to be fitted into the cinema theatre which is to house the Birthday Festival this month. Rehearsals are now under way in London, and the "birthday play" this year is to be "Coriolanus." This will be the 25th play that Bridges Adams has produced since he began work at Stratford in 1919. Other plays in this year's festival will be "Richard II," "The Dream," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry IV," Part II.

The whole of the productions destined for the festival were destroyed in the fire. Although the costumes and settings are replaceable without much difficulty, the question of properties, costumes, serious misgivings. Arthur Bowdler, who is one of the governors, however, came to the rescue with a generous offer of his great store of Shakespearean properties, and this timely aid has gone far to solve the anticipated difficulties.

This Birthday Festival will be the longest yet arranged, for it will last five weeks, and the Summer Festival will also be of longer duration than has previously been given.

IAN MACLAREN



This talented actor is a member of the permanent company at the Neighborhood Playhouse, which is now presenting repertoire.

"What Price Glory" Returns To Bronx Opera House

"What Price Glory" will begin a return engagement at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday. Louis Wolheim will play his original role of Captain Flagg, and William Boyd will be seen as the tricky Sergeant Quirt. Since leaving Broadway last September "What Price Glory" has won triumphs in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and the other principal cities of the Middle West, where this powerful play by Laurence Stallings and Maxwell Anderson has continued the career that marked its long Plymouth Theatre life. "Kosher Kitty Kelly," the musical comedy, will be the following attraction.

Broadway Briefs

George Rosener, comedian of "Artists and Models," has completed another play, entitled "Dynamite." His first play, "Big Tails," will be produced in the fall.

The Messrs. Shubert will present a juvenile company in "Pinafore," the operetta at the Century, on afternoons when there is no matinee—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The children will use the set provided by Rolfe Wayne for the regular evening performances, and the production will be staged by Milton Aborn.

"A Friend Indeed," a three-act play by Clayton Hamilton and Bernard Voigt, will be produced at the Central Park Theatre on April 26 by Mary Forrest. "A Friend Indeed" is described as a play of newspaper life.

The production of "Orpheus" at the Provincetown Playhouse has been indefinitely postponed because of the sudden death of Mischke Leon, who was to have sung the title role.

Otis Skinner will play Falstaff in the revival of "King Henry IV," part one, which is to be staged by the Players. The cast is now being assembled by the theatre committee of the Players.

Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, will appear in a dramatization of her father's "Joan of Arc" for one performance only at Hampden's Theatre on Friday afternoon, April 23. The dramatization of "Joan of Arc" has been made by Paul H. Pines, and Miss Clemens will be assisted by the Players, who are members of Walter H. Pines's company.

CASINO de PARIS

Century Theatre Bldg. 62nd & Central Park West, Smoking Phone Col. 8806, Eves. 8:30; Permitted

MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE

Why Go to Paris—You Can See It Over Here!

A NIGHT IN PARIS

REVEALING AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

JOLSON'S Theatre, 69th St. and

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THE MOST GLORIOUS MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME!

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580 TIMES IN NEW YORK

530 TIMES IN NEW YORK

The Comedy Knockout

IS ZAT SO?

by James Gleason and Richard Taber

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15

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Fixed for summer tour

SECURE TO TOUR IN THESE COLUMBIAN THEATRE

FORREST

40th St. W. of B'way, Mats

WED. SAT. 2:30 (Box Office 6233)

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

At B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre

next week will be Jimmy Savo, Dono

Reichelle Revue, Dayer Herman and his

Orchestra, Ben Rodaro and Dan Ma-

loy, James Mullen and Anna Francis,

J. Buckley, B. Calver and F. Still-

well, Togo in an Oriental novelty and

other acts.

The photoplay presentation will be

"Irene," with Colleen Moore, who por-

trays the title role; Lloyd Hughes and

other screen principals in the cast.

"Irene" is the screen picturization of

the musical comedy stage hit.

PALACE

Nazimova in "That Sort," a play in

one act, by Basil MacDonald; Ted

Trevor and Dina Harris, assisted by

Carl Fenton's Orchestra; Crawford and

Broderick in "A Smile or Two"; Sylvia

Clark in "Kavortings Uncek," by

Harry Delf and Bobbie Kuhn; Joseph

R. Stanley and Company in "Waiting,"

with Jack Egan, Theo Brown and Flo-

rence Allen; William Newell and Elsa

Most in "The Last Dance," by Wil-

lard Mack; Raymond Baird, "The Lit-

tle Soles"; Angel Brothers in balanc-

ing, and other features.

Mary Fowler will play the part of

Leah in the Chicago production of

"The Dybbuk," opening late this

month. Brandon Peters, Louise Carter,

Jerome Lawler and Edward Elliscu

will also be in the cast. The Shuberts

are making the production, with ap-

proval and co-operation of the Neigh-

borhood Playhouse. David Vardi, who

sang the Grand Street version, is di-

recting for the Shuberts.

THEATRES



FLORENCE REED
in **THE SHANGHAI GESTURE**
MARTIN BECK

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465 Grand St. Telephone Drydock 7516
Evenings at 8:30. Matinees at 2:30.
Repertoire—Thru April 25th
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The DYBBUK
THREE LXRIC DRAMAS
A Burmese Pwe
A Haydn Opera-Bouffe
A Chinese Fantasy
"The Neighborhood Playhouse has made it exquisitely clear that it is not a playhouse for a neighborhood, nor indeed for the entire city—but for the whole world."—Frank Vreeland in the Telegram.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

149th St., E. of Third Ave.
POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT
RETURN ENGAGEMENT BY
POPULAR REQUEST
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
"What Price Glory"
The Most Talked Of Play in the World
By Maxwell Anderson and
Laurence Stallars
With Original Plymouth Theatre Cast
Intact
Week of April 20th
"KOSHER KITTY KELLY"
The Music-Comedy Hit



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NOW
800 WORLD'S PREMIER AERIALISTS
GIANT ZOO—CONGRESS OF BEASTS
Admission to All (incl. tax) 75c. to \$3
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Branch Ticket Offices (Same Prices)
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MUSIC AND CONCERTS



ELMAN
This Sun. Aft.
Farewell Recital—MISCHA
ELMAN
Tues. 8:10-12:45—Nov. (Sleazy)

Doris Canfield
Dancer
Gail Gardner
Soprano
Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc. Sleazy Piano.

MUSIC

Real Dancing and Pantomime

Gavrilov's "Ballet Moderne" a Pleasant Spectacle at the Princess Theatre

A sample of good American management would do much to make a hit out of the "Ballet Moderne" of Alexander Gavrilov, which Richard Herndon is presenting at the Princess Theatre. Its costumes are pretty, and in the best of taste, with mingling concordant colors; the dance steps are lightly and gracefully trod; the ideas are whimsical, gay and elaborately attractive; but the general arrangement is unusually unfortunate.

In the first place, the evening of dancing, which must, of course, offer some wide sweeping effects, is set at the Princess, one of the smallest stages in New York. Then the numbers follow in such order that change of costumes and scenery requires lengthy intermissions, which are not properly filled with lively gap numbers. Once or twice, indeed, there is an effort to fill this wait with a dance before the half-curtain; but more usually the orchestra plays (not too well) while the spectators sit and wonder how much before midnight the intermissions will let them escape.

Of the actual dances the worst is first; after that bad impression the remainder comes as a surprise, and

therefore with double delight. The dances are genuinely worth watching. Gavrilov himself is light and talented, not merely as a dancer, but as a choreographer, having created the delicate or complicated steps that we watched through the evening. Vera Strelekaia, who appeared first as a dragon-fly, with a most amusing "frog" was the most graceful and spectacular of the women, her later circus number with Michael Van Marr stirring great applause. Georgia Ingram brought equal grace with a more expressive countenance, in more regular numbers, and the little Russian maid in blue blouse and boots, at the end, was a bewitching nimble lass.

The Toy Box number had several delights, including an amusing burlesque of Jewish tunes; the Circus and the American Bar in Paris were also effective eccentricities. The Greek bas-relief and the Longing Souls in the second part showed a more plastic treatment of body and movement. The dances were indeed all such as one would be glad to see again. It only the general production could be speeded up and the waits eliminated. Such good work deserves a better handling.

J. T. S.

Final Concert at the Metropolitan This Sunday

The programme for the last concert this season at the Metropolitan this Sunday night will be as follows: Aria from "The Barber of Seville," Mr. Malatesta; Musetta's Waltz, from "Bohème," Mrs. Malatesta; "The Magic Flute," Mrs. Valda; aria from "Figue Drame," Mrs. Bourkaya; "Cape Nome," from "Rigoletto," Mrs. Mario; aria from "Fanny Hensler," Mrs. Schützendorf; aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mrs. Wells; duet from "Romeo et Juliette," Mrs. Mario and Mr. Errolle; aria from "La Forza del Destino," Mrs. Ryan; "The Flower Song," from "Carmen," Mr. Errolle; the Habanera, from "Carmen," Mrs. Delaunoy; the Volga Boatmen Song, Mr. Wolfe; the Barcarolle, from "The Tales of Hoffman," Mrs. Delaunoy and Howard; aria from "The Marriage of Figaro," Mrs. Arden; trio from "Faust," Mrs. Ryan and Messrs Errolle and Wolfe.

A New Opera By Siegfried Wagner

A new opera by Siegfried Wagner has been produced at Karlsruhe and met with a very kind reception. Written some ten years ago, this work, "The Peace Angel," has nothing to do with any other war than that waged by individuals against one another. The setting is medieval, and the story that of two illicit lovers who took their own lives to find in death the peace they were not to enjoy in life. The peasants of the neighborhood are enraged that they should have been buried in consecrated ground, and set

MISCHA ELMAN



Violinist will give his farewell recital for three years—this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

DRAMA

KATHRYN RAY



In the Shubert revue, "A Night in Paris," now crowding the roof atop the Century Theatre.

Luigi Pirandello And His Plays

"I make no pretensions to the role of philosopher, nor do I assume responsibility for any psychological theories which may be discovered in my plays," Luigi Pirandello stated in a recent interview given out at Milan. "Those who find in my work a relationship to Freud or Bergson had better concentrate on the unity of ideas which they will find in my writing from my first story to the latest play. I consider my conception of the tragedy of life my own, free from outside influences."

Pirandello declared that the process of creation is still a mystery to him. His ideas, singular and out as they appear, simply happen. "For instance," he said, "my comedy, 'Right You Are If You Think You Are,' was born in a dream. And yet I can't possibly describe the process whereby the obscure symbolism of sleep was molded into a play."

"As to any special beliefs or tenets that I may hold? I believe that external reality exists only subjectively; that is, in the eye of the beholder." He was questioned as to his plans in connection with his political career. He has just been elected Senator and much concern has been felt among his admirers lest his official duties interfere with his creative work.

"Most distinctly," he said, "I intend to continue writing plays when I am in office, however foreign this may be to the custom of Senator."

He has several new plays on the fire, among them "La Moglio di Prima" (The First Wife), "Le Nuovi Colonia" (The New Colony), "L'Amica delle Moglie" (The Friend of Wives), and "Diana e la Tuda."

"These plays," he assured the interviewer, "will not necessarily be produced by the company which I direct. I try to keep my company's activities quite independent of my work as an author. I am planning next year to give a repertoire of Italian compositions, several new French plays and a new interpretation of 'Sophocles' 'Electra'—not in the modern spirit, but in as close observance of the old Greek manner as possible."

The company will play in Italy for a while and will then go on tour in Spain and South America.

Pirandello's taste in foreign authors is quite appropriate to his unusual genius. "Of modern playwrights and novelists," he declared, "I esteem most highly Bernard Shaw, Jules Romains, author of 'Knock, or the Triumph of Medicine'; George Kaiser, author of 'From Morn to Midnight' and 'Gas'; and Jean Cocteau, author of 'The Grand Ecart.'"

Music Notes

Mischa Elman will give his farewell recital, for three years, this Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall. His program includes: Sonata, D major, No. 1, Beethoven; Concerto, G minor, Bruch; Chaconne, Bach; Lullaby, Barbell-Natchez; Contredances, Beethoven-Elman; Nigun from "Baal Shem"; Ernest Bloch; Hungarian Dance, A major, Brahms-Joachim; Nocturne, E flat, Chopin-Sarasate; Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saëns.

Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitch, who have this season both celebrated 25 years of concert activity in this country, will wind up their season jointly with a two-piano recital at Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening, April 24. The programme: Bach, Concerto in C minor; Mozart, Sonata in D major; Brahms, Variations on a Theme by Haydn; Reinecke, Improvisation on Schumann's "Manfred"; Arensky, Romance and Valse; Schutt, Improvisation.

Reginald Werrenrath, baritone, will be soloist with the People's Chorus of New York at its tenth anniversary concert in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, April 27, singing a group of seventeenth century numbers and one of American songs.

Doris Canfield will give her dance recital at the Klaw Theatre Tuesday afternoon.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra completes its 24th season with a subscription concert at Aeolian Hall this Sunday afternoon.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Friends of the one time radical Kate Richards O'Hare will be surprised to read the following printed announcement, which has come to the National Office from her:

"My Socialism has always been of the mild sort known as 'Christian' and my pacifism of the Quaker variety. These views I still hold. Notwithstanding my 'radical' proclivities, my social contacts have been to a large extent with more or less conservative persons. Such perfectly 'respectable' liberals as Judge Grossman, Senators Frazer of North Dakota and Norris of Nebraska, Julia Lathrop and Jane Adams of Hull House, and a host of others whose names and addresses I shall be glad to supply, will assure the members that my 'radicalism' is largely of newspaper creation, that I am fairly reliable and stable and in no sense a 'dangerous person.' I severed my connection with the Socialist Party in 1922, not because I changed my views in the least, but because I felt it had served its purpose, since the fundamentals of our teachings had become a part of American psychology."

Mrs. O'Hare could never be induced to lecture under the management of the National Office and State committees, but insisted on "freelancing" for large fees. When she went to prison she exhausted all non-Socialist sources for aid to obtain her release. Falling in this, her husband came to a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Party and begged for help. The committee sent George E. Roever, Jr., to North Dakota and in a few days he obtained affidavits that were influential in obtaining Mrs. O'Hare's release. The National Office then endeavored to obtain her services for lectures and meetings, especially for the release of other political prisoners. She drove a hard bargain with the National Office, which was forced to accept it to avoid her entering the "freelance" field again. Now that the Socialist Party that obtained her release is not good enough for her these facts are given for the benefit of party members.

Connecticut

In the city election in Hartford, Conn., on April 6, Edward P. Clarke received 427 votes for Mayor on the Socialist Party ticket. The vote for the other candidates ranged from 423 to 435. The Socialists had no city ticket in 1923 or 1924, and five Aldermanic candidates received 94 votes in 1925. The campaign for the State election in November started April 7.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvanians desiring to learn more about the Socialist Party can do so by writing Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, 415 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. News items concerning Labor and Radical groups should be sent to the same address for publication in the New Leader.

State Referenda Closed

The vote on State Referenda A, B and C closed Monday, April 12. The vote for delegate to the National Convention resulted as follows: Bixler, 7; Stump, 49, and Van Essen, 130. The various paragraphs of the proposed State platform for 1926 were adopted by votes ranging from 171 to 180 in favor and none against. The proposed amendment to Article 8 of our State Constitution was adopted by a vote of 172 to 6.

The State Office is trying to arrange a few meetings for speakers attending the National Convention in Pittsburgh. Branches and Locals in a position to use speakers the latter part of this of this month or the early part of next are urged to communicate with the State Office immediately.

The Central Jewish Branch has invited the United Hebrew Trades, the German Trades and other workers' organizations to participate in celebrating International Labor Day on May first by a mass meeting at Labor Institute, commencing at 4 p. m. In the evening there will be several well-known speakers, a concert, a lunch and a dance. No charge for admission. All comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The Central Jewish Branch has also arranged for a show at the Academy of Music April 22 in honor of the 29th Jubilee of the Jewish Daily Forward. Half of the proceeds are to go to the Jewish Educational Forum and half to the Branch.

The Central Jewish Branch are putting on an organization campaign and have elected a committee to visit all Jewish unions and progressive organizations for new members. Their goal is 600 members, and the way they are going about it bids well for their success.

New Jersey

A special meeting of the State Committee was held April 6 and it was resolved into a regular meeting in place of the meeting for the following Sunday. Consideration was given to an arrangement by the Elizabeth Branch with the Workers' Party for a joint May Day celebration. A hall had been hired and advertising printed and the committee reluctantly decided to consent to the meeting. After adjournment, State Secretary Leemans received further information which was sent to committee members and they voted that the Branch withdraw from

the affair. The Branch agreed to this decision. Bausch and Leemans reported on the Passaic strike and Socialists sending contributions are urged to send to Herman Miller, 360 Lafayette Ave., Passaic. Comrade Bohlin reported a lecture arranged on April 22 for Norman Thomas in the Hackensack Hick School. Wittel of Essex reported preparations for a summer campaign and circulation of petitions for Congressional and Assembly candidates. Leemans of Hudson reported arrangements for a May Day celebration, a picnic in August, and nomination petitions ready in a few days. Miller of Passaic reported receipt of contributions for the strikers and that the latter and Passaic Socialists will join in a big May Day celebration. It was decided that the committee could not incur expense of Emil Herman for organizing work but may use him for a short period. McLaughlin of Union reported all members in good standing and that Branch will meet second and fourth Thursdays at Fidele Hall, 635 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth. As a contribution to the National Convention the state will pay expenses of its two delegates. Lena Morrow Lewis will be urged to stop off in Trenton for a meeting on her way to New York. George H. Goebel reported good work by the People's Institute Forum at Newark. The Treasurer's report showed a balance March 4 of \$484.47; receipts to date, \$36.03; disbursements, \$49.99; balance on hand, \$470.53.

Norman Thomas in Hackensack

Norman Thomas, noted Socialist speaker and writer, will speak on "The New Social Order" at a public meeting arranged by the Bergen County Committee of the Socialist Party, to be held on Thursday evening at 8:15, April 22, at the State Street Public School, Hackensack.

New York State

S. H. Stille has resigned as State Organizer. Comrade Stille has been in very bad health and feels that it is absolutely necessary for him to get to the mountains in order to recuperate. Stille was responsible for the idea of the Debs' banquets that proved so successful upstate last year, and also for originating the idea of the Debs' Liberty Bond as a method of raising a budget for the State Organization. Moreover, he seemed to have a peculiar genius for going out and bringing members into the party. However, the work that Stille has been compelled to lay down will be carried on to a successful conclusion, as it is expected that the services of comrades of equal organizing efficiency will be available for work in New York State soon.

State Secretary Merrill announces that no Locals have sent in any propositions for the Agenda of the State Convention. He has suggested that Locals might take up the discussion of the issue that is likely to be in the forefront of the campaigns of the old parties this fall; namely, the modification of the prohibition amendment. The membership should determine whether in the light of present events it is desirable for the Socialist Party to take any stand in reference to the matter and, if a stand should be taken in the platform of the Party or by resolution, what position should be assumed.

New York City

Arrangements are being perfected for a huge May Day demonstration under the joint auspices of the United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Party of Greater New York, the Jewish Socialist Verband and the Young People's Socialist League, Senior and Junior Circles of New York, Brooklyn and Bronx Counties. Some forty mass meetings (indoor and outdoor), concerts and get-togethers will be held in various sections of the city. A tentative schedule includes the following:

Manhattan—Downtown, Forward Hall, concert and meeting; open air meeting at Rutgers Square; 4th A. D. dinner and speeches at Zatz's Restaurant; Circle 7 open air meeting, Rivington and Pitt streets; 6th, 8th and 12th A. D. branches open air meetings, 10th street and Second avenue and 7th street and Avenue B; concert, meeting and dance at headquarters, 137 Avenue B, Yorkville—14th, 15th and 16th A. D. and German branch, mass meeting, etc., at Labor Temple; Harlem branches, mass meeting, luncheon, concert and dance at Harlem Socialist Educational Center; Harlem Finnish branch, 127th street and Fifth avenue, mass meeting, concert and dance, Brooklyn—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, afternoon, children's meeting; evening, mass meeting and concert; speakers, B. C. Vlodeck, A. I. Shipiloff and others; street meetings on Pitkin avenue; Borough Park Labor Lyceum, mass meeting and concert;

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Williamsburg, street meetings at Tompkins and Hart and other corners. Bronx—Local get-together at 4215 Third avenue, concert, meeting and dance; street meetings at Longwood and Prospect avenues, Wilkins and Intervale avenues, and at Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue.

A more detailed announcement will appear in next week's Leader and Forward. A leaflet for May Day written by Norman Thomas will be ready for distribution.

Harlem

Tickets are going fast for the May Day Supperette dance and entertainment given by the Harlem Socialist Branches which will be held at the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 E. 106th St. A splendid musical program is being arranged and two well-known artists have consented to appear. Complete program will be announced later.

In connection with the National Office drive for 5,000 new party members, the arrangements committee is preparing to give a Special Welcome at the affair to all new members who will join between now and May 1. Comrade, make use of this opportunity to present a new member at this gathering.

Bronx

Local Bronx wishes to impress on members and sympathizers the fact that it will hold three open air meetings at the following places: Saturday, May 1, Longwood and Prospect avenues, Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue, and Intervale and Wilkins avenues. These meetings will start at 4 p. m. and will continue to 6 p. m. Prominent speakers will be assigned. It is up to the members and Yipsels to make these demonstrations a success.

Local Bronx will also hold a get-together and reunion at the headquarters of Branch 7, 4215 Third avenue, May 1, at 8:30 p. m. The program will include a concert, short speeches, general sociability and dancing. Members and friends are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served. A small admission fee will be charged.

The Central Branch is actively engaged in work to make its dance on April 24 a success. All affairs of this kind, managed by the young element, are very much appreciated by all. A cordial welcome and a good time are assured to members and friends.

The Local Executive Committee will meet Monday, April 19, at 8:30 p. m. at Local headquarters. All members are urged to attend. The branches of the Verband are requested to have delegates present. A date must be set for a general membership meeting within the month. Members are advised that the vote for delegate to the National Convention closes April 21. Members entitled to vote are urged to do so. Branch officers and members are also reminded that the referendum on the formation of one Local in the Greater City is ready and must be acted on within the month.

Organizer Claessens is organizing a special committee of active workers to arrange the get-together on May Day. Nuf sed.

The Central Branch will meet Tues-

day, April 20, at headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. James O'neal will speak on "A Cultural Basis for the Socialist Movement in the United States." Lecture begins at 9 p. m. prompt.

Yipseldom

Bialy Yipsel

With August Claessens' lecture last Sunday at which the room was very much overcrowded, the Bialy Seniors closed their wedding out of undesirable and began a drive for membership which gave them three new members and at least ten new prospects. On April 18 at least fifty members and their friends are expected to go on a hike to Pelham Bay. They will meet at the headquarters at 6 a. m. under the supervision of their director, Frank Rosenfarb. On June 5 they will hold a dance to raise funds for the rebuilding of the S. P. Headquarters.

Comrade Claessens was impressed by the attendance of the membership at the forum. He stated that we can have him at our wish and that he would make arrangements for other speakers.

With the Bialy Juniors, killing two birds with one stone, the Seniors organized a Junior branch the same day that Claessens lectured and some attended the lecture.

Beatrice Sapkowitz, sister of the Senior leader and organizer, was elected temporary head, pending regular elections in two weeks. Henry Sapkowitz will direct them. The members were very enthusiastic and promised to bring their friends to the next meeting, which will be held Friday, April 16, because the Seniors will hike. On other weeks they will meet every Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

Circle Two

Election of officers for Circle Two will be held on April 25. Hereafter, there will be a Yipsel representative to report the doings of the Circle at every meeting of the 23rd A. D. Socialist Party. Three applied for membership. A list of likely young Socialists to add the May Day celebration was drawn up and will be sent to the Central Committee. Following the business meeting an elimination contest was held to determine who are to be our debating team in our forthcoming controversy with the N. Y. U. freshman debating squad. Comrades Schulman, Erkus, Labelson, and Turgell are our representatives.

Yipsel Lectures

The classes by Algernon Lee and August Claessens, held every Saturday at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., are all very well and instructive, but what we Juniors want are more lectures to individual circles and here's where we thank Samuel A. De Witt, Leonard C. Kaye and Marius Hansome.

SAM. A. DE WITT will speak for Circle 3, 1167 Boston Road, Friday, April 16, at 8:30 p. m. Subject, "Poetry."

LEONARD C. KAYE will speak for Circle 8, 137 Avenue B, Saturday, April 17, at 7 p. m., on "Some Common Tricks of American and Other Politics."

MARIUS HANSOME will speak for Circle 4, at 4215 Third avenue, at 3:30 p. m., Sunday, April 18, on "Youth and Age—The Art of Living Together."

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