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of the Socialist and
Labor Movement

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Victor Berger Re-elected; 3 Laborites in Congress; Socialist Vote Increases in New York and Penn

TIM TOPI

By Norman T.

IF FOUR or five months ago I had told me that our candidate for Governor would get as many votes in New York City as I should have been happily surprised. As it was, the energy of the Judge's campaign, the excellence of our street meetings, the apparent rebirth of enthusiasm in some sections of the party, and the obvious appeal of our case against the Democrats in the concrete matter of injunctions and police brutality led me to hope for a larger vote in the city. Nevertheless, the fact, and the encouraging fact, is that in New York City we have substituted for the yearly decrease a decisive increase in the vote cast for the head of our ticket, and we have done this without the proper sort of organization work in any of our own districts. To say this is no reflection on our leaders. Panken himself, August Claessens as executive secretary, the City Committee and many individual comrades, not getting some splendid types, did a magnificent work. But individual effort of this sort, even though of heroic proportions, and a last minute spurt of energy from the party large, will never accomplish much in New York politics. What we need is steady organizing and educational work. Every good Socialist knows that it is not by organizing work. My great hope is that out of this campaign enough interest and enthusiasm has been generated to make possible the organizing work, at least in those districts where our potential strength is greatest. In spite of the big Smith victory I do believe that the Smith myth has been somewhat weakened among our comrades and former comrades. The Al Smith Socialists are as numerous as, at any rate, less sure of themselves than they were two years ago.

Socialists may with good conscience at least this much satisfaction out of the election of Smith rather than Mills: If Mills had been elected a water power steel would have gone through, we should probably have lost the most irrevocable chance to develop in the public interest the last of our great natural resources. Now Smith's plan for state development of water electricity from our water power in private distribution of it is grossly inadequate and may prove ultimately as dangerous to the public interest as the Republican steal itself. But if Smith makes an honest fight for state development we may at least gain time to educate the people in a proper program.

The great triumph of this election may be the crowning moment of Smith's career. He has a difficult two years before him. He cannot get the Democratic nomination, much less election, without big campaign funds. These funds will have to be drawn from men who love Smith, not at all for his occasional progressive notions but because of his wetness, his personality, his administrative ability, his Irish blood or his religion. Smith cannot get the nomination over the embittered hostility of the solid South, which is in every way more conservative than the North. Already he has had to throw over the Child Labor Amendment to please the curious combination of the solid Protestant South and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. How much more will he throw over? How will he manage to hold the affection of the workers and their valuable support on terms that will not antagonize these other groups? I have repeatedly pointed out how little he has done within the last two years along the lines of progressive economic legislation. The next two years he will have an even harder test. With all my respect for Smith's political skill I should prophesy that he would fall except for one thing. That one thing is the extraordinarily modest demands of labor. It takes so few crumbs to keep the workers lined up for a clever politician! Even the imaginary smell of a promised bread will make most of them forget what might be done about housing and old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Labor's lack of adequate political sense was never better shown than by the injunction situation and wholesale arrests in New York. I have already said that the injunctions did make some difference in the Smith vote in districts peopled by needle trade workers. It made nothing like the difference

(Continued on page 2)

PARTY TO ERECT MONUMENT TO DEBS

Family of the Socialist
Leader Sends Thanks
for Tributes

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—Opening of a public subscription to erect a monument to Eugene V. Debs, deceased Socialist leader, is being planned by the Socialist party, of which Debs was national chairman at the time of his death.

The national executive committee of the party is now voting on a motion by Morris Hillquit of New York, that provides that collection of funds be begun immediately. This motion will be carried, it is most likely.

The national office of the Socialist party has received the following letter from the Debs family which it has passed on to the members of the party through the press:

Terre Haute, Indiana
October 29, 1926.

To Comrades and Friends:

The tender and touching tributes paid by comrades and friends to our dearly beloved Gene, who loved them with a feeling that was divine, will ever be remembered by us and have an abiding place in our hearts through all the years, and we hereby desire to express our most profound appreciation and grateful thanks for their beautiful devotion in the hour of our great sorrow.

The Debs Family.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO DEBS
CINCINNATI.—At an informal meeting of a number of middle western labor men in Cincinnati, it was decided to launch a movement for establishing a memorial to Eugene V. Debs in Terre Haute, Ind., his birthplace.

Many Meetings Memorialize Debs Throughout Nation

Trade unionists and Socialists of Chicago immediately arranged Debs memorial meetings when the news was received of the passing of the great Socialist. On Wednesday of last week the Socialist Party filled Ashland Auditorium with sorrowing friends and comrades.

The speakers at this meeting were Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Socialist Party; George R. Kirkpatrick and Irvin St. John Tucker of the Socialist Party; Sam Levin of the Amalgamated; Dr. Robert who spoke in Yiddish, and a Slovenian speaker. National Secretary William H. Henry presided.

On Thursday night the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held a special memorial meeting in Douglas Park Auditorium which was arranged by the shop chairman, local officers and delegates to the Joint Board. The Auditorium was filled to capacity.

The speakers were Leo Krzycki, Sam Levin, J. B. S. Hardman, and Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated.

Last Sunday afternoon Boston Socialists and their friends held a memorial meeting in Tremont Temple. Owing to the extremely bad weather the audience was cut down but about 800 attended. The speakers were George E. Roewer, Walter S. Hutchins, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, James O'neal, editor of The New Leader, and a Yiddish speaker.

Hutchins and O'neal spoke the same night at a memorial meeting in Springfield.

On Sunday, November 14, O'neal and August Claessens will speak at a memorial meeting in Baltimore.

On Friday night of this week August Claessens will speak at a memorial meeting in Norwich, Conn., and William M. Feigenbaum will speak the same night in Paterson, N. J.

Widely Known Lecturer
at Bronx Free Fellowship
Arthur Daugherty Rees, widely known in many sections of America as author and lecturer, will speak at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1391 Boston road, Sunday, Nov. 7, at the 3 o'clock Forum. The subject of Mr. Rees's address will be "Why Men Fight."

At the 8 o'clock meeting the Rev. Leon Rosen Land will speak on "The Price We Pay for the Things Worth While." Genevieve Kaufman will sing peace songs.

N. Y. Meeting to Discuss Discrimination Against Liberal School Teachers

THE Citizens' Committee of One Hundred has called a mass meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, November 9, at P. S. 27, 42nd street, near Third avenue, in fighting for three members of the Teachers Union who have been punished by the New York City Board of Superintendents for their opinions. They are Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz and Miss Ruth Gillette Hardy.

This mass meeting on Tuesday is called to present to the public a clear picture of the dangerous situation in which teachers of intelligence and courage find themselves in the City of New York. The cases of three able and distinguished teachers will be stated, and the history of the disgraceful and reactionary conduct of the Board of Superintendents will be discussed.

The speakers will be Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mrs. Johanna M. Lindorf, teacher in P. S. 183, Manhattan; Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, Mr. Edward F. Cassidy of Typographical Union No. 6, Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, and Mr. Gilbert E. Roe.

MAURER POLLS A BIG VOTE

Socialist Rolls Up 5,625,
but Is Nosed Out at
End

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
READING, Pa.—James H. Maurer, Socialist, made a wonderful run for the State Assembly, polling 5,625 and losing to a Republican by the narrow margin of 657 votes.

A. P. Bower, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, ran 1,000 votes behind Maurer. Failure of the workers to register caused defeat of the Socialists. Less than 20,000 of possible 50,000 voters qualified throughout the entire election.

The Socialists ran neck and neck with Democratic and Republican opponents and final results were in doubt until practically every district reported.

Three municipal loan items strongly supported by every old party politician, the "Times," morning newspaper, and the Chamber of Commerce, were opposed by Socialists and voted down.

The Socialists are jubilant over the outcome, considering the voters' decision against loans as vindication of Socialist policies.

The high Socialist vote and defeat of the loans has aroused the old fighting spirit and presages increased activity along organization lines.

FINNISH SOCIALISTS TO PUSH PROPAGANDA

When it was reported at a meeting of the General Council of the Finnish Socialist Party in September that, although the membership of the party was growing, it was only 26,000, or about 10 per cent of the Socialist voters, it was decided that immediate steps be taken toward intensifying both general propaganda and party recruiting.

A special recruiting week was arranged for October, with mass meetings at which the poorer tax-payers were to be told the reasons for the steady rise in indirect taxation which is disfiguring them so deeply. Close attention is to be paid to the use of movies, lantern slides and lectures and the Socialist press is to be technically re-organized.

The council passed a resolution which allows for the possibility that, in the event of the present Conservative Government being defeated, the Socialists might enter the government. However, the ultimate decision is conditional upon a positive proposal being adopted with a two-third majority by both the general council of the party and the parliamentary group. It was resolved to move towards the preparation of a program concerning militarism and to revise the land program adopted in 1922, which had since, in some respects, become inadequate. There was a discussion of the parliamentary elections which are announced for the summer of 1927.

JEWELRY UNION ENJOINED BY COURT

Organization Work
Halted—Novelty
Workers Strike Con-
tinues Strong.

ONE of the most sweeping temporary injunctions ever issued against a labor union was granted this week against the Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 1. The temporary restraining order was issued by Justice Wasservogel of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The injunction is practically an order prohibiting the union from organizing the jewelry workers employed by the firm of Dinhofer Bros., Inc., at 150 Lafayette Street, New York City. A hearing will be given on the temporary order on Monday, November 8. Aside from the usual prohibitions contained in such orders, the officials and members of the union are enjoined from pursuing "any scheme or conspiracy among themselves or with others organized for the purpose of annoying, hindering, interfering with persons who now or may hereafter be in the employ of the plaintiff."

The firm declares that a year ago a number of workers were discharged and that they "conceived an animosity against myself and the other officers of the 'Jewelry Union' and 'argued the defendant union to attempt to unionize my place of business and compel the plaintiff, by picketing, force and intimidation, to employ only union labor.'"

The firm employs about 75 people. Experience of the union with this plant is that it apparently employs a spy system to ferret out organizers and workers who may favor organization of a union.

The Novelty Jewelers Employers Association is endeavoring to break the union and drive the small manufacturers out of business by prolonging the present strike, according to Anthony Capraro, manager of Local 17, which has been conducting a strike for union recognition since October 5.

"This association is not being built to serve the interests of the industry," Capraro declares. "The leaders of the association know that the small fellows cannot last long. If they can prolong the strike three or four weeks more, they think they can break both the small manufacturers and the union. By that time all of the trade will have gone to the big shops and the little fellows will be left out in the cold. Mr. Fishel, of Fishel & Nessler, 184 Fifth avenue, is one of the moving spirits in the association. He has been paying the initiation fees for small manufacturers who have joined, and has advanced them money to carry on. He has not told them, however, that his real intention is to double-cross them."

"We have just learned, however, that Mr. Fishel is changing his tactics. Last Monday, when his workers went to get their back pay they were told that if they did not return to work they must come and take their tools away. When one worker went after his tools to take them and get a job in one of the settled shops, Fishel said to him: 'Well, leave them here a few days more.' He is evidently not so sure that he has the situation in hand. He sees that the union means business, and he is weakening."

The union announces that H. Munser, Inc., of 3 West Thirty-third street, has settled with the union, making eleven settlements in ten days' time. In addition, H. Smith, of 34 West Thirty-sixth street, has just broken away from the association, the union having pulled out his most skilled mechanic on Wednesday.

The employers have been hiring thugs to intimidate and beat up pickets, and the Police Department has rendered assistance in the same work, but the union has continued its daily picketing, and the situation is well in hand.

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Increase in City Near 33 Per Cent, Returns Indicate

WITH the exact size of the increase still in doubt, it is apparent that the New York City Socialist vote increased substantially in the election just held. The estimated gain runs from 15 per cent to as high as 33 per cent over the vote of 1925.

Here are the unofficial figures issued by the Police Department:

New York City Socialist Vote			
Borough	1925	1926	
Manhattan	9,432	10,214	
Brooklyn	11,133	12,919	
Queens	10,809	25,699	
Richmond	1,943	1,882	
Totals	33,517	50,930	

The increases by Assembly Districts in Manhattan reflects the amount of party activity very closely. In the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts, where the Socialists put in their hardest work, the gains are outstandingly large.

Here are the Manhattan figures:

Manhattan					
Dist.	1925.	1926.	Dist.	1925.	1926.
1.....	303	589	13.....	322	174
2.....	236	521	14.....	443	282
3.....	159	239	15.....	726	667
4.....	220	395	16.....	611	452
5.....	104	167	17.....	910	835
6.....	899	2,117	18.....	636	719
7.....	236	153	19.....	287	216
8.....	827	1,282	20.....	261	224
9.....	314	168	21.....	157	116
10.....	251	143	22.....	259	223
11.....	329	156	23.....	601	662
12.....	311	245			

Six Days Work in Five Is Henry Ford's Scheme

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
DETROIT.—Henry Ford's "five-day week plan," with the stimulation of his huge publicity machine, has been heralded as a welfare scheme intended exclusively to benefit workers.

Observers acquainted with the facts of the automobile industry interpret it differently.

They see in Ford's five-day-week plan a scheme to meet the serious competition of the General Motors Company. With the tightening of the automobile market, Ford has been forced to make sharp cuts in production costs or take serious losses. Thousands of workers must be laid off.

The scheme evolved is the "five-day-week."

The plan provides that production will be speeded up to a point where the workers must do six days work in five. The Ford plants, whose reputation for machine-like rushing of its employees at a dizzy rate is world-wide, will introduce new "efficiency" methods.

"Keep pace with the machines" will be the general rule. Those who fail to stand the pace will be discharged.

Thus Ford will, in a measure, have met the competition of General Motors, his workers will be reduced to greater automaton than ever and he will be hailed as a pioneer in industrial relations—the founder of the five-day-week.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS GAIN IN CITY ELECTIONS

Incomplete reports of the municipal and provincial elections held in Sweden in September show that the Social Democratic Party made substantial gains almost everywhere, the number of seats captured by it being estimated at 10 per cent greater than in the provincial elections of 1922.

These elections are of great importance in Swedish politics, as the members of six city councils and the provincial assemblies elect one-eighth of the membership of the Upper House of Parliament every year. The result of the campaign shows that the Socialist Cabinet's stand for the payment of unemployment benefits to workers refusing to scab in case of strikes or lockouts, which was the cause of its overthrow by the bourgeois combination in the Lower House last June, is approved by ever-increasing numbers of voters.

Furthermore, in many of the moderate-sized cities the Socialists won absolute majorities and will be able to put many of their plans for municipal improvements for the masses into operation.

WIS. RETURN SOCIALIST TO HOUSE

Minnesota Picks
Farmer-Laborites
Go to Washington.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE.—Congressman Victor L. Berger, Socialist, re-elected from the 5th district of Wisconsin for the sixth time by a vote of 26,241 against a vote of 24,134 for William H. Stafford, his opponent, a conservative Republican.

The Democratic candidate in this district polled 3,375. Eight Socialist Assemblymen and two Socialist Senators will sit in the next State Legislature as a result of the balloting yesterday. This is an increase of one Assemblyman.

The Socialists lost one senatorial district.

E. T. Melms, the Socialist candidate for Congress from the fourth district, lost by 5,154 votes to John S. Schafer, the incumbent, despite the fact that the Railroad Brotherhoods and Progressives went out to knife Schafer in the election. Melms polled 14,744, while Stafford drew 19,898. The Democratic candidate in this district got 7,615.

The Socialists came within 3,000 votes of carrying the City and County of Milwaukee for Alfred Benson, candidate for Sheriff.

Edmund T. Melms, candidate for Congress in the fourth district, lost by 5,000 votes to Congressman Schafer, who was returned despite opposition of the Progressives. He also had the support of the Stairway Republicans, the Coolidge faction in Wisconsin. However, Schafer's lead of 18,000 votes of two years ago was cut down to 5,000 this year. About 45,000 votes were cast in the fourth district.

Victor L. Berger emerges victorious in one of the strongest campaigns the Republicans have ever conducted in his district. He received 49 per cent of the total vote cast as against 42 per cent two years ago when he won by only 509 votes. The Republicans made special efforts to defeat him.

Berger's plurality on Tuesday was over 2,000. He received 26,241 votes against 24,134 for Stafford, Republican, and 3,375 for the Democrat.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MINNESOTA.—O. U. Kvale, W. L. Caras and Knud Wefald have been elected to Congress on the Farmer-Labor ticket in this State, the returns indicate. This is a gain of Congressman for the Farmer-Labor party, Kvale and Wefald being members at present.

Hosiery Workers Report 3,000 More Members

PHILADELPHIA.—The present time is favorable for the organization of the textile industry, said A. J. Muste, Dean of Brookwood Labor College, to the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

"The textile industry," he declared, "is highly over-developed because of the wartime expansion, changes in style, speed up of machinery, long hours, and continued reinvestment in new machinery. This condition of the industry makes it hard to organize, although the present time is more favorable than ever."

Organization planning was the biggest thing before the convention, with its 60 delegates from 30 cities. New methods of organization are being evolved. A study will also be made of old age pensions for the members of the organization. A scholarship for a two-year course has been re-established at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y.

Durham, N. C., is fast becoming a union center for the South since the hosiery workers began their activity there and carried on through two hard strikes. The Federation will keep a district manager in New York and New Jersey and contribute to his support as the outcome of the good results already obtained. The new organizing program of the Federation calls for the establishment of districts with managers in each district.

Three thousand workers have joined the organization in the last year.

MEXICAN LABOR GIVES STAND

Attempt to Wreck Labor Movement Is Placed at Doors of Church

The Mexican Federation of Labor has issued statements regarding its attitude in the conflict between Church and State created recently by the re-issuance of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Mexico, with the Pope's sanction, and by the existing Mexican laws, which side by side with the existing Mexican laws, are as follows: First, is the question as to whether the Church is to be permitted to become a factor in the political life of the State; and, second, is the question as to whether the Church is to be permitted to oppose the demands of modern democracy and industrial progress.

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Through Church and State in Mexico have been separated since 1857, Church has never ceased to be a real factor to be reckoned with in politics. The Church backed Diaz, who led the 1910 revolution, and was the impetus in recent times of the social reformation being effected in Mexico since that time. The last stages of which are now taking place. After Diaz's downfall, the Church tried to win favor with Madero, but failing, it supported Victoriano Huerta, the dictator who assumed the presidency after having overthrown President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez.

Donato Carranza led the rebellion which ousted the murderous Huerta, and laid the way for the re-writing of the federal constitution of 1917. This constitution of 1917 stated in more definite terms the famous conditions concerning ownership of property; it outlined modern principles in labor legislation, and, in keeping with the spirit of definite action which had been followed in Mexico during its years of revolution, it stated in more clear terms than the former constitution of 1857 those restrictions relating to the temporal power of the Church as an institution.

President Carranza, however, was lax in the enforcement of the constitutional provisions. His lapses were responsible for his lessening popularity, and when in 1920 he tried to impose his own successor, he was overthrown. His successors, engaged as they were with the pacification of a country torn asunder by revolution since 1910, had not the opportunity to enforce in full the mandates of the laws. Obregon's work of pacification was temporarily stopped by the De la Huerta revolt of 1923, which was supported and perhaps even provoked by the Catholic and reactionary elements in Mexico and quelled only through the staunch support given the constitutional authorities by the Mexican labor organizations. True it is that it was only Obregon's work during his four years in the presidency previous to Calles' election that has made it possible for President Calles really to force ahead in carrying out the vast reform plans outlined in the constitution of 1917.

Chief among these reforms, of course, has been the regulations for the enforcement of oil and property laws, which regulations provoked a tense diplomatic situation between the United States and Mexico and seemed likely to result in a serious crisis.

At the most critical point of this situation—early this year—the Church authorities came forth unprovoked with a statement embodying their refusal to abide by the 1917 constitution, and, because of the very unpropitious time chosen for the issuance of this statement, its effect was all the more serious. However, no penalties were specified in the penal code for such offenses and the State could not act. On July 2 the amended penal code was enacted to be in force as from August 1 of this year. Meanwhile the controversy with the United States over the regulations of the petroleum and property laws had been settled for the time favorably to Mexico. The Mexican Government was free to devote its undivided attention to the action of the Church.

The laws which the clergy refuse to obey are very simple and do not involve religious matters in the least. All that is asked of priests in charge of temples is to register with the municipal authorities. But the Mexican archbishops and bishops maintain that such action implies submission to civil authorities, and rather than tender such recognition, they ordered all priests to withdraw from temple service, hoping thereby to incite the religious-minded population to revolt. The priests, in obedience to the

Laborite in Cabinet



LUIS N. MORONES, President of Mexican Federation of Labor and Secretary of Labor in the Calles Cabinet.

hierarchy, have withdrawn rather than register.

The Church has failed utterly in its dependence on the voluntary action of the people. No incidents worthy of mention have attended upon the withdrawal of the priests. The churches have been taken over by the municipal authorities of each place and given in charge of ten members of the community, who have kept them open as usual, thus causing no inconvenience to the faithful. The archbishops and bishops have asked President Calles recently to overlook the priests' not registering, but Calles has replied that he cannot do this, and has counseled the prelates to avail themselves of the ways specified in the constitution for amending the laws.

Towards the end of July the situation looked as if serious trouble might take place on or about August 1. There were rumors of revolution, rumors which were confirmed recently when the anti-government coup, led by a former Mexican general, Enrique Estrada, was stayed in time on the American border.

Loyally supporting President Calles, the Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM), organized a public demonstration in Mexico City on August 1 when more than one hundred thousand men and women marched. At that time the CROM stated and has recently emphasized that it is non-sectarian, that it does not intrude in matters of faith or of dogma, but that it does not permit sectarian groups to interfere in matters of politics.

The CROM is also declared in favor of the most strict enforcement of the constitutional mandates concerning education and worship, which are as follows: Religion is not to be taught in any school in Mexico in the primary grades. This does not forbid Sunday schools; it merely takes religion as a subject out of the primary school curricula. It applies to all creeds. No minister of any religion who is not a Mexican by birth may officiate in a Mexican church. Ministers in charge of churches must register with the municipal authorities and shall be held responsible for the churches in their keeping, which have been national property since 1917.

Not only in Mexico but throughout Latin America the Church has antagonized trades unions not declaring themselves Roman Catholic and excluding members of other religious persuasions. Recently, in Nicaragua, Central America, the Bishop of Granada, Monsignor Canuto Jose Reyes y Baldras, issued a pastoral letter anathematizing all trade unionists in that country because the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, which is affiliated with the CROM, would not submit to the Church-appointed leadership of Dominican friars and ally itself with the Catholic trade union movement of Belgium.

In Mexico, the Church, through its Catholic-Action channels, has sought to organize a Catholic Labor Federation opposed to the CROM, but in spite of the fact that entire freedom has been allowed its organizers, their efforts, according to their own official figures, have succeeded in bringing together only 22,374 workers, distributed among 353 unions, while the CROM at the present time registers a membership of over one and a half million.

Walters' Union Votes Aid to N. Y. Cloakmakers

At a recent meeting of the Walters' Union Local 1, of New York, the organization voted to donate fifteen hundred dollars to assist the cloakmakers on strike for the last sixteen weeks. Secretary-treasurer William Lehman, of the Walters' Union, pointed out when he forwarded the first payment of five hundred dollars that if need be

BOX STRIKERS RECEIVE AID

Other Unions Come to the Assistance of New York Workers

STRIKING paper box workers have entered the fifth week of their strike in New York.

During the past week other unions have begun to send in contributions to the Paper Box Makers' Union to augment the union's war chest. John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, came down from Fort Edward, N. Y., to pledge his support to the workers assembled in Webster Hall. Burke praised the workers for their splendid conduct of the strike and said that if the union two years ago had had the present honest and intelligent leadership the split with the International union would never have occurred.

The police and the courts have continued their allegiance to the cause of the employers. Pickets have been arrested and fined for "disorderly conduct," while the bosses have received police protection for every scab wagon delivering boxes to the uptown millinery and clothing district. Workers in three automobiles were sent out last Friday to follow these wagons from the paper box district up Broadway and Sixth avenue to the clothing district.

On each wagon was a cop. On the hood of each picketing car stood a sign reading: "See the strikebreaker. He is protected. Not the pickets." And on the other side of the sign: "The police protect property. How about the workers' standards?"

At Broadway and East 17th street one car was stopped by a cop. The driver asked the cop if it were a violation of the law to advertise a strike. "Every show that comes to town is allowed to advertise itself in a similar manner," he protested.

The cop thought otherwise. "This isn't advertising," he said. "This is agitation—Bolshevism."

When asked if it were Bolshevism to fight for a 44-hour week and decent wages and to let the public know the facts, the officer's only reply was to force the driver to haul down the sign and threaten him with arrest. The driver was let go, however.

The other two cars drove around the west side for several hours without being stopped, attracting large crowds of interested passersby at every crossing. Where they were held up by the traffic, where they were held up by a boss.

On one occasion last week a boss assaulted a striker on the picket line and cut his hand so badly with a stillie knife that five stitches had to be taken in it. Both were arrested and taken to the Fifth street police station, the picket being charged with felonious assault and carrying dangerous weapons, namely, the stillie and a revolver. Because the cop insisted on pressing charges against the boss, the judge dismissed both cases. "Justice" for the employers, but not for the worker.

The union will give more than the sum voted to help the cloakmakers win their strike. He further pointed out that the fight of the cloakmakers concerned the entire labor movement and urged all other trade unions to do their utmost for the striking garment workers.

The union voted an additional sum of fifty dollars for the Passaic textile strikers, having sent them \$500 several months ago. An additional appropriation of \$2,000 was made for a number of workers' relief and charity organizations. Among the ten organizations to receive part of this appropriation are:

The Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home of Denver, Colorado.

The Deborah Consumptive Relief Society.

The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Los Angeles.

The Medford Sanitarium for Tuberculosis of Long Island.

The Lenox Hill Hospital.

TO COMMEMORATE 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF HAYMARKET TRAGEDY

In commemoration of the martyrs of 1887, who died to satisfy the lust of the masters in the Haymarket Tragedy, a mass meeting will be held November 10 by the International Anarchist Group of New York.

Speakers in all languages, English, Spanish, Italian, Polish and Jewish, will address the meeting. The speakers: Harry Kelly, Joseph Cohen, I. Brovsky, Manuel Ferro, Mateo Rico, Menon and others. The place: The Road to Freedom Center, 149 East 23rd street, New York City, at 8:15 p. m.

The second anniversary of "The Road to Freedom" will be celebrated at a banquet November 20, at 222 East 14th street (Sollins' Dining Room).

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TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

It ought to have made. Before thousands of people I outlined the plain facts about the injunction situation and about Smith's responsibility for Commissioner McLoughlin and his police policies. I pointed out that after our charges were made and as the election drew nearer the policy of wholesale arrests was moderated. Obviously the Democratic politicians feared the issue terribly. I used to challenge a defender of the Tammany Hall policy to speak his mind. Never once did anyone come forward. Never once did the crowd show signs of disagreement with what I said. Other Socialist speakers had similar experiences. Yet, the protest vote, which might have been a club over Smith's head, was far smaller than it should have been. I met at least two Democratic election officials on election day with strikers' cards working hard for the whole ticket.

As for the old line A. F. of L. leadership in this matter, it is almost hopeless. In no other country in the world would it be possible for a labor leader to do what Matt Woll did for Smith. He does not even live in New York. He never went out on any picket line. Yet he had the effrontery to announce that he had investigated the charges of Smith's responsibility for the situation in New York and that they were false—due solely to the work of Communist or reactionary employers! I don't believe that Woll's statement made much difference. It is proof of the weakness of the American labor movement and its leadership that such statements don't make much difference. But it shows the ease with which the leaders of a labor movement can be held in line even on the one issue of injunctions, where they usually talk the bravest. Matthew Woll, of course, is the sort of man who would affirm that the moon was made of green cheese if by accident he heard a Communist speaker affirm the contrary. He is the man who apparently tried to sabotage relief for the Passaic strike after it was taken over by the U. T. W. by making an uncalled for attack on Senator Borah and his relation to the strike. As long as the labor movement accepts that kind of leadership Al Smith may be able to manage it. Certainly Henry Ford won't need to worry about any attacks on company unions or his own paternalistic despotism in industry.

There is no reason at all to cry over Senator Wadsworth's defeat. The Senate loses one of its ablest reactionaries. Wadsworth was a thoroughgoing militarist and imperialist, whose position as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, as well as in the Senate in general, gave him dangerous power. Wagner may prove no better, but it will take him a while to be in a position to do as much harm to the things we care about.

What a low opinion Messrs. Wadsworth and Wagner both have of the electorate! Both went all over New York State and neither of them discussed an important issue. We have sent a new man to the Senate from New York without knowing where he stands on any important question of foreign policy or domestic taxation. He ran for office on the basis that he was better than Wadsworth, that he had once been a poor boy and that eight years ago, in the State Senate, he had a fairly good record, as old party politicians go. Upstate, I understand, he or his friends let it be known that once, long ago, he had attended and, I believe, taught in a Lutheran Sunday School. Among the Jews of the East Side, on the other hand, there was circulated a picture of his father, a fine patriarchal type of man with a long beard and a Jewish cast of countenance. Thus are great political issues decided. The morning after election I have to think very hard how much I would have a Mussolini dictatorship in order to remember how highly I value democracy. Maybe later news from Wisconsin or somewhere will make me a bit more cheerful. The one thing I am sure of is that the Socialist Party must keep on its job. The situation in New York City, for reasons I have already given, offers real encouragement for new effort. And Eddie Levinson reminds me that the British Labor Party did remarkably well in its local elections.

Speaking of democracy and dictators, Mussolini has escaped assassination for the sixth time, and says that he bears a charmed life, which makes him immortal till his work is done. If you believe that, you must believe that it is a strange fate which rules the world wherein one assassin is enough to kill an Abraham Lincoln while Mussolini has escaped from six. Anyhow, the workers and peasants of Italy will have to find other weapons than the assassin's bullet to work out their own emancipation.

VETERAN SOCIALIST PASSES IN GERMANY

With the death of Richard Fischer on September 21, at the age of 72 years, another veteran of the heroic period of the German Socialist movement under the "Laws of Exception" passed on.

A printer by trade, Richard Fischer turned at the age of 21 to Socialist journalism and two years later was invited to join the Berliner Freie Presse, the forerunner of Vorwarts. But after a few months, the Anti-Socialist laws put an end to any party activity in Berlin. Fischer was dispatched to Zurich to organize, with Motteler the "red postmaster," the dispatch of the Sozialdemokrat to Germany. When, at Bismarck's behest, Motteler, together with Bernstein, Schlutler and Tauscher, expelled from Switzerland, Fischer moved with them and with the Sozialdemokrat to London.

When the Anti-Socialist law was repealed, Fischer returned to Germany and in 1893 was sent to the Reichstag by the second electoral district of Berlin. For thirty-three years he remained a member of Berlin, and by his inclusive and powerful oratory made a name as one of the most popular speakers in the party. He became the agent of the party in its most important undertakings, first as manager of the Vorwarts bookstore and later as director of the immense Vorwarts printing plant.

Patriots All

THE HON. FRANK L. SMITH of Illinois, candidate for the United States Senate, has at last spoken out in his own defense. He was making his first speech since the primary election, when his acceptance of campaign gifts from Samuel Insull, the public utilities magnate, created a nation-wide stir.

There was much in the speech worthy of comment. But most significant perhaps is this expression of patriotic self-esteem:

When I go to the United States Senate . . . I am going to raise up my voice for respect of the Constitution and the laws of my country.

This is a noble sentiment. But the trouble with noble sentiments is that they are so often expressed by those who are less than noble in fact.

For instance, there was that great patriot who was so upset by the mere existence of Eugene Debs that he had this to say:

I am sorry that the one architect of our country should live in Indiana. I believe he will be taught a lesson by the American Legion.

The patriot whose excess of patriotism thus drove him to an incitement to violence against an old man was former Governor McCray of Indiana. He is now serving a ten-year term in the Atlanta penitentiary for fraud.

During the debate on the Versailles treaty in the Senate another great patriot was moved to express his feelings. Said he:

If I err, I err sincerely. I err through an excess of patriotism. I err because I am an American.

This patriot, this highly articulate patriot, was Albert B. Fall, late Senator, still later Secretary of the Interior, and more lately a private citizen under indictment for his part in the Teapot Dome affair.

Still another example of excessive patriotism comes to mind. There was a man prominent in public life who spent a large part of his time in issuing public manifestoes intended to make the country believe in the existence of a great conspiracy to put the Red Flag on the White House. It was he who, defending the incarceration of men for their political beliefs, said:

The punishment given in these cases . . . stand out at this time as an example to those who may be and are attempting by insidious propaganda to disrupt and overturn our Government.

And it was he, too, who in his patriotic zeal to prevent the overthrow of the Government got out a blanket injunction against the railway shopmen and defended his action in these words:

The underlying principle involved in this action is the survival and supremacy of the Government of the United States. This militant patriot, this savior of American liberties, was none other than Harry M. Daugherty, late Attorney-General of the United States and now a prisoner in the dock in New York charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government he was so anxious to save.

All these instances probably are not appropos to the speech of the Hon. Frank L. Smith. But it is at least a kindly thing to point out to him that in the public mind excess of patriotism is closely associated with other things. Sad experience has taught the country that many men use patriotism, as in olden days they used charity, to cover a multitude of sins. (From the Baltimore Sun of Aug. 5.)

Three Important Lectures

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"Literature: Its Cause and Cure"
Tuesday, November 9, 8 p. m.
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PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

"John Ruskin and William Morris: The Great Humanitarians"
Thursday, November 11, 8 p. m.
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PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

"Science and Culture"
Darwin, Huxley, Matthew Arnold
Thursday, November 18, 8 p. m.
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Save These Dates!

Communists or Job-Holders?

By Abraham Cahan

WE have all read Lenin's "Testament" in Max Eastman's recent Times article. Lenin found fault with Stalin. He spoke of the imminence of a clash between Stalin and Trotsky and the resultant split in the Communist party. Eastman calls this a remarkable prophecy. He cites Lenin's opinion as the words of a man able to judge human character and to forecast the future.

I am an admirer of Eastman, the humorist and literary man, but I cannot agree with his views on Soviet Russia and the Bolshevik leaders.

Lenin was undoubtedly a very able man, and certainly no fool. But he lacked the necessary practical experience and common sense to gauge and evaluate the characters and roles of Trotsky and Stalin. Lenin says: "Stalin is too rough. . . . I'm not sure that he always knows how to use power with sufficient caution." Regarding Trotsky, Lenin speaks of his "exceptional abilities. . . . the most able man in the present Central Committee." All of which is interesting, but not very important. The real point is something else.

Trotsky's talents are those of a public speaker. He is never so much at home as when spellbinding. He does not applaud. He can't live without it. He is theatrical. He is forever concerned with the question, What will the future historian say about him? Stalin, on the other hand, is a different type. He is not given to speechmaking. He does not give a hang for applause. The "future historian" does not interest him. What does interest him first and last is how to secure and maintain power.

Trotsky "Knocked Out"

While Trotsky is engaged in haranguing a crowd, Stalin is to be found at his desk, "pulling wires," preparing and executing large plans.

Trotsky was the leading Commissar. The world rang with his fame. Stalin was not even a minor Commissar. He was only Secretary of the Communist party—to all outward appearances an office of no importance, certainly of no glamor.

Trotsky was mighty as long as the party leaders did not interfere with him, but at the first encounter with them he fell. Stalin had only to snap his fingers at Trotsky and the one-time Head of the Red Army disappeared from the scene.

Behold the irony of the situation! Trotsky, whose photograph adorns the homes of tens of thousands of loyal Russian Communists; Trotsky, whose name was always coupled with that of Lenin! Compared to Trotsky, Stalin was practically unknown outside the ranks of the Communist party. How shall we explain the fact that when the two entered the arena Trotsky got a "knockout" in the first "round"? And when Trotsky, in league with Zinoviev, made a second attempt to organize an opposition against Stalin, both of them were ignominiously defeated, and forced to sign a public apology in order to escape imprisonment and possible death. How is it to be explained?

An Unimportant "Platform Man"

The obvious answer is that Trotsky's power lay in his fame with the outside world while Stalin was in control of the machinery of the all-powerful Communist party—in other words, of the machinery of the Russian government.

Stalin controlled the "machine": the lives, the jobs, the emoluments of 800,000 Communists—all this was in Stalin's strong hands. And when the crucial moment arrived, the "world-renowned orator," the "storm petrel of the Bolshevik revolution," the "father and leader of the Red Army," the "Chief Commissar"—Trotsky—was powerless against the onslaughts of the inarticulate, ostensibly modest Georgian, Stalin.

Trotsky is a platform man. Of what importance is a platform man?

Charles Murphy, former leader of Tammany Hall, was never known to have made a speech throughout his career. He never, or very rarely, granted an interview to reporters. As for the public platform—he avoided it. The most famous orators of the day, the shining lights of the Democratic party, were Murphy's willing errand boys. They went wherever he sent them; they spoke whatever he suggested; they were silent when he commanded them.

The silent, unobtrusive boss, whom few ever saw and practically none ever heard, held the reins of government in his hands. He pulled the wires and the puppets danced.

Stalin is Charles Murphy of the Russian Soviet government; Trotsky has never been anything but a public speaker, hungry for applause.

The adage: "Ye shall find what ye seek," has once more proved true. All his life Trotsky hankered after applause, and he found it. Stalin, on the other hand, sought power—and he got it!

Lenin feared a split in the Communist party as a result of a clash between Trotsky and Stalin. I believe that when Lenin's words were being written a split was impossible. Stalin had already secured all the power; as for Trotsky—well, he was concerned with the future historian.

As a result of the clash in the Russian Communist party, a split has taken place in the German Communist movement. In Germany there is a considerable faction, which sides with Trotsky and Zinoviev. A split has also occurred in France, Norway and Czechoslovakia. But in our own United States no split, nor anything approximating a split, has taken place. Trotsky and Zinoviev are without a single adherent among the active spirits in the American Communist party. In all other countries heated debates between the adherents of

Stalin and the followers of Trotsky were the order of the day—but not in the United States. Here all has been peace and quiet; "loyalty" has reigned supreme.

What is the reason? From a purely Communist standpoint—the standpoint enunciated by Lenin himself at the time of the Bolshevik revolution—there is a good deal to be said for the position of Trotsky and Zinoviev. They are consistent Leninites, however absurd that doctrine may have proved.

Stalin Anti-Lenin

Stalin's policies are anti-Communist and anti-Leninist. This must be the conclusion to which every old-time Leninite must arrive.

Apparently, there are a number of such old-time Communists in Germany. That is why they espoused the cause of Trotsky and Zinoviev. These oppositionists, whatever else may be said about them, are for the most part sincere and honest Communists prepared to make sacrifices.

Russia has sent millions of gold roubles to the Communist party of Germany. According to these oppositionists, the German Communist party has a large, very large, number of officials and "hangers-on" whose salaries are paid by Moscow. For these officeholders to champion Trotsky's cause means giving up their jobs, their salaries, and whatever popularity results from their official standing.

A week ago an article appeared in the Jewish Daily Forward about an appeal against Stalin's policy signed by 700 German Communists. It would be saying too much to claim that every one of the 700 German oppositionists was an idealist of the first water. Probably a goodly number of them had an axe to grind against various "loyalists." However, many of the German oppositionists are without a doubt sincere Communists. As much, too, can be said for the oppositionists in France, Norway and Czechoslovakia.

But here in America there is no organized opposition. Why?

The answer is, that nearly all active members of the American Communist movement are job holders, and won't dare to say or do anything which might cause them to forfeit their jobs. No other conclusion is possible.

Cal as a Farmer

Dear Editor:

I do not need "more than 200 words" to tell what is the trouble with the picture of comic Cal. It's a hash that's all. The milking stool is a right, and the pail is passable; but the hat is obviously that of an Episcopalian ecclesiastic; and the boots, well I guess (being a Yankee) they are those of a Russian moult. Worse and more of it, the titular head of this g-u-r-r-and an' g-u-l-o-r-r-Republic is wearing an artist's smock with plus fours, a bit too long!

I submit that the trouble is entirely sartorial; and that's up to the artist. It is scandalous and slanderous and shameful even, to think of our Calvadding himself up like that. An' that's that.

As to where the gentleman is going. Why that is dead easy. He's going get defeated.

BLANCHE WATSON.

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BROPHY REPLIES TO LEWIS' ATTACK

Candidate for Miners' Presidency Spikes Attempt to Paint "Red Plot"

CLAREFIELD, Pa.—The miners' union must clean out the corruptionists who are more friendly to the coal operators than to the men, says John Brophy, president of the central Pennsylvania miners and candidate for international president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a press statement, replying to John L. Lewis' accusations of a Bolshevik plot. Lewis' charge that outside influences were behind the Brophy candidacy are branded as a "smoke screen" to hide the failure of the present administration to save the union. The statement follows:

"My attention has just been called to an article in the New York Times of October 13, relating to a letter alleged to have been read by one of the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention. This letter, purporting to have been written by Albert Coyle, editor, Locomotive Engineers' Journal, to Powers Hagwood, a coal miner of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, is concerned with plans for a labor paper and also with my candidacy for international president of the Mine Workers.

"This letter has never reached Powers Hagwood and neither he nor I knew anything of it until it was made public by President Lewis at Detroit. It (the article) is evidently an attempt to discredit my candidacy with the coal miners by hinting that influences outside of the United Mine Workers of America and the labor movement are responsible for my candidacy. In this matter I wish to state that I have become a candidate for international president of the miners' union in response to a desire on the part of a large group of our membership who believe in the principles I have advocated.

"I feel convinced that in order to save the union from the perils situation it is facing at the present time we must adopt stronger policies than the present administration is willing to endorse. We must not only stand firmly against reductions of our present wage scale, but in order to do this effectively we must organize the nonunion fields. This can only be done by means of forcing the big coal companies to sign up for their nonunion mines, where the miners wish to belong to the union, if they want to operate their mines in the solidly organized districts.

"We must educate our membership on the necessity of the nationalization of mines, the six-hour day and the five-day week, and a Labor Party, in order to hold our organization together.

"Furthermore, we must have honest elections and clean out the corruptionists in our union who are more friendly to the coal operators than to the miners.

"It is because of my firm belief that the above named principles are the desire of a large part of our membership, and because of the wide demand for some one to stand for these issues, that I have become a candidate, and it should be self-evident that I am in no way influenced by those who are alleged by my opponent to be working to destroy the miners' union. The fact that certain progressives outside the miners' union may be sympathetic or write letters to their friends inside the miners' union does not prove that those friends need or take advice on policies that might be given.

"The fact is that my campaign is based entirely on the desire of that part of the membership who wish that the principles that have been endorsed time after time by our international convention be carried out. The principles recommended above and in my circular of September 24, accepting my nomination, are based on resolutions frequently passed by the delegates of the rank and file at conventions. It is because of this program and this only, that I am a candidate.

"I hope the minds of the membership will not be confused; that the real issues will not be covered under the 'smoke screen' of outside influences put out by my opponents to hide their failures to strengthen and preserve our union."

Offices to Let

Attractive Offices to let in the recently reconstructed modern building of the Home Office of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 227 EAST 84TH STREET. Apply week days between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 only.

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European Socialism Tonic For Tired Ones--Goebel Finds

A FEW months' trip through Europe, spent watching the labor and Socialist movement at work—that is the prescription George H. Goebel, well-known American Socialist, frequently a member of the Socialist Party's National Executive Committee, brings back from Europe, where he traveled in England, France, and Switzerland, where he sat in as American representative on the sessions of the executive of the Socialist and Labor International; Belgium and Holland, in Amsterdam as the guest of the Socialist Party, and Germany, in Switzerland, Goebel was also an observer of the opening sessions of the League of Nations.

In many ways the outstanding impressions in Goebel's mind was made by the annual Labor Party Conference at Margate, England.

"I wish that I could take every tired and discouraged American Socialist on a trip of this sort and have them sit at the platform looking on at this remarkable convention. Vividly, as I sat there, I recalled the impressions of a very well known New Jersey Socialist brought back from England in 1914, after a two years' sojourn in England. With a face as long as his arm and almost in tears, he told me how there was no real labor movement in England and no Socialist movement. Remembering this, the Margate convention was a revelation. There were almost 1,100 delegates, each representing not paper organizations, but actual entities.

"The hopeful atmosphere was a pleasing contrast to the general depression that one usually finds outside

the Labor movement in England. The constructive statesmanship that is guiding the British Labor Party was fully demonstrated. In England, as in America, wherever I found Communists gracing the outer doors, handing out their literature, I knew that within could be found practical, constructive Socialists, encouraging meaningless phrases and placing a premium on sound thought.

"The opening address of Chairman Robert Williams was of such constructive quality that it brought down the ire of both the Communists and the Tories. It seems that at one time he was quite friendly to the Communists. His attitude at this time could not be mistaken, and it served as an excellent mirror of the temper of the entire congress.

"The Communists look to the general strike," Williams declared as a round of applause swept the section where the Communists sat.

"But we look to the general election," he added. Pandemonium then broke loose. Cheers re-echoing through the huge auditorium. There was no doubting where the congress stood.

"The Communists sought to drive a wedge between the miners' delegates and the others by fathering resolutions endorsing the calling out of safety men and other industrial demands. The great body of delegates insisted on treating only the political aspect of the matter. They declared for nationalization. The hopes of the Communists were dashed when the miners' delegates joined with the others in accepting nationalization as the Labor Party's stand on the coal situation."

PHILADELPHIA LABOR COLLEGE ANNOUNCES NUMEROUS COURSES

The People's College, at the Labor Institute, 802-810 Locust street, will conduct a number of classes designated primarily to attract working people desirous to improve their knowledge and to serve the labor movement in all its phases. There will be classes in English for beginners and advanced students with very competent teachers.

Dr. Jesse Holmes, Professor of Philosophy at Swarthmore College, will conduct a class in International Politics. Dr. Robert T. Kirlin will conduct a course on the "Social Significance of Modern English and American Literature." Professor John Bacon Leeds will have charge of two courses, one in Economics and another in Sociology. Benjamin Glassberg, formerly with the Rand School of New York, will conduct a class in the Social History of the United States. Professor E. M. Hurovitz will conduct one class in High Lights in English Literature and another in the Appreciation of Poetry. Dr. Louis Kazze will conduct a class in How to Listen to Music and What to Appreciate in It. Numerous other classes will be started shortly.

STEDMAN BROADCASTS EULOGY OF DEBS' LIFE

Chicago.—A special train left Chicago to bear labor men and women, progressives and radicals, to the funeral of Eugene V. Debs in Terre Haute, Ind., the old agitator's birthplace and lifelong home. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Socialist party and other organizations which Debs had loved and worked for with driving energy and overflowing heart joined the pilgrimage of tribute to America's greatest and strongest radical personality.

The Socialist party also announces a number of memorial observances. Its Chicago meeting will probably be held November 5, when Debs would have been 71 years old. WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, had Seymour Stedman, running mate of Debs in the 1920 presidential campaign, broadcast a memorial address the day after Debs' death.

The capitalist papers have been unusually gentle in their comments on Debs. The labor press in Chicago of all shades of opinion united in doing honor to the departed leader.

Robert Dissmann Dies Returning to Germany

The death from heart disease of Robert Dissmann on Monday last while returning to Germany from a visit to the United States and Mexico is a severe blow to the labor movement of Germany and the world.

Comrade Dissmann was only 45 years old. At the time of his death he was a member of the Reichstag, president of the German Metal Workers' Union, and head of the Metal Workers' International. It was due largely to his efforts that the Labor Trades Department of the A. F. of L. voted at Detroit on Oct. 1 for affiliation with the Metal Workers' International.

In his homeland Comrade Dissmann was frequently involved in the strife in the political and economic labor movements due to the factional activities of the Communists. While determined to block attempts to split his union, even by wholesale expulsions if necessary, he was by no means a conservative labor leader and he succeeded in winning the support of many of the most pronounced "Left Wingers."

Comrade Dissmann was married only a short time before starting on his last trip and was accompanied by his wife to this country and Mexico.

TERRE HAUTE NEIGHBORS JOIN IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRIEND EUGENE DEBS

Charles R. Hunter, Former Mayor—"I am indeed awfully sorry to hear of Gene's death. Mr. Debs and I were practically reared together as neighbors. I never knew of a kinder man living than he was. There are no words at my command that will fittingly express by deep appreciation for him. Although we differed politically, I believe his heart and soul were with the common people and with Terre Haute."

The Rev. W. H. Todd, Pastor of the First United Brethren Church—"I regard him as a man with a great humanitarian heart, who was always ready to fight the battles of the underprivileged. I knew him personally as a man of sterling qualities and broad sympathies."

Dr. L. N. Hines, President of Indiana State Normal School—"Eugene V. Debs was a man who filled a large place in the thoughts of the people."

Philip K. Reinbold, Socialist leader, former Socialist candidate for mayor and present candidate for judge of the Supreme Court—"When a man dies, the world sighs. The greatest humanitarian of the age has passed away, but his life work will live for many, many, many ages. In this generation we have killed Gene Debs, but the next generation will erect monuments to his memory as we have to Elijah Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln and Jesus Christ."

Frank Roderus, 916 South Eighth Street, lifelong friend—"Gene is the most outstanding character since Lincoln's time, and we shall live to see monuments erected to his memory. He was able to see further than any of the other leaders in the Socialist movement, and I believe lived 100 years ahead of his time. Liberty was the dominant thought with Gene ever since I knew him as a boy. I wish every one could have known him as I did. His death robs me of a lovely friend and counselor."

ers' Union, and head of the Metal Workers' International. It was due largely to his efforts that the Labor Trades Department of the A. F. of L. voted at Detroit on Oct. 1 for affiliation with the Metal Workers' International.

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POMEROY MINERS DOWN TO ONE LOCAL

Ohio Coaldiggers Victims of Open Shop Competition in Other States

By Harvey O'Connor

POMEROY, O.—Three years ago 4,000 union miners were busy hewing, loading and shipping coal from Pomeroy Bend and other mines in extreme southern Ohio. Today but 200 men are working in the sole union mine left in the territory designated as Subdistrict 2 of the Ohio Mine Workers.

The Pittsburgh Coal Co., notorious throughout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia as a savage foe of unionism, resorting to state police, injunctions, armed guards and violence to operate scab mines, has succeeded in breaking the back of the miners' organization in southern Ohio. This company also has large properties in the Hocking and Ohio valleys of this state, and is biding its time to reopen these properties under the 1917 scale.

Another outfit, the Maynard Coal Co., is operating under a fake cooperative plan, forcing their workers to accept paper stock in part payment for their wages. Having scoured the slums of the big cities and the hinterland of Kentucky for misguided miners, these big companies, together with the Stalter and Essex Coal Co., are heading the nonunion parade in Ohio.

None of them is making money, for their inexperienced men are incompetent and inefficient. An average production of two tons a day for each employee, compared with a skilled miner's eight, has forced the Pittsburgh company to sweep out managements and introduce the latest scheme for speeding up production but to little effect. Several of the mines have had to close because of uneconomical production.

The Maynard properties, knocked down to receivers for \$50,000, are being resold to the duped workers at a handsome profit. One mine was sold for \$50,000 alone, another for \$30,000, while the receivers retain full rights in a third pit. The men are paying on 1,000 shares, but by the time the meager stock purchases allow them to take possession they will find only coalless holes in the ground, according to union officials.

These "cooperative" miners have also been caught in another trap. The receivers stipulated that they were to sell the coal at a profit to themselves. Knowing the miners are helpless, they have contracted to retail the entire product at \$1.30 a ton, when \$2 and up is the price for similar coal from neighboring union districts. Working under this fake cooperative plan the miners have to keep on producing to fulfill the contract, even though their wages will be depressed to \$4 a day.

Merchants Regret Change

The Pittsburgh company has another "racket" equally effective. It demands that loaders toss 18 tons of coal for a day's wage of \$5. But only the strongest and hardest miner can load so much in a day, so the task is carried over to the next day. When the miner has finished his 18 tons he gets his \$5 and not before. Thirty-six thousand pounds of coal for \$5 means that he must lift 72 pounds to earn one cent.

PomeroY merchants, who clamored loudest for union miners to break away from the union and work for the 1917 scale, now rue the day. The Pittsburgh runs its own company stores, forces miners to patronize them, and has nearly ruined the city merchants, who profited handsomely from high wages and independent patronage of union days. Even truck gardeners near the city, who eked out a fair living in former times by selling to city grocers, are now forced to deal with the company's big commissary department at prices which level them with the exploited miner.

Sixteen hundred union miners are sticking it out in PomeroY, some getting work in other industries and others struggling on the small pittance from the union. They yearn for the day when the United Mine Workers of America will really fight Pittsburgh Coal in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and force a return to unionism in the Bend.

Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tasted—for 10 cents.

WHITE LILAC TEA

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

Theodore, Brother of Gene, Carries On Debs Tradition

PROBABLY there has never existed in all history a greater love between two brothers than that between Gene and Theodore Debs. From their childhood days, Gene was the idol of Theodore, and upon the latter's love the great Socialist leader always leaned. Proof of this deep devotion was most evident during Gene's last illness, through which Theodore never left his bedside. For several days at a time, the devoted brother was never undressed, so faithful was his vigil. Last week when the stricken man showed signs of improvement, other relatives suggested that Theodore be released to come home to rest. To this suggestion Gene replied:

"Oh, no, I can't let Theodore go. He must stay right here with me. He knows just how I want my pillow arranged. He knows just how to give me a drink of water. I must have him here."

Shown Upon Brother

Mrs. Theodore Debs, who has also stood so loyally by during the innumerable times of stress in the Debs family, has stated repeatedly that it was only necessary for her to look at her husband's face when he returned from the office, where he served as Gene's secretary, to tell the state of health Gene was in.

"When Gene was ill, Theodore was ill," she said. When Gene, several months ago, returned from his trip to the Bermudas, where he became ill and from which illness he never recovered, he found Theodore ill, sicker than he had ever been. It was not the Theodore whose arms had always gone out to embrace Gene upon his return from a trip, but a stricken brother.

One of the stories of his boyhood

which Gene never tired of telling was one concerning his staying out one night later than the hour permitted by his parents.

"My mother heard me getting into bed," Gene would relate. "She came in to investigate and, believing me to be a model boy, she scolded Theodore for disobedience and made him get out of bed for a strapping, which she administered. Theodore was a thoroughbred. He didn't equal on me to my mother, but he said some uncompromising things to me after he came back to bed."

Always on Guard

It was always thus with Theodore. Always in the crowds he went ahead of Gene, clearing the way for him and pushing back the throngs that so frequently turned out to see him. In that boyhood episode was the same protective arm that held back the crowds that jammed about the railway car which brought Gene home from Atlanta prison. Theodore was always there, taking all of the bumps that he possibly could. And while not spectacular, as was the contribution Gene made to the cause to which he gave himself, Theodore's was in his way just as great.

Mrs. Theodore Debs is much concerned over the condition of her husband's health. He also was ill when he went to Linnah's Sanitarium with Gene and expected to remain for treatment, but owing to the rapidly falling condition of Gene he was unable to take the rest or any of the prescribed course.

"I fear greatly for Theodore," she said last night. "The strain of this tremendous loss, combined with his already weakened state of health, will be, I fear, too much for him."

Phil Reinbold Recalls Early Youth of Gene Debs

GENE DEBS, because of his fluent and easy style of speaking, was believed by many to have been a natural born speaker, but according to Philip K. Reinbold, Terre Haute Socialist leader and intimate friend of the leader, he attained this art by constant study and practice and a determination to master it. The determination to become a speaker followed his almost unsuccessful debut as a debater before the Occidental Literary Club, of which he was a member.

In the early '70s, Debs and other of the young serious-minded youths of the city organized the Occidental Literary Club and Frank Roderus served as its first president. The organization brought many celebrities of the lecture platform here, including Susan B. Anthony, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Whitcomb Riley. In addition, the members of the literary society held debates among themselves.

One night Gene and another young man were to take issue with two other members of the club, but Gene's colleague failed to appear and Debs had to take the entire time allotted his side. He later told his friends that he shook every minute that he stood before his fellow members. At the conclusion of the debate several members of the society sought to congratulate him.

It was when these congratulations were bestowed upon him that he determined to become a speaker, he later told his friends. He believed that they were merely praising him because they believed it a duty, for he himself knew that he had been a failure. Here was born the determination to prove that he could speak publicly.

This was during the days of his employment as a fireman on the Vandalla Railroad and those who worked with him still recall that Gene, by lamp light, studied many hours after all had gone to bed and many times when there was a lull in the work. An engineer for whom he fired at the time often referred to Debs as "a young fool," but later he personally told the Socialist leader that he had been the fool.

Pillsbury Was Friend

It is the Great Northern Railroad strike of 1894 and the manner in which it was settled that Mr. Reinbold likes to tell about. Mr. Pillsbury, founder of the large flour mills of the Northwest, at the time of the strike was an active member in a Commercial Club which existed in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was a great admirer of Mr. Debs and when it came his time to furnish a speaker he procured the Socialist leader as his guest.

Debs demurred at appearing before the body, telling Mr. Pillsbury that he would not appeal to the business men with his logic as they were already prejudiced toward him. The flour manufacturer insisted, according to Mr. Reinbold, and Debs finally consented to speak. He was cordially greeted by the members of the club and when the meeting opened he found every one seated in the rear seats, the front seats being vacant. Soon after he started his talk his listeners one by one slipped forward until all of the front seats were filled.

Speech Effective

Following the speech, Mr. Pillsbury introduced a resolution that five members of the association be named to wait on J. J. Hill, then president of the Great Northern Road, and demand a just arbitration. Incidentally, Pillsbury was named chairman of this committee, which was finally decided upon as the board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroad and the section workers, who at the time were earning 50 cents a day.

With the committee from the Commercial Club sitting as the board of arbitration, Debs presented the side of the workers, while President Hill represented the company.

MADERA CLASSES BIND STRIKERS

Miners Hold Chautauqua—Library Is Started—Books Are Wanted

By a New Leader Correspondent

MADERA, Pa.—For the past 23 months the union miners of Madera have been on strike, resisting the attempt of the H. B. Swope Coal Corporation to destroy their organization. The result of this long period of idleness with no means of support except \$3 per week as relief for each member of the local has been privation and almost inconceivable suffering, unknown to the public.

The instrument that has been holding the strikers together in such an endurance test has been workers' education. The Labor Chautauqua was the direct means of arousing and holding this little community to the principles of unionism.

The first Labor Chautauqua resulted in a class being formed in workers' education, not large, but great in interest and sincerity to such an extent that they were a nucleus in arranging mass meetings, thereby keeping before the community constantly the spirit of maintaining their organization. Thus the town has been kept free from the complete domination of the unscrupulous operator.

The miners of Madera have just had their third Labor Chautauqua during the 22 months' strike. The attendance, interest and enthusiasm would be unbelievable to an outsider when they consider that these striking miners have held classes, mass meetings and picket lines for 22 months.

Most every one would conclude the strikers would lose interest. Yet, at this last Chautauqua the theater was crowded to the doors every night, and the applause for speakers and entertainers was deafening.

The class of men students was under the capable leadership of L. T. McAtee, a telegrapher, whose winning personality has held the class together all these months. This Chautauqua has renewed the interest in the class, and they are now planning a library. Contributions were asked for the purpose of establishing a "Workers' Educational Library." Due to the privations, the sums were not large, but it is a beginning for a new project for the class. With such a spirit and determination as they express they will succeed.

Any one who has a book or books they do not need would be assisting a worthy cause by mailing them to L. T. McAtee, Madera, Pa.

The last Labor Chautauqua was also the means of giving a new inspiration of interest and activity for the women's class that had been organized. They are now planning for social activities and cooperation with the men in carrying on workers' education in a practical way.

Workers' education has been the only factor in creating a spirit of militant determination to uphold union principles in Madera, which can only result in victory.

Circle 1

Int. has again changed the time of meeting. Meetings are now held Sunday afternoons, at 3:30 p. m., at 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative will, within a few hours, cleanse your system, evacuate your bowels, regulate your liver, and restore your ambition and vitality. Get a 10-cent box at once and be convinced.

More than half your teeth are under the gum. Here lodge bits of food and the mild substances from tooth decay and powder. Here rust and germs develop.

Superior to Pastes and Powders!

Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.

AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary. AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums.

Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.

AMEGIN
PRODUCE IT AMMA-JIN
PYORRHEA LIQUID
It Heals as It Cleanses!
Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

A Few Drops on your Brush

Capitalism Carrying the World Toward New Crises

By William A. Toole

It has become the custom of some Socialists to sneer at those who speak of the coming crisis. Discouraged by the slow response of the American worker to the Socialist propaganda, they have become despondent and, losing hope for any radical change in the near future, they declare in many instances that American capitalism is more strongly entrenched than ever, and any expectation of it passing to the near future is a mere chimera. Yet, it is not within the bounds of possibility, and even probability, that the end of the capitalist system in both America and Europe is in sight. That is, that at least the beginning of the end may be perceived by those who have eyes to see—and faith in Socialist economics and philosophy. It should be apparent even to the doubters that either of two happenings might well bring the end of capitalism. These are, first another great world war; second, the increase of production to the point where it outstrips the markets. Many people believe that either or both are questions of the very near future. The following record of facts and deductions may at least make such a belief understandable.

Improved Instruments of War

Twelve years only have passed since the great war began in 1914, and eight since the armistice in 1918. Yet the ground is already prepared for another world holocaust. Dispatches from abroad tell of the great improvements in death-dealing instruments. France has an airplane which can be operated by radio; England a plane with a speed of five miles a minute, tanks with 35 miles an hour, and a giant submarine, carrying 12-inch guns, which can travel 10,000 miles without refueling. The United States has recently provided for a fleet of zeppelins twice as big as the Los Angeles, which is about 900 feet long.

Twelve miles from Baltimore are being manufactured in great quantities poison gases many times more horrible and deadly than that used by Germany at the outset of the war. The army, too, is experimenting with a radio-plane. Within the city limits of Baltimore there are stored millions of pounds of high explosives so powerful, it has been said, that an accidental explosion as occurred in New Jersey might destroy not only Baltimore, but Washington and Philadelphia also. Of one particular explosive stored here a certain expert has stated that Germany had had this explosive when she had her gas bags over London, there would be no London today. Colonel Mitchell is not all wrong when he speaks of the dangers, in the case of war, of airplane attacks; but it is doubtful if there is any effective defense against them.

Crazy Men at the Helm

In the next war it is not at all unlikely that entire cities will be wiped out, so great has been the improvement in the legalized methods of murder since 1914. People will be destroyed by millions, with every prospect of the destruction of civilization itself.

In July, 1926, in a syndicated copyright article, Guglielmo Ferraris, sometimes called the greatest living historian in the world, after reviewing the conditions in Europe, said: "Madmen seem to have become masters of States. . . . With 1900, just when the great en-

Militarism and Disordered Production Running A Losing Race With Social Sanity and Order, Here and Abroad

richment of the world occurred, there was inaugurated an era of extravagance which, timid at first, broke all bounds when the world war occurred and precipitated into the greatest follies in 1919. . . . It is beyond question that an economic crisis, so general and grave, such as that which threatens Europe, will cause the whole world to suffer."

In the United States, too, meanwhile, in the United States the situation is developing, artfully helped, however, by those in authority, that will inevitably accentuate the bad conditions abroad. It is not only the war debts to the United States that are causing so much animosity against this country; there is over \$7,000,000,000 invested by American capitalists in foreign lands, and this surely does not cause this country to be loved on this account. To the contrary, it has the direct opposite effect. It has been well said that every dollar of capital invested abroad is a potential cause of war.

Nor is this all. The administration at Washington is outlining plans which are not unknown on the other side and which can only cause further and greater animosity. This is nothing more nor less than increasing governmental aid in securing markets abroad for American industries and further protection at home through increased tariffs.

The textile industries are receiving the immediate attention of the new bureau which Mr. Hoover has built up within the Department of Commerce for this purpose. These industries are said to be "the one unsatisfactory side of an otherwise healthy industrial situation," which in the face of the many shut downs, total and partial, in the industry is putting it very mildly, indeed. Mr. Hoover diagnoses the trouble as "foreign competition and expensive production." Meaning, possibly, by "expensive production," the big wages the textile workers are receiving. However, in spite of the great hullabaloo that is being made over the "prosperity" of the

country (except, of course, in textiles) there is good reason to believe that what is happening in textiles now will shortly be universal throughout the nation.

But What About the Market? In a recent circular addressed to "Bankers and Bank Directors" the Wall Street Journal, among other things, says: "Pessimist and professional speculators have spread propaganda in relation to the general business situation and have tried to make it appear that this country is on the eve of a business depression." To offset this the Journal gives statistics to show that production was at its highest during the first six months of 1926. For instance, it is stated that "The output of steel for the first five months of 1926 was greater than for the corresponding period of 1925." Of this there is no doubt. But prosperity does not depend alone upon production; there must be sales, and for sales there must be a market, and in spite of the recent rise in steel stocks showing confidence among investors

in their future, a wise man should see that the market for the increased steel production does not exist.

The world knows or should know that the portions of Germany ceded to France and Poland by the Versailles treaty held, in large part, the coal and steel industries of Germany. Since the armistice France and Poland have become factors in the production of steel. In the meanwhile, with borrowed money, Germany has rebuilt her steel industries so that there are now nearly twice as many steel plants in Europe as there were in 1914. The question might be well repeated, where will American steel get its market? Very recent dispatches from Europe bring the information that a combine of all the steel interests in Europe, with the exception of England, has been completed with the "hope of obviating overproduction and a crisis in the industry." The writer ventures the prophecy that in a very short period the steel industry will be where the textile industry is at present—with mills shut down or slowed up and de-

pending on the government to find it a market.

Dispatches from Washington containing a report of the Federal Reserve Board state that in the first six months of 1926 that production taken generally was greater than in any corresponding period; but while this was so, the months of April, May and June showed a decided slump. The industries that slumped during the latter three months were wool, clothing, shoes and manufactured food. Against this super-production, however, must be put another set of figures which are anything but encouraging for the future of American capitalism. According to reports of the Department of Commerce, the export trade of the United States fell off in April, May and June of 1926, \$151,929,757. New York State had a decline of \$8,000,000 and Maryland fell from \$22,032,038 in the same period of 1925 to \$16,373,196. These figures must be taken into consideration with the figures showing the export for past years. In 1919 U. S. exports were about \$8,000,000,000;

In 1924, \$5,000,000,000; in 1925, \$4,000,000,000. This, with increased production due largely to the new machinery inaugurated during the war, overproduction is inevitable. In fact, it is with us at present.

Need of Foreign Trade Urgent

It is very evident that if business is to be "prosperous" Mr. Hoover's new bureau will have to work overtime. But in the light of what is taking place in Europe, taking into consideration not only the economic situation but the European psychology as well, can it be reasonably expected that Mr. Hoover will succeed in securing for the bankrupt industries of America sufficient foreign trade to prevent that "business depression" which the Wall Street Journal fears? The answer must be in the negative. The crisis which is to precede the next war is just around the corner. And when it breaks, with unemployment rampant, it will not take an astrologer to foretell that accompanying it there will be a great drive on present labor standards and the trade unions.

The reason should be obvious. The greater the depression the more foreign trade will be needed. But a requisite of a successful trade abroad is the ability to compete in the production of goods from the standpoint of cheapness. It should be plain to all that, if the capitalists of this country are to secure a trade abroad of any consideration, it can only be done by underselling the foreign competitor by producing cheaper. Thus the inevitable is that the American workers will be put in direct competition with the cheapest labor in the world. Their standard of living must approach that of their competitors.

Competition Means War

It should also be clear that every dollar's worth of new trade secured by American capitalists abroad must be taken from other capitalist nations, and these by all the rules of the game will need their foreign trade even more than the American capitalists. It is too plain that with the present attitude of the rest of the world toward the United States the result of successful competition of American capitalists in the world's market will be war, with most of the world allied against the United States. In fact, the United States occupies today the same position that Germany occupied before the world war. The German government took just such a position that Mr. Hoover is now taking. To compare Mr. Hoover with the Kaiser may seem a far jump, but there is a great similarity in the roles. It was largely through the initiative of the Kaiser that Germany took such a commanding position in the trade of the world. The new capitalism of Germany demanded new outlets and the Kaiser went after them. In doing so the markets of Great Britain were invaded. The story of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad is known to all who are acquainted with pre-war history. It meant more trade to Germany at the expense of Great Britain. In fact, the real cause of Germany's overthrow was the outstanding fact that she was underselling the world.

Capitalism's Three Gifts

Thus the future holds in store for the American workers who have so persistently stood by the principles of Capitalism, three things: (1) Unemployment, (2) a lower standard of living, (3) another great world war with the majority of the nations allied against the United States. He has but little faith in and less knowledge of "human nature" who in the face of the above facts will say that the American worker will not be ready to revolt when these facts are made manifest. The changing conditions will supply the impetus to the necessary thought. Revolutionary economic conditions produce revolutionary thought and action. Socialists have now before them the very conditions which their best minds have foretold. Now, more than ever, should Socialist action be bold and uncompromising.

That war is near will be admitted by most. And war on a great scale will mean the downfall of capitalism, although if the workers do not act, civilization may go with it. It is also true that the markets of the world are being outstripped by production. There are not, now, enough markets in the world to absorb the surplus production of all the manufacturing nations. The countries which are markets today will be competitors tomorrow. The only thing that can save capitalism is a tremendous increase in the consuming power of the workers, and this will not happen. The direct opposite is taking place and, in conclusion, the wisdom of Marx is being demonstrated: "Capitalism is digging its own grave."

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1. The Spiritual or Ethical Elements in Socialism.
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For further information regarding dates, terms, etc., write to

ESTHER FRIEDMAN
1930 Harrison Ave., Bronx, N. Y. City

A Day at Pioneer Youth Camp

By Louis Levine

It is an undulating, green country, swelling gently into billowy hills and subsiding softly into broad valleys of meadowland flecked with ribbed patches of cultivated soil. Toward the east, large wooded hills stand out boldly above the others like islands above a rolling sea. In every direction brooks are winding their endless course, here rushing and tumbling in a blustering torrent, and there gliding along peacefully except for an occasional murmur, or expanding into a glassy pool in which is reflected the shrubbery along its edges.

Nestling cozily in the very bosom of this hilly country is Camp Pioneer Youth, with its cluster of girls' tents dotting a rising field and its long road of boys' tents gleaming on the hillside in an adjoining field.

From far away come faint sounds of voices, which rapidly grow in volume and clearness as a company of children appear in a neighboring field. As they approach me and we exchange greetings, I engage some of them in a conversation. They reflect the openness of the surrounding country—open faces, beaming with smiles of welcome; open hands, ready for a hearty handshake; open hearts, radiating good fellowship.

Supper over, the entire community flocks to the open-air field, where a play is to be performed by some of the children. A level field forms the stage, a precipitous mountain side the background, while clumps of trees and tufts of dense bushes serve as the wings of the stage. The audience is seated on the slope of a hillock, and the play begins.

A man appears staggering under a crushing load of stones. Every feature of his body, every feature of his face and every note of his voice expresses fatigue, futility and despair. It is the builder of stone walls, symbolic of the city man, who has at last found his very soul imprisoned within the stone walls of his own creation. As he trudges aimlessly along, he blunders upon the realms of woodland spirits. The Head Faun suddenly emerges from nowhere and in a deep, mellow voice invites the stranger to throw off his burden and share with his fauns their freedom and happiness. But freedom and happiness seem to have lost their meaning to the city man. All he wants is silence, rest. Heralded by sweet, dreamy strains of a violin, a fairylike being—the spirit of silence—looms into view, and, as if borne on the breeze, hovers closer and closer until, under her hypnotic spell, the weary man sinks slowly into slumber at her feet. Soon the man wakes up and rises, apparently refreshed. Again the Head Faun exhorts him to partake of the freedom and merriment of his domain, and at his call a number of fauns surround the man in a weird, alluring dance. At last, unable to resist the charm, the man joins hands with the woodland spirit hosts and, bursting into a wild merry-go-round, is whirled away in a delirium of joy.

The entire play is a beautiful idyllic poem, but it was the acting of the children that amazed me, especially that of the decrepit man from the city, who turned out to be David Miller, a husky boy of sixteen, and the Head Faun, Irving Fromer, who is a wiry lad of thirteen. Every one of the players actually lived his or her part throughout the performance. The intelligent characterization of their parts by the two girls who impersonated the two spirits of the play, as well as the dancing by another girl, and the music furnished by Nellie Basky, were equally remarkable.

As I delved into the secret of that remarkable success, I found that the players had the benefit of excellent training under "Dan" Harrington, the tireless dramatic director of the camp.

but that was partly offset by the fact that they had only three days of training for that play. Soon, however, I discovered the real source of the excellence of their performance in the spirit that had animated them—the spirit of Pioneer Youth.

Morning
The rising sun is slowly lifting the gray blanket of mist from the slumbering earth and waking it into life. From the various tents emerge boys in knickerbockers with towels slung across their shoulders. With their bare feet they plow their way through the tall, dew-dew-jeweled grass, at times stooping to pick a wild flower on their way. Down the hill to the brook the go, where two miniature dams, constructed by their own hands, have widened and deepened the water. It is here where they prefer to wash themselves and at the same time, watch the antics of their grotesque reflection in the quivering crystal water. Here they exchange

their quips and jokes, punctuated by peals of whole-hearted laughter.

Suddenly, there appears upon the scene, the music director, a young man in duch trousers, rolled up sleeves, and shirt front open at his throat, with a violin under his chin. As he draws his bow across his instrument, deep notes rise and fall in melodious cadence. Everybody stops to listen. As he strides along, his bow again strikes the strings, and rich chords pour forth in a powerfully rhythmic, rollicking march. One by one the boys and then the girls in the next field are caught by its irresistible swing. With flashing eyes and shining faces, the children join him in a lengthening procession. On they go, hopping and frisking to the magic tune. On and on they follow "Hy" the Pied Piper of the Camp, over hill and dale, across sunny fields and through shady leas, toward a door which suddenly opens into a land of promise—the dining quarters of Camp Pioneer Youth.

Sports of the Camp

It is fascinating to see some boys displaying their skill with bow and arrow and I soon tried my hand at the game. What surprises me is the distance the arrow flies even from the hand of a novice. "Do you have a real practice target?" I asked one of the boys. "Oh yes!" is the proud assuring reply. "Where is it?" I inquire. "It is on the way, in the parcel post," and then he proceeds to describe enthusiastically all its merits. But with all its merits, I find that I could not hit the best target in the world as such a distance as the parcel post. "What should I aim at?" I inquired. Pointing to the athletic field nearby, he said: "Aim at that. You will hit it sure!"

Most of the boys, under the leadership of Milton Hall and Jack Rosenfeld, and the girls, under that of Lisa Rauschenbush, find still greater fun in baseball, basketball and croquet, in

which they indulge freely. Swimming is one of the most popular recreations at the camp. Twice a day, the swimming pool and its grassy banks are swarming with vivacious bright-eyed brownies and water nymphs, racing, diving and tumbling in the cool water amidst shouts and grins of unalloyed happiness. One of the counselors is always present. The relationship between the boys and girls is one of jolly good fellowship impressing one as a large happy family of brothers and sisters.

Nature Hikes

A few times a week, rambles into the country are taken by the children for the study of nature. Led by Ruth Gordon, the Nature Study Director, they plunge into the cool, shady woods where they watch the ways of the squirrel, the rabbit, the woodchuck or some other small animal. They examine nests of various birds and are often thrilled with the sight of tiny gay-colored speckled birds' eggs. They usually return with beautiful specimens of butterflies or other insects, some snakes (of harmless varieties), or some turtles of which they have accumulated quite a number. Some of the specimens are mounted in the laboratory where, among other things, there is a colony of various rare species of living pet mice, and the nucleus of a beehive with a few bees building it up.

The boys and the girls of the camp are as fearless a band of children as ever roamed over the fields or scoured the woods of the Berkshire Hills. When some were asked what they would do if on their way to the woods, they had learned that there was a lion there, they answered bravely and magnanimously: "We would leave the poor animal alone." When a cow had run away one day, two boys overtook her and finding her invincible at the front, one boy tried to stop her by jumping on her back in true broncho busting fashion, but in true broncho busting fashion he was sent rolling on the ground. The other boy, however, clung to her tail with bulldog tenacity. The cow was equally determined and she pranced along with the boy dangling from her tail like a mere tag after the wayward baggage. The other boy soon glued himself to one horn of that bovine dilemma and both boys were carried swiftly along by that new form of rapid transit. It was a contest of endurance in which the boys finally succeeded in leading the cow back in triumph. It was a hard won victory, however, for both boys were bruised and bleeding. Yet, they scorned the suggestion to have the doctor treat their wounds.

The same tendency to hide their pain under an air of stoic indifference is often manifested by the other boys who consider it "unmanly" or sissy-like to run to the doctor on such slight pretext as a mere cut, a sore ankle, or a sprained finger, and if left to themselves would nurse their hurt in secret. But there is no such thing as a secret at Pioneer Camp and in a minute Ida Golubov, the camp mother, is on their scent. With her motherly intuition and tender solicitude for the health and happiness of the children, she ferrets out of them all their troubles. In another few minutes Dr. Pizer, the camp physician, goes after them, with the result that their wounds are soon completely healed, while their Spartan bravado is slightly damaged.

When I arrived at the camp I knew only two of the boys and must have been merely a middle-aged stranger to the rest of the children, notwithstanding the hospitality they showed from the very beginning. However, in the course of three days, I was irresistibly drawn so close to them as to become almost assimilated with them, and that, in turn, proved to be my passport to their hearts. I was at times moved by the many marks of genuine cordiality and acts of disinterested friendship on the part of both children and staff. I had come from the large city, escaping from an oppressive sense of solitude amidst millions of strangers to find, at last, in a small secluded community a whole world of brotherhood.

But good things rarely last long and my vacation was soon over. Yet, notwithstanding my regret at parting, I returned home happy with the previous memories of my six perfect days at Camp Pioneer Youth.

Up From Slavery Si Taylor's Second Rebellion

By Frank R. Crosswaith

TO those who still deny the essential humanity of the Negro and who yet maintain that fate has decreed him to be the eternal footstool of a supposedly pure, noble and virile white race, the case of Silas M. Taylor should prove of deep interest.

When the movement to organize the Pullman porters got under way, among the first to enlist was Silas M. Taylor, sympathetically called "Si" by his fellow workers. Si was born a slave at Appomattox, Va., not far from the historic spot where Grant graciously accepted Lee's surrendered sword, and recalls quite clearly the leader of the Confederate forces, to whom he delivered many important messages during the hottest days of the conflict. He remembers being ushered past the numerous guards in gray and fawning flunkies into the secret cell of the military genius of the South's cause. Si's master was one of Virginia's richest slaveholders and, as usual, bore a military title, "Colonel" being the prefix in this instance. With flashes of fire in his small black eyes, Si tells of seeing his mother whipped several times by her master. "On the day she was buried, thirteen years ago, I saw for the last time the long, deep scars made upon her brown back by the master's lash, and there, over her lifeless limbs, I rededicated myself to strike on for the final emancipation of my race."

With the military subjugation of the South and the attendant emancipation of the slaves, young Taylor found himself looking out upon a world he did not understand, a world that seemed to offer him naught but despair, drudgery and finally death. With no master any longer to command his services and claim him as "my nigger," Si, like so many hundreds of thousands of his fellow ex-slaves, saw ahead of him one wild wilderness of bewilderment. His status in the world had suddenly changed; he no longer belonged to any one master; none could legally claim him; he, therefore, must seek a master; therefore, into a tobacco factory in Danville, Va., the free man went to begin his education that was eventually to convince him of the fact that Appomattox signified only the end of one form of human slavery and the beginning of another which would break more thoroughly than before the lines of race, color and sex. In this Virginia tobacco factory Si worked and went until one morning, amidst the stifling odor of tobacco, the revolutionary idea burst forth into bloom in the minds of Si and his co-workers, the idea that united they had power which the owner of the factory could not overcome. It is a most fascinating picture this ex-slave paints of the strike on a tobacco plantation in old Virginia. The strike was won after twenty-four hours, and leaderless these workers were, for none knew how to direct a strike, and all still remembered the lash of the mas-

ter and somewhat nursed the fear these lashes had engendered in their souls. As an example of courage and as an indication of the inherent germ of revolt in the bruised breast of the proletarians of all races this is a brilliant example.

After five years of now freedom in this tobacco environment Si decided to change his vocation, and finally secured a new master when he obtained a position as a waiter in the Arlington Hotel in Danville. Shortly after Si voluntarily "changed masters" again, this time securing a job in a corporation at the head of which was to stand the son of the man whose Proclamation a few years before had made him legally a free man. Si became a car cleaner for the Pullman Company and finally was made a Pullman porter, working in that capacity for almost forty years. As a Pullman porter Si tells many interesting experiences. For instance, he tells of an occasion when Booker T. Washington was denied certain accommodations en route from the South and which he (Si) managed to accord to him.

During his nearly forty years as a Pullman porter Si has served most of our captains of industry, politicians and statesmen, men in whose hands are entrusted the affairs of the nation.

When the idea dawned upon the minds of the Pullman officials that Si and his fellow porters needed a union, and one that would be not unlike the "American plan," immediately they organized and gave to the porters a "union" with a high-sounding name. Had they called it by its right name—a company union—why, even the Pullman porters would have been inclined to heed the historic warning: "The Employe Representation Plan" and like the historic Babe, which was born some nineteen hundred years ago in Bethlehem of Judea, porters saw in the "plan" their star of hope, and, not unlike the fabled wise men of the East, they came to worship and give thanks and sing hallelujah to the new born thing that was to hypnotize them and make them satisfied with long hours of work, starvation wages—in some instances no wages—and brutalizing treatment. Si, however, with that uncanny and somewhat instinctive suspicion which slavery has imbedded in the minds of most Negroes when dealing with white men, refused to trust his fate wholly to this company union. He had at all times the respect and confidence of his co-workers, and because of his mental equipment was chosen as one of the committee men representing the porters and who was to make the plan perform the miracles the company had claimed for it. As a committee man, Si soon learned what is now common knowledge to every last porter in the service, i. e., that when it comes to serving the porters in their legitimate desires to increase their wages and reduce the hours and conditions of their work, the plan "just would not work." In every effort made along these lines the porters' representatives on the plan found the dice loaded against them. Thereupon, Si,

with a few of his more daring fellow workers, began a secret but mighty wave of agitation calculated to discredit the plan and finally destroy it.

About this time, unknown to Si, some of his comrades launched the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with A. Philip Randolph as general organizer. When news of this event reached him, Si enlisted as the 310th soldier in the first great attempt to introduce Negro workers to the cause of Industrial Democracy. He entered the struggle with the same zest and fervor that characterized his activities in the early days of his freedom on the tobacco plantation in Virginia. He is today among the most militant members of the Brotherhood's nation-wide army. When information reached the Pullman Superintendent that Si had joined the union, and that official undertook to question his subordinate, Si did not deny it; he manfully admitted that he had, and even offered to produce his union membership card. Naturally, after this demonstration of militancy, Si was slated to go. How to conveniently do it was the problem the Superintendent had to solve. Si's record was clean; he was a model porter from the point of view of the exacting physical and mental requirements of the Pullman company. Finally it dawned upon the company officials that Si could be retired.

Like most men of his time, Si did not know his age, and so, the company has retired him, and, as a last act of revenge, Si is threatened with being deprived of the meager pension the company benevolently bequeaths to its retired workers. But even this final act of ingratitude has not soured Si's soul or cooled his ardor for the cause. "They can withhold my pension," says this old man, fired with a burning love for justice, "they can do to me the worst they know how. I am not old. I was born when the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was born. I will stand by my union, come what may. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed my people and me. When the shackles fell from our limbs, Lincoln's son girded again our limbs with a new form of slavery. I hope to live long enough to see these, too, broken, and the race to which I belong take its place in the world of men to do an honest day's work and receive an honest wage for the same, rather than to depend upon tips. The service a porter gives to the traveling public is honorable service and deserving of honorable remuneration, not tips."

Men of every race in every age have spoken like this ex-slave speaks today. His voice is, therefore, a recognition of the fact that in the bruised breast of every toiler, be he a chattel or a wage slave, there smoulders a live spark of revolt, which, when universally kindled, will rid the world of the exploitation of man by his fellows, and place human values above the level of dollars and cents, and when service, performed even by the humblest in society, will be recognized as man's greatest claim to the respect and reward of his fellows.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

When Great Minds Come Together

When a fellow has been hammering away at crazy notions, hoary prejudices and warped prelections for a third of a century, as I have been doing, under a sugar coating of humor, and he got nothing for his pains except an occasional letter from some obscure admirer, it feels mighty good to have a first-class thinker express the same idea in a high-class publication such as *Harpers' Magazine*.

The first-class thinker I have reference to is Will Durant, the author of the *Story of Philosophy*. I haven't read the book yet on account of my prejudice against Philosophers. I tried to read Emanuel Kant's "*Kritik der Reinen Vernunft*" and "*Kritik der Urtheils Kraft*" in the original German, but as the verb was always at the end of a chapter I gave up in despair. Besides, I read somewhere that a philosopher is a guy who says something that everybody knows in a way that nobody can understand. So I quit reading philosophy and went to prophesying, which is much safer, provided a fellow doesn't predict something that is to take place during his own life time, as the end of the world, for instance.

Well, as I was about to say, this Will Durant is not an ordinary philosopher because he says things that nobody knows in a way that everybody can understand. In other words, he's as deep and clear as your modest friend Adam, and that's saying a mouthful.

The article in *Harpers' Magazine* trying to get at is entitled "Is democracy a failure?" and is the best thing I've read on this subject, because it expresses the very same thoughts I endeavored to percolate into the noodles of my fellow inmates of this great democracy for oh these many years. For instance, I've been telling you that American democracy rested primarily on a fairly equal distribution of wealth and that with the disappearance of this economic equality, political equality which is but another noise for democracy would go to the devil also. Now let's see how neatly brother Durant handles the same thought when he says:

"Democracy came naturally to America, because America began with equality and freedom. Like communism, real democracy tends to appear rather at the simple beginnings of a civilization than in its later stages of complexity, luxury, and differentiation. De Tocqueville marvelled at the economic equality which he saw here in 1830. Land might be had for the asking of Congress—a privilege which must now be reserved for corporations. Democracy was actual because political equality rested upon an approximate equality of possessions, upon a widespread ownership of the soil; men who stood upon their own ground and controlled (within the limits of nature) the conditions under which they lived, had personality and character, and could be called democrats beyond the narrow meaning of the word. It was such men who made Jefferson president—Jefferson, who was as orthodox as Thomas Paine, and as conservative as a man might be who favored a revolution every nineteen years. It was such men who provided the basis for Emerson's self-reliant individualism and Whitman's glorification of the common man. It was such men who gave to the Yankee his European reputation for shrewdness, individuality, and independent judgment—a legend now as curious to an observer of contemporary politics as the election of another Jefferson to the presidency is inconceivable."

And now:

"All those conditions are gone. National isolation is gone, because of trade, communication, and the invention of destructive mechanisms that facilitate invasion. Personal isolation is gone, because of the growing interdependence of producer, distributor, and consumer. Skilled labor is the exception now that machines are made to operate machines, and scientific management reduces skill to the inhuman stupidity of routine. Free land is gone, and tenancy increases. Free competition decays; it may survive for a time in new fields like the automobile industry, but everywhere it gravitates toward monopoly. The once independent shopkeeper is in the toils of the big distributor; he yields to chain drug stores, chain cigar stores, chain groceries, chain candy stores, chain restaurants, chain theatres—everything is in chains. Even the editor who owns his own paper and molds his own mendacity is a vestigial remnant now, when a thousand sheets across the country tell the same lie in the same way every day better and better. An ever decreasing proportion of business executives (and among them an ever decreasing number of bankers and directors) controls the lives and labors of an ever increasing proportion of men. A new aristocracy is forming out of the once rebellious bourgeoisie; equality and liberty and brotherhood are no longer the darlings of the financiers. Economic freedom, even in the middle-classes, becomes rarer and narrower every year. In a world from which freedom of competition, equality of opportunity, and social fraternity have disappeared, political equality is worthless, and democracy becomes a sham."

You said it, Will, but will they listen to you any more than they listened to me? Children love soap bubbles, but they don't love soap. How many, beholding this shimmering bubble of democracy, realize that the stuff it was made of is about petered out? Besides, they are so much more interested in the doings of Dempsey and Tunney, Mutt and Jeff, Babe Ruth and the Cardinals that they haven't got the time to inquire about the causes of our vanishing freedom. The great question before the American people is not "What is Liberty?" but "What's the score?"

Education would help if it were not for the unpleasant facts that a truly educated man has about as much shot to succeed in public life as the proverbial snow ball has in hell. Most politicians are morons for the simple reason that only this kind can be elected. What the majority want is not sound men, but men who sound well and an empty barrel always makes more noise than a full one. Anyhow, this is what Durant seems to think when he says:

"In some American states," Durant continues, "more than a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and a public education becomes an impediment to the acquisition of truth. This democratic suspicion of individuality is a result of the theory of equality; everyone is equally valuable; therefore, a count of noses must establish any truth and sanctify any custom. Not only is democracy a result of the machine age, and not only does it rule through 'machines'; it has in itself the potentiality of the most terrible machine of all—a vast weight of ignorant compulsion ostracizing difference, crushing the exceptional mind, and dis-

GOVERNOR MINTURN *A Labor Novel of the Northwest*

By M. H. HEDGES

(Continued From Last Week)

THEY were waiting. In the days that followed they waited the moment of impregnation, when their minds, wounded by each other's words, would spring back to positive affection again. Their expectation seemed futile. The moment did not come. In the light of day, in the resumption of a grayer, drabber existence, their common life did not begin again. They were kinder, more tolerant of each other; there was more understanding and less love. Dan feared that there was no love at all. He knew that they were no longer man and wife. They were waiting only in the hope that the mysterious amative forces within them would somehow reach out, move toward each other, meet again and mingle. If they did not, what then? They were fatigued. Their nerves were taut. They "got along" by an exaggerated show of politeness. They might have been two summer guests at the same hotel. They were no more to each other. Yet Dan found, and Agatha knew, that they both enjoyed their new-found freedom. They were single again. Dan's sense of obligation to Agatha, his morbid, ever-itching sense of inferiority, had somehow disappeared, burned away in the hot flood of words which he had flung over her. He was exultant, and he experienced a kind of primitive satisfaction as if their rude clash had been physical, and he had struck her, and dominated over her. While Agatha felt freed of responsibility for him that had been irksome. She no longer had to feel that what he said and did was a reflection upon her. They accepted each other at face value.

One evening when Dan came home he found her in her room framed by festoons of many-colored silks. She apparently had bought bolt after bolt of the gorgeous stuff, and had draped it from the chandelier out of sheet aesthetic bravado.

"Isn't it just splendid?" she asked.

"It is beautiful," he answered with a smile.

He was smiling at himself—at the fellow he once was. Ten days, yes, a week ago, he would have been fearfully angry. There would have been a storm over her extravagance. That was not his affair now. It was hers, and he left her to prosecute her costly play alone—not without a faint consciousness of Alice Miller bending over the silk counter at Danton's.

There were days of enervating lassitude, when their spirits seemed dead. "You know," she confessed one morning at breakfast, "I don't get the kick out of this house that I thought I would."

"Yes, I know," he answered. "We both need a vacation, I guess. But I can't get up enough energy to go down to the station house to see about trains."

His break with Agatha had only accentuated his loneliness. They both missed the friendly atmosphere of Gaylard's house. Their friends had not yet forced the habit of dropping in at the "Pines" on Manhattan Road.

Dan continued his visits to Hector

where is education so lavishly financed and equipped as in the couraging novel excellence. No United States; nowhere is it so little honored or so little used. We have devoted ourselves magnanimously to the provision, on an unprecedented scale, of schools, high schools, colleges, and universities; and now that they are built and full, we have made education a disqualification for public office."

In spite of the failure of educated men as vote getters, Durant wants American universities to add to their faculties, a school of political administration.

"A school not of theory so much as of practice and concrete detail; not a school for the discussion of political history, nor of the 'philosophy of the state,' nor of monarchy vs. aristocracy vs. democracy vs. socialism vs. state tax vs. anarchism; but a school that will go down with its students into the actual field of municipal administration; a school that will look upon the problems of city not as a street corner statesman might, nor as a loyal elephant or donkey might, but as a scientist would, or an executive whose training and ability have made him see administration as an art. If such a course were as thorough and as conscientious as the curriculum of a good medical school, it would attract only serious and scientific-minded men; it would admirably frighten away the gentlemen who now rise to power through self-salemanship and perorations."

In face of the tremendous economic revolution which has undermined the foundation of American democracy it seems to me that Brother Durant's restorative is a little superficial. Those who owned the productive wealth of the people have always controlled the government of that people, including its educational institutions. It may be that educated administrators could make economic autocracy and political democracy sleep in the same bed, but I have my serious doubts.

Anyhow, I only quoted Will Durant to this extent to show you fellows that when it comes to the diagnosis of the disease, Doctor Durant and Doctor Adam are in perfect agreement!

Adam Coalidigger.

Morsson, and one day he went into the shop of Hornbloom & Gians and shook hands with the boys. That night, obeying a vagrant fancy, he took the machine and drove to the Tambo, not without memories of Bricktop. There was disillusionment. Tango Star was gone. The present orchestra was not so good, he thought. Too much din. He looked at the girls differently, and they looked at him distantly. One regular-eyed miss smiled impudently in his face and said:

"Hello, grandpa." The jest hurt. He swore he would avenge the insult. He had little trouble in making a conquest. She danced with him. He thought her very pretty—shapely—with a comely mouth. But when she smiled, he noted that her teeth were not immaculate, and the kisses she gave him in the car afterward did not taste good, and the scent she affected was very unpleasant.

That night when he came home he tiptoed to Agatha's room and stood for a moment with his hand upon the door-knob, thoughtfully. He did not go in. Agatha was very beautiful, he recalled. She was even more beautiful than when he had first known her.

3

They went to Colorado. They chose a mountain inn at the base of a formidable, towering peak. Their life here was simple. They lived in adjoining cottages, arose early, walked and rode a good deal. Every day brought fresh delights: a newly discovered mountain pool; a walk to the Cathedral Rocks; the ever-turbulent, ever-miraculous mountain stream; the endless paucity of the weather, clouds churning over the colorful ranges; the sudden, passionate thunderstorms; the glacier in the chasm; the mountain side checked with spruce and aspen; the peaks cold and aloof like the bared teeth of nature; sunlit valleys suggestive of a fruitful, redundant earth.

There was dancing every night at the Lodge. They often walked over, in the midst of a nature that seemed obtrusive, towering haughtily above them. They delighted in the rugged, strenuous trail under the scented evergreen. Agatha took his arm through the dark woods.

They did not like each other because they made no claims upon each other. Now they were merely two guests at a summer hotel.

Agatha hit up a friendship with a young army officer, with whom she often danced. He was a likable gentlemanly chap of no apparent depth. Dan felt in with a woman lawyer from the East, an intellectual, who gave him Soviet literature to read. She was fascinating, dark and brooding, deeply seductive and sensible of her charms.

Agatha and her officer often went out to walk under the trees between dances. Once they were gone a long time. Dan speculated. But he found himself indifferent. "If she wants him she can have him," he said. That night, before Agatha fell asleep, remembering how Dan had bent over the chair of his new-found acquaintance, Miss Wagner, Agatha confessed to herself: "Why should I care? If he wants her, let him take her."

After the dance they came home together—tranquil and friendly. Before their adjacent cottages, they halted. Perfunctorily they kissed and went in. Dan heard the key turn in the lock of her door.

4

They thrived under the whip of their new life. Their health came back in leaps and bounds. Agatha never looked more beautiful. She took to taking cold baths in the morning. Her eyes held fire. Her superfluous flesh dropped from her leaving her figure unimpaired. "I want to stay here forever," she said.

Dan responded, too. He wanted to climb every mountain in the valley, and did, gradually fitting himself, he said, to scale the peak.

The scaling day arrived. Dan left with Harrison, the young army officer. Before he departed at sun-up, while the mountains were still flat, charcoal etching against the rose-dipped sky, he came to say good-bye to Agatha. She was up, clad in her knickerbockers, ready to "take them a piece" up the horse-trail.

"You didn't tell me who is going with you?" she reminded him.

"Harrison."

She smiled demurely.

"Well, what's the joke?" he asked.

"I was just thinking it would be lonesome for me while you are gone."

She laughed merrily, but he thought he caught a note of wistfulness in her voice. It rankled. Did she care for Harrison? For the first time, he felt a fleeting pang of jealousy.

Agatha was lonesome. The day passed monotonously. She spent the morning "straightening up" her room. She even penetrated to Dan's cottage, and put away his clothes. There were letters to write. She had lunch alone. After lunch she walked—alone—a walk which she and Dan had taken several times to the water-fall that came frothing over the moraine, bearing with it the cold breath of the perpetual snows at the summit.

She chose to sit before the fireplace at the Lodge in the afternoon. By just turning her head she could take in a view of the valley, and the wall of mountains beyond. In an adjoining room the children—the younger crowd—were at the piano playing snatches of songs and singing. Ever now and then, there were bursts of laughter. They somehow suggested her days at college—the irresponsible days she called them. How utterly different life was from what she had thought it. Was it that way with everyone? Did everybody carry round

in their heads gay, romantic pictures of reality only to have them smashed to bits by experience. She was getting old, almost twenty-seven. She was not happy. She had not been happy since that terrible quarrel with Dan. His ugly words reverberated inside her painfully. She could never forgive him.

She got up and looked in upon the youngsters. A boy with a face like a baby satyr was at the piano. Two pretty girls with their arms about his shoulders were shouting out words about "mean mamas." She found herself suddenly disapproving. Young persons should not play with the sex appeal that way.

Miss Wagner, Dan's flame, came in. They talked. Miss Wagner was a feminist. She said that she had reached the conclusion that all modern problems—the problems of capital and labor, war and internationalism had simply resolved themselves into the problem of parasitism.

"It all comes down to the point of earning one's own living," she affirmed. "When I was younger, that is, younger than I am now," she added with an ironical smile, "I used to think that women were enslaved by a man-made world; that all you had to do was to point out to them their dependency, and they would free themselves. Now I see that women are natural-born slaves. They like to be kept. I know hardly ten women who like their jobs."

Miss Wagner acted as if she expected Agatha to agree with her, whereas Agatha didn't. She thought Miss Wagner horrid.

"Have you children, Mrs. Minturn?" How impertinent. She wanted to tell Miss Wagner that there were probably so few feminists because so many of them made themselves disagreeable.

Miss Wagner talked a while longer, about "your fascinating husband, Mrs. Minturn." Then she withdrew to write "business letters." After she was gone, Agatha could not help overhearing what two men, who had just come in, were saying about scaling the Peak. They were evidently planning a climb on the morrow, and were considering the necessity of taking a guide. One said that a guide was a nuisance because a guide took all the zest out of the climb. The other was impressed with the danger of making the expedition without a guide. He recalled the score or more lives which the mountain had claimed.

"There was Miss Derner," he stated, "a member of the Alpine Club, champion woman climber of Europe, who was the first recorded victim. She thought that she could go it alone, got caught in a squall just the other side of the timberline, and died before help could reach her." The speaker went on to enumerate other instances of lost climbers. "It's those sudden squalls," he declared.

It was the first time that Agatha had thought of scaling the Peak as dangerous. She was disturbed. She got up and went out on the veranda. The sun was beginning its descent. The swift mountain twilight would be upon them shortly. She stepped down and took the trail up the mountain. She would go and meet them. As she ascended, she paused now and then and looked back upon the winding trail, the inn with its cluster of cottages, smoking tranquilly in the sunshine, the road, the brook, the wall of mountains beyond, and to the right, in the gap between the ranges, the sunlit valley, an interminable plain, with suggestion of lakes and cities upon its surface.

When she had gone perhaps half a mile, she chose a stone and sat down, a few paces from the trail. She saw the sun go down. She glanced at her watch. It was 4:37.

"At six o'clock," she said, "if they have not come, I shall organize a searching party."

She faced quite boldly the thought of Dan's death.

Natures like Agatha's need the stress of excitement to make them think; then they do not think so much as brood with a kind of stifling logic. She sat there in the deepening twilight, her eyes on the hands of the watch, experiencing death and emptiness. She was conscious of the warm sun under her, its steadfastness. She felt the beat and throb of the waterfall through her body. She was physically sensible of the Earth, its verities and its burly strength. She felt to dreaming about the origin of life, and its extinction; about the warmth of the throbbing body, and its dissolution into cold mud; the kiss; the thrust of life up through the sheath of clay; the passion of life to perpetuate itself.

Under her musing she found pleasure in fancying the Earth a giant female, the hills as her woman's breasts, from which all things, man, beast and plant sucked life. Quite suddenly she acknowledged that if Dan were gone she wished she had a child, a life-copy of him himself. Her imagination played tenderly about Dan. He seemed more beautiful than he was. For the first time she consciously desired him.

She was surrounded with mystery and beauty. She was conscious of her own body, its contours and ardours, its slim strength and grace. The thought of the child persisted, like a faint aroma blown from nowhere. How good it was, she told herself, to will a baby into the world. It was like creating it.

5

Dan found her sitting on the steps of his cottage when he returned. He thought her cold and indifferent, but

when he kissed her he suddenly found her lips clinging to his.

"Had rotten luck," he explained, "when we were half-way down I twisted my ankle, and that slowed us up. Harrison was a brick."

Harrison? She had forgotten Harrison.

"Climbing the Peak is one of those things," he added, "you like to have done—once. I never want to go back. You can't imagine anything more lonely and awful than the top of that mountain. It is like, well, like the tomb of a god."

"You can tell me all about that tomorrow," she asserted. "Now you must get your foot attended to."

She had kindled a fire in the stove and had the kettle singing. She insisted on removing his shoe and cutting the soiled sock from his swollen ankle. When she had immersed it in steaming water, she went foraging for food and soon returned with a tray of sandwiches and pie.

When he had eaten he remarked, "Dou you know, every bone in my body aches. I thought I was in great shape, but believe me, you have to do some hauling and straining to lift your body up that last half mile." He yawned.

"I suppose that means I must get out," she smiled.

"I was just thinking, Agatha, how nice it was to have you here. This is the first time you've been in, you know. What did you do today?"

"I've been with Miss Wagner. She's awfully sweet, don't you think?"

"You want to know what I really think? I think she's an old fool."

She laughed merrily.

"Well, goodnight," she said, and without kissing him opened the screen door and stood for a moment on the steps. He heard her characteristic gasp of pleasure at the night; then she was gone.

When he was awake, several hours later, he thought for a moment that he had not been asleep, for she was standing where he had last seen her, in the doorway.

"Danny, are you awake?" she whispered.

"May I come in? It's so lonesome over there."

(To Be Continued Next Week)

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

THERE are still a few more free scholarships for the second Workers' Training Course, which begins the first week in November at the Rand School of Social Science. Trade union members who wish to be considered for scholarships in this second course should apply without delay at the office of the school.

This Friday night, November 5, at 8:30, V. F. Calverton will give his last lecture on "Contemporary Writers and Social Thought." He will lecture on "The Russians, Andrejev and Ivanov," a contrast of the cultures and a study of the literature of the old Russia in comparison with the literature of the new Russia. The lecture will include the most discussed in Dostoevsky's work as well as Andrejev's, as representative of the old order, and the work of many of the moderns, as well as Ivanov, who will be discussed in reference to the literature of contemporary Russia.

Vernon Loggins will lecture this Saturday afternoon, November 6, at 2 o'clock, on "Modern Poetry." He will discuss "Poetic Realists—Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters." Countee Cullen will read from his own works.

A new course of six lectures by August Claessens on "Elements of Social Progress" will be given on Thursdays, starting November 4, and will continue until December 16. This course by the brilliant speaker is a popularization of important sociological contributions of Lester F. Ward and modern Socialist thinkers. The lecture topics are: (1) "The Evolution of Society"; (2) "Man's Wants, Desires and Passions"; (3) "The Psychic and the Factors"; (4) and (5) "The Environmental Element," and (6) "The Measure of Progress."

On Tuesday, November 9, at 7 p. m., Jacob L. Afros will start a new course on "The Fundamentals of Socialism," which will continue until February 8. The Rand School Library is now a circulating library and is open from 2 till 10 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 till 5 p. m. on Saturday.

Rand School Plans

Theatre Party Nov. 10

If you have not seen the Guild's production of "Juarez and Maximilian" come to the theatre party arranged by the Women's Committee of the Rand School of Social Science, Wednesday evening, November 10.

This is what V. F. Calverton, in his column, "Critical Crusings," in the New Leader, October 29, has to say about the play: "The acting of the play is superb. The production is singularly brilliant and beautiful. The impersonation of Maximilian by Alfred Lunt is one of the most effective achievements on the New York stage in years. Clare Eames, as the Empress Charlotte, and Dudley Digges, as the Archbishop are also exceptionally convincing and impressive in their parts."

Diary of a Pie-Counter "Labor Leader"

TUESDAY—"One-armed Mulligan came around to the house today with the glad news that all the ticket was safely elected. Not that this was the sort of surprise that would knock anybody for a loop, considering the way the boys fixed up them Red votes. They done the slickest piece of work this election I seen in years. Now we can go after them Bolsheviks good and proper and get rid of the whole schmier."

THURSDAY—"I put good old One-arm at the head of a 'Reception Committee' to go and visit Local 44, which has always been filthy with them goddam Socialists and atheistical nuts. He call me on the phone this afternoon and said that he and the boys had simply wrecked the meeting. He put three of them wise-crackers who is always shooting off their ugly faces about Russia in the hospital where they belong. And I am getting out a form letter to all the locals, reading them birds out of the Union on account of their advocatin' force and violence and the overthrow of the U. S. Government. I guess this will look pretty good when I make my speech before the Rotarians next Saturday."

SUNDAY—"What a head I had this morning. I drunk my bath and three bottles of milk which is supposed to be good for a hangover, but which I'll tell the world ain't. And it wasn't until just now that I could get the old finger crooked around a pencil. It was on account of that speech made before the Rotarians. The subject of my speech was 'The Ideals and Aspirations of the American Labor Movement,' and believe me, it was a wow. I started in by sayin' that while some folks might think from what they read in the newspapers that us labor leaders is a bunch of rough-necks without no culture and that we is all Reds and bomb-throwers, there was nothing to this at all. I told them that while we didn't have no truck with intellectuals from Greenwich Village and the likes of that, we was all students of this here economics and that we had high ideals for the development of our movement. I told them not to let the word 'ideal' scare them, however, as our movement wouldn't do nothing to hurt property, but on the other hand was a great constructive force and wherever the official movement went, it was welcomed by the substantial merchants of the town. I warned them that there was a lot of radicals hanging around ready to start unions of their own in case anything should happen to us. I told them that we stood for Old Glory and universal military training, and that in our opinion if any man didn't like this country he should go back where he came from, and that we was right back of the President and that nowhere on earth could you find a more God-fearing set of hard-working citizens than among our card-holding members and that even if the Y. M. C. A. out in Detroit did act a bit high hat to some of the boys I knew that was an exception and that our local Y was glad to have us come and swim in their tank almost any time. I told them about my old mother and how I was took to the mills when I was a wee lad of seven and how I had risen to where I am today on account of sticking close to the job and at the same time having high ideals."

"After the speaking, Jim Hedges, President of the Rotarians and head of the Operators Association, and some of the other boys and I went over to Marie Turner's place and threw one grand party. Jim and I have sat opposite the table at a good many wage disputes, and we have done a lot of shadow boxing together, but I want to rise up and say that he is one swell guy. And that he and I hit it off grand together. I thought I would die laughing to see Jim doing the Charleston in the back room with Fat Marie. I says to him, 'Jim, these here ideals is all right in their place. But when they get organized on a union basis, you can't work 'em for more than eight hours.' I thought Jim and the boys would split their sides laughing over my wisecracks, and all the way home in the cab, Jim kept slapping me on the back and saying that he wanted to see more of me outside of working hours. We made a date for lunch tomorrow in a nice quiet little place where none of the 'rank and filth' as I call them, is liable to come snooping in."

TUESDAY—"Just as I suspected, Hedges made me a neat little proposition at lunch yesterday and I signed a contract this morning in the lawyer's office. I am to be Industrial Advisor to the operators at \$30,000 per. Of course we ain't going to give out anything about this and I only hope to God that none of them radicals find out what the layout is. Now the old lady can have the car she has been yelling for and there is a certain little girl I know that's going to get a whole trunkful of new duds once I get to the old bank deposit box, for you can be certain that I am not taking any of this jack in the form of checks. Well, it's a great life at that, this being a leader of proletarians, and as I told good old Jim, it's all in having ideals and aspirations. I gotta quit now to make up a list of officials that we'll want to get to before the next wage conference. It's all for the wife and kiddies, and as I have often said, 'you gotta get yours before they get you.'"

As extracted from private correspondence by

McAllister Coleman.

The conscience of the workers, it is waking day by day. It is rising in a flood-tide that will sweep the Beast away. It is shaking down the fortress and the prison dark and strong. And the court-rooms of injustice, and the thrones of vested wrong!

The conscience of the workers, it has awakened, sword in hand, And "The Marseillaise" is ringing in a chorus deep and grand; Over hill and dale and valley, in a fearless, glad refrain, Onward sweeps the hymn of freedom round a rebel world again.

The conscience of the workers—O my masters, never more Will we cringe and plead for mercy at your gold-stained temple door! We shall come in all the glory of the human soul awake,

We shall come in all the glory of the human soul birthright we shall TAKE!

The conscience of the workers—O my masters, heed you this: We, the workers, were awakened from the dead by Freedom's kiss; We were awakened from our slumber, and shall never sleep again, Till your kingdom lies in ashes and the stars of freedom reign.

—Covington Hall.

Boss Labor Paper Goes; Collegians Seek Contacts; The Union Accountants

The Field of Labor

"BLOOMFIELD'S LABOR DIGEST" is discontinued. Don't weep, dear reader, at the demise of another workingman's paper. We have here another story to tell. The "Digest" was a paper for "busy executives." Its specialty was "industrial relations." The editor and owner was Meyer Bloomfield, whom some would consider the father of the present personnel management vogue. Was his weekly stopped because it was a losing business proposition? Not at all. From its first issue, just seven years ago, it made money. And why not? The subscription rate was seventy-five dollars a year! Business men were willing to pay that much for eight or ten small pages of text containing extracts from the Federated Press, the A. F. of L. News Service, government publications, the press releases or documents concerning the latest company union or employees' welfare scheme here or abroad, and our choicest paragraphs in The New Leader. It was worth seventy-five dollars a year to these up-to-date capitalists to be able to have at their disposal the facts about the labor movement. Bloomfield is giving up his paper because he finds that he is too busy now with practical personnel and traditional attention. To hire an editor or combine it with similar existing periodicals, he claims, would not satisfy his clients, who have confidence in him only.

The history of "Bloomfield's Labor Digest" leads us to ask some questions. How many union leaders take the trouble to be as thoroughly acquainted with the current facts of American labor problems as do the "busy executives" who subscribed to this paper? How many, further, study dispassionately the latest developments in industry, at least in their own? What steps should be taken to combat this "liberal" capitalism? These queries and their answers indicate the difference between the old catch-as-catch-can unionism and the modern battle of subtlety and wit. L. S.

COLLEGE STUDENTS SEEK LABOR CONTACTS

The students-in-industry movement is certainly assuming interesting aspects. We have always had with us the college boy and girl who worked their way through school. They found little romance in it and sought out the easiest and most lucrative employment. Every once in a while some good fellow would take a job in a factory or on a farm during his summer vacation "just for the fun of it." Just as life, he would turn strike breaker should the opportunity present itself during the school year and perhaps be officially excused from class for a few days or weeks. Since the war, however, a new type of student has gone into industry. He, and for that matter, she, is seeking light on the labor problem. At first, there were a few scattered individuals, "cranks," some called them. Then, came deliberate efforts from organized student groups and finally contests. The experiment has become respectable in liberal college circles.

Almost a year ago the Evanston Interdenominational Student Conference took up the question and laid out plans for the future. Under the auspices of the Continuation Committee students went to work in industry last summer. Then, early in September they met at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, to discuss their findings. They deplored the absence of the worker's voice in the management, the insecurity of employment, the long hours, low wages, unsanitary conditions, the non-recognition of need as a fundamental factor in wage scales and the absence of the opportunity for creative effort.

They denounced the college strike breaker and the practice of students of underbidding wage rates of local workers. They urged professors of economics and sociology to go into industry too. Less majestic! Finally, most encouraging of all, they unanimously condemned the profit motive as un-Christian and the root of many economic evils.

These students even went further. The Evanston meeting sent a representative, Vernon E. Ziegler of the University of Chicago Law School, to

the recent convention of the A. F. of L. at Detroit. He asked that students be given more extensive employment in industries where there is opportunity for contact with and study of organized labor. We hope that the Federation will see its way clear to help these young people. They are sympathetic of the unrest in the colleges today. True, most of them still find objection only to the profit motive. They see nothing wrong in profit itself, provided it is followed by a desire for service. Limited thus in their views, they are apt to turn out to be mere liberals or benevolent capitalists, but some, no doubt, will see the economics of their ethics and strive to abolish the whole capitalist system. L. S.

UNION ACCOUNTANTS FOR UNION ACCOUNTS

It would seem to be unnecessary to remind union officials that the accountants they employ to audit their books should be members of the bookkeepers' union. Yet such sadly is the case. Many of us are unaware that accountants may join a union. For one thing, we forget that there is an organization to accommodate them. For another, we are under the impression that they are employers. This is not true. There are a few large accounting offices wherein the employer does very little actual work himself. He is a true "boss." On the other hand, numerous accountants and auditors are either self-employed and occasionally make use of assistants or are hired by the large establishments. In such cases they may become union members. Consequently, at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union No. 12464 of New York City had a resolution adopted endorsing its efforts to organize accountants and calling upon all unions to employ union members "wherever available." Certainly it is safer to trust the books and records of a union with persons sympathetic to labor's ideals. The advice of the A. F. of L. resolution should be strictly followed. L. S.

THE UNORGANIZED IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

The annual Electrical Show held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, gives one food for thought. There was a marvellous display of the latest apparatus, chiefly for household and medical purposes. The appeal was to the well-to-do and the sales, it is said, made the exposition a huge success. Despite the almost complete absence of an industrial display, the show overpowered one with the enormous significance of the electrical industry. Leaving power aside in these observations, we still have the many plants making electrical appliances and machinery and the electrical construction industry, both employing thousands of workers. The question arises as to what is the status of these employees.

The Electrical Show suggested the answer. One exhibition showed the process of making a well-known electric iron. Four or five girls were stationed alongside of a table along which was a moving set of rollers. The base of the iron was placed at one end, and as it moved along each worker added a screw or two, a handle, or whatnot. The irons followed closely alongside of each other. The completed product emerged at the other end in about fifteen minutes, was then tested in a jiffy, wrapped in paper and packed in cartons by men before you could get over your surprise. All day long this went on. No skill was required for any of the operations. The girls were lucky if they received \$12 or \$15 a week, especially in the small town of Ohio where the factory in which they were employed was located. They were not union members. If they were, under whose jurisdiction would they come, electric workers or one of the metal trades unions? Or perhaps they would be scattered among several craft unions? More than likely they would not be urged to join, since they were not skilled workers. And where would the packers go? And the chauffeurs and expressmen later on in the process? If there ever was a living argument in favor of industrial unionism it was the exhibit of that electric iron factory.

Then, as for electrical construction. The show itself had little reference to this directly, but in the official program was a full page advertisement of New York City Local Union No. 3. As publicity, as an attempt to create an opinion favorable to unionism in the industry, this was extremely justifiable. Whatever defect there was

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS STORY

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

III. Recent Progress (1913-1926)—Part 1

What Has Come Before

THE first evidence we have of unionization among electrical workers is found in 1876 among the telegraph linemen. In that year some of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor were admitting them as "sojourners." Later they became numerous enough to form assemblies and finally a District Council of their own. An ill-advised strike in 1883 shattered their organization. The following year the United Order of Linemen was founded in the West. It failed because of its provisions for secrecy. The St. Louis exposition of 1890 supplied the occasion for the next attempt at unionism. Local No. 522 of the A. F. of L. was formed consisting of this time of wiremen (inside) as well as linemen (outside men). President Henry Miller spent his time going about from one city to another, working his way, trying to arouse sentiment for a national organization. The result was a call issued by the St. Louis union and the holding of a convention in November, 1891. President Miller then journeyed to the A. F. of L. convention at Birmingham, Alabama, with the aid of a loan from the St. Louis local, and obtained a charter on November 28, 1891, for the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. The new organization was

handicapped by a low per capita tax and a death benefit system that drained the treasury. This was corrected in 1895.

Between 1908 and 1913 the Brotherhood split into two factions. Hard feeling had been engendered between the inside and outside men over their respective jurisdictions. To make matters worse the former managed to elect one of their number, Frank J. McNulty, president in 1903. At the same time he was put on a full time salary basis. His efforts to increase the centralization of the union created much bad feeling. Finally, some of the Socialist leaders sought to gain control of the Brotherhood as a part of a similar struggle going on in the A. F. of L. The result was that after much maneuvering the insurgents finally held a convention at Cleveland in 1908 and declared themselves the legally constituted authorities in the Brotherhood. J. J. Reid and J. W. Murphy were their leaders. The whole American labor movement was torn by the dissension. The A. F. of L. administration sided with McNulty. Eventually the latter won the outstanding legal suits and began to regain following. In 1913 those still with Reid were permitted to return by paying their current monthly per capita tax. The union closed ranks.

WITH the healing of the rupture in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1913, the union took on a new lease of life. The membership was twenty-three and a half thousand in the year of reunion. At the peak in 1920 it had risen to one hundred and forty-two thousand.

One of the first problems to confront the rejuvenated organization was the unionization of the women telephone operators. The Brotherhood had claimed jurisdiction, over them from the beginning, but avoided carrying on intensive work among them because it had found them to be poor "union material." The girls would stick together during an immediate crisis and then scatter when the emergency was over. Suddenly however, the Commercial Telegraphers' International Union began to flirt with the operators. The marriage of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the American Bell Telephone Company increased the infatuation. The Electrical Workers' Union was startled from its sense of security. It saw that the telephone operators were after all attractive. In addition, there was a very practical reason. When the operators went out on strike, electrical workers would walk out in sympathy. It would be much better in such a case that all crafts involved were with one organization.

Consequently, in 1912, the International office took upon itself the task of unionizing telephone operators. In accordance with the constitution at that time, independent locals of these workers could not be formed. They were organized instead into sub-locals of existing bodies. Thus, the first organization established at Boston in 1912, as a result of a spontaneous strike, was admitted as a sub-local of Linemen's Local No. 104 of Boston. Within a year it was the third largest local in the International. Other groups were established in New England, Missouri and Louisiana. Except in name these sub-locals were really independent, paying, indeed, the same per capita tax as regular locals.

Resentment Against Operators
The growth of these women's organizations created a fear of "petticoat rule." Rationally, however, this was justified by the explanation that, after all, telephone workers were not skilled workers and, therefore, did not belong in the Brotherhood. At the 1913 convention the constitution was amended to provide for a new kind of local, Class A, to consist of operators. This type paid about half of the regular per capita tax and were correspondingly granted a reduction in voting power. Moreover, no international officer might be a member of a Class A local. The operators fought to modify the status assigned to them. They managed to push a proposal through the 1915 convention, but the membership in a referendum vote would have nothing to do with it. They then inaugurated a constitutional amendment and had better luck. They obtained full voting strength in 1916.

There were about ten thousand operators in the Brotherhood at this time. Altogether the union boasted a membership of more than eighty-five thousand. The general run of electrical mechanics resented the growing strength of the telephone operators, who acted upon technical questions of the trade without a full understanding of the situation. Their vote cast as a block had resulted in decisions creating confusion, decreasing the estima-

tion of the employer for the union and causing disquiet among the jurisdictional lines that were obviously unfair to a majority of those who had to deal with the conditions produced. Moreover, the instability of the telephone operators' employment and the trouble caused by their strikes had created much dissatisfaction.

It must counteract a welfare offensive, an illusion of gentility attached to the work of an operator, a careful selection of personnel from homes of bourgeois respectability, and all the difficulties accompanying the organization of women workers.

Some Jurisdictional Disputes

An organization like the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has, of course, had its share of jurisdictional disputes. When underground cables began to replace overhead lines the United Association of Gas Fitters claimed jurisdiction over laying the conduits, because its members handled the necessary material. The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor ruled in favor of the Electrical Workers. Again when the Metal Polishers sought to extend its claims over illuminating fixtures to the wiring and hanging as well as the manufacturing of them, the I. B. E. W. objected and the work was divided between the two unions. Other compromises have been effected between the Brotherhood and the Elevator Constructors, Theatrical Stage Employees, Railroad Signalmen and Bricklayers.

Of major importance for the period under discussion has been the dispute with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, which about 1913 began to lay claim to certain workers in generating stations and substations who had been within the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood up to then. The technological change from steam to hydro-electric power had made the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union anxious about its future. A special committee of experts appointed by President Gompers in accordance with instructions of the 1919 convention of the A. F. of L. ruled in favor of the Electrical Workers. The Executive Council of the Federation reversed this decision. An appeal was made to the 1922 A. F. of L. convention at Cincinnati and for the first time in history the Executive Board was overruled.

The demarcation of jurisdiction as then laid down is important, since it involved thirty-seven thousand members of the Brotherhood and required further definition this year again. The decision ran as follows:

"That the electrical installation, electric repairs, overhauling of general electrical apparatus in generating stations, substations and the operating of exclusively electrical-driven machines in the aforementioned plants or stations; also that the operation of traveling or other electric cranes for shop or factory purposes shall be Electrical Workers' work."

"This decision is not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Steam and Operating Engineers over operating steam generating plants, electric hoists in building construction or electric shovels. . . ."

This statement, however, did not prevent misunderstandings to arise over "the jurisdiction of overhead or traveling cranes, installed as a permanent fixture in building while building is under construction and cranes are being used to handle building material for the construction of buildings and also for the setting of motors, generators and other electrical equipment." Those fascinating long arms that move nimbly about amidst the steel skeletons of new buildings, picking up beams and other material at one spot and depositing them at another, caused much misunderstanding. They meant jobs for the members of one union or the other.

The Latest Decision
The Executive Council of the Amer-
(Continued on page 7)

WORKERS! Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

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LOUIS KIFFIN, President
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer

International Planning Fight on Steel Trust; Dutch Union's Solidarity

Labor Doings Abroad

Organized labor in Europe is not inclined to regard the recent founding of a European Steel Trust, with Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg as charter members, as an unmixed blessing. As has been pointed out before in The New Leader, the officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions have been keeping close tabs on the moves of the international capitalists ever since the formation of the combine became the subject of rumors in the European press.

At a conference held many months ago in Amsterdam a committee was appointed consisting of J. W. Brown (I. F. T. U.); Robert Dismann (Metalworkers' International); W. Eggert (Germany); L. Jouhaux (France); and C. Mertens (Belgium), and instructed to prepare a report on the metal industry in the countries principally concerned and trustification processes, national and international, together with recommendations as to trade union policy in face of possible dangers arising from new international combinations.

An exhaustive report has been prepared and the committee has made its recommendations to the executive in the following terms:

National Control. As Employees or Producers. It is the duty of the trade union movement to follow with the greatest attention the national and international development of trustification, and to work out the forms of organization which will enable it effectively to combat the dangers produced by concentration within the capitalist system. The best way of fulfilling these conditions is evidently to proceed with the formation of large industrial unions or industrial federations, as well as with the formation of joint standing committees between industrial unions or federations that are liable to be faced with or to make similar or simultaneous demands or be affected by the same economic contingencies; to form and recognize factory councils in all industrial undertakings, the local councils being grouped in district councils and the district councils united in a national council.

As Consumers and Citizens. As Immediate measures: An alteration in the company laws to make it incumbent on all businesses above a certain size to adopt a standard accountancy system, capable of adaptation to the detailed requirements of various industries, and to publish their accounts clearly set out according to this system.

Establishment of a body with powers, under certain circumstances, to fix maximum prices of any essential commodities, including wholesale prices of raw materials and semi-manufactures entering into their production. Representation of the trade unions on this body.

More general trade union support of the co-operative movement, as a means of obtaining collective control of production and distribution and exercising an influence on prices.

As wider program: Socialization of banking and credit generally; socialization of all raw material of industry, including the land and its minerals and all sources of power and transport; socialization of the machinery of purchase and distribution of important commodities; representation of the trade unions as such on the controlling bodies at all points of the program.

International Control. Immediate Demand: The co-ordination and strengthening of the trade union movement throughout the world, including especially those countries from which large quantities of raw materials come and those where industries are, or can be, established. The organization of the movement to act unitedly both through national and through industrial units; the establishment of international standards of wages, hours and working conditions, including action for the carrying out of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labor office.

Strengthening of the co-operative movement.

The undertaking by the League of Nations of an exhaustive inquiry into the actual and potential supply of raw materials, and their most economical distribution; participation in the commission of inquiry to be given to the I. F. T. U.

Representation of the trade unions on all delegations negotiating commercial treaties.

Wider Program: International con-

DUTCH UNIONS SHOW SOLIDARITY IN CASH

How the regular trade unions of Holland back up their words of solidarity with striking workers the world over with hard cash is shown by some data recently printed in De Strijd, the organ of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.

While during the first fourteen weeks of the British miners' strike the Dutch Communists, with all their talk, managed to collect only 18,000 guilders (at 40 cents apiece) for the strikers, the regular Dutch unions put down 60,000 guilders right at the start, and later, when the request for aid came from the British General Council of Trade Unions, 35,000 was advanced at once on collections to be taken among the workers.

In giving figures on the past performances of the regular Dutch unions De Strijd notes that in 1920 they gave 600,000 guilders to help the great transport strike in Holland; in 1921 they gave 600,000 for the metal workers' strike, and in 1922-24, 874,000 to the textile workers' lockout. These same workers gave 271,000 guilders to Austria in 1920-21; 2,800 to Hungary in 1923; 104,000 to Russia in 1921-22, and 100,000 to Germany during the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923.

COLOMBIAN LABOR FIGHTS DECREE OF EXPULSION

The issuing of a decree by President Abadía Méndez of Colombia ordering the expulsion from the country of Vicente Adamo, founder of the only co-operative agricultural association in the republic, on the pretext of his having taken part in the workers' political activities, has aroused a storm of protest.

Speaking in the name of organized labor, El Socialista of Bogotá, in its issue of Sept. 19, points out that Adamo's only crime consists in having educated and organized the Colombia workers in their own interest and that he is being made the victim of the bourgeois prejudices of the nation's Executive. While it is true that the laws of Colombia provide for the expulsion of foreigners who participate in politics, El Socialista notes that this rule is only applied to labor men and that the country is full of all kinds of foreign crooks, speculators and clerics who are extremely active in politics without being molested by the authorities.

The Socialist paper wants to know why it is that Adamo was permitted to live in Colombia for fifteen years before the Government discovered that his work in behalf of labor was "injurious to the country." It hints that some special interest hit by Adamo's activities is behind the decree.

SHIRT MAKERS' NEWS; N. Y. STRIKES CONTINUE; PHILADELPHIA ACTIVE

The New York Shirt Makers are continuing strikes against a number of houses. The strikes will not be given up until won by the union.

The Philadelphia shirt makers are quite active. As a result of their activities one member was fired from the Ritz Shirt Company. The union demanded that this member be reinstated at once, but the firm refused. A strike has been called against this firm, not only in Philadelphia, but also in their shop which they conduct in Wilmington, Del. The New York shirt makers, appreciating the hardships of the workers involved in the strike in a non-unionized territory, have decided to contribute \$500 toward the good cause. Acting Manager Goetz has been instructed to go to Philadelphia and present them with same.

The shirt makers are getting busy with the coming elections. The election committee is to meet Monday, November 7, where preparations will be made for nomination meetings.

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Bigger General Strike Due, Hicks Told A. F. of L.

"More Intense" Struggle Inevitable in England, Union Chairman Tells A. F. of L.

A NOTHER general strike in England, "more intense and more formidable" than the last, is inevitable, George Hicks, chairman of the general council of the British Trade Union, told the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit, to which was British labor's fraternal delegate.

After reviewing the incidents that led up to the strike last May, Mr. Hicks said:

"This general strike lasted eleven days. Being the first of its kind, it was very much of a great adventure. It possessed all the elements of a stupendous gamble. There were many organizational weaknesses and many factors not taken into consideration. We did not secure by it what we intended to secure. As you know, the conclusion of the general strike was unsatisfactory and the miners have continued with the struggle. I do not intend to go into that; there are many questions of a domestic character that we in Britain have to deal with in this connection.

"But this I will say—speaking with a full sense of my responsibility to our movement—that the conditions which produced the general strike in Britain still exist. Nobody with a spark of intelligence would desire a repetition of the terrible industrial warfare a general strike involves. But we cannot escape from the stern and awful realities.

"The tremendous sweep of economic forces, the terrible clashing of class interests, cannot be avoided. We are compelled to make our plans upon the conscious realization of actualities. On either side in Britain today the two sides are preparing for the coming struggle; it would appear that general strikes of a more intense and formidable character than the one recently experienced are inevitable.

Miners' Struggle Continues

"The miners' struggles still continue. It has gone on and on for many weary months. The coal fields are desolate. The mining communities exist, from day to day, in a condition of semi-starvation. It is as though famine had descended upon the land. What miserable mortals we are, when we permit the deliberate creation of want and misery and hunger in order to resolve our quarrels. The miners are fighting to live; live hardily and desperately as they have done in the past. You know that—I believe every worker in the world knows that now.

"Indeed, what we have been undergoing in Britain has been the intimate concern of the workers of the whole world. East and West have been joined in this. There is many a miner's home in Durham or Fife or South Wales been made the happier by help that has been given by you workers here in America. There is many a miner's babe now living who would have been dead; many a weary miner's wife been restored to hope and health who would have been despairing and sick, but for the help sent from abroad. To the workers, to our people of all countries, this has been a world-struggle. Every country has forwarded its tribute. The workers of Russia have made deductions from their wages—held flags days—developed mass voluntary assistance—evidenced a kindness and generosity beyond conception. The same with you here in America. Right well have you carried out the recommendation of your president to 'Give till it hurts.' But, in a measure, that has been true of the workers of Holland, Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries. From the down-trodden workers of India has come a little assistance. Even from the workers of China—ruthlessly exploited and poor as they are—with their country in the throes of military strife—help has come. The workers of the world have united, in a very real and practical sense, in defense of their British comrades. We British workers are deeply grateful for all this. We have long memories—we shall not forget."

The Electrical Workers Story

(Continued from page 6)

ican Federation of Labor reported to the Detroit convention this year its interpretation of the 1922 decision, made upon the request of President Noonan, of the Electrical Workers, and President Huddell, of the Engineers. It stated:

"The decision provides that the engineers have jurisdiction over the hoists for building material on building under construction, and that the Electrical Workers have jurisdiction over overhead or traveling cranes for shop or factory purposes. Therefore, if the overhead or traveling cranes are used exclusively to handle building material for the building, cranes shall be operated during such construction by members of the Steam and Operating Engineers.

"If motors and other electrical equipment are being set in place while building is under construction and a crane or cranes are used for such setting, the Engineers shall operate the crane, handling both building material and electrical equipment until 50 per cent of the motors or electrical equipment are set, and then the Engineers shall cease to operate crane and shall turn same over to be operated by Electricians, who will operate the crane for all purposes thereafter.

"In the event of two overhead cranes being used to handle building material and electrical equipment, then one crane shall be operated by Engineer and one be operated by Electrician for all the work required of that crane, in which case each operator shall be employed until the plant is completed when Engineer shall turn crane over to Electricians to operate."

The Brotherhood still has disputes outstanding with the Painters, Street and Electric Railway Employees, Elevator Constructors and Railroad Signalmen.

In the next installment we shall take up the beneficiary system of the Brotherhood, including its unique insurance scheme, its organization experience, its great experiment with a national council of employees and employers in the electrical construction industry, its fight for giant power control and its present status.

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

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
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Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza-4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

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Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
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Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
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Carpenters' Union 492 German Technicians & Draftsmen
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
For Dressers' Union No. 2

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 210 EAST 84TH STREET Phone: Orchard 2846-12
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
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S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

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

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

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Executive Board meets every Monday.

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BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3987

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 22nd Street
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Murray Chilling, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Fin. Secy & Treas.
Gus Levine, Business Agent.

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone Dry Dock 3360
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639

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Local 584, I. M. of T.
Office: 853 Hudson St., City. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 120 N. 4th St. 62 East 4th St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway.
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Secy-Treas.

GLAZIERS' UNION-LOCAL 1037, B. P. D. & P. A.

Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1073. Regular meetings every Tuesday 8 P. M.
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JACOB RAPAPORT, AARON RAPAPORT, Bus. Agent.

German Painters' Union

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Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
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Bronx—E. 17th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—165 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
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UNION Local & I. L. G. W. U.
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LOCAL 11918, A. F. of L.
1 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7683
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.
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New York Clothing Cutters' Union

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5599.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 319 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
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Lapel Makers & Pairers'

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KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary
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Local 3, A. C. W. A.
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Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor

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Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway. Phone Orchard 1399
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Downtown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4544
Uptown Office: 23 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1376
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Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 323). Phone Spring 2336-2339
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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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

139 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
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Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: PIERSON 1144
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OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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I. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

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Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2748
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Amusements

DRAMA

Play of Great Price

"The Pearl of Great Price" Lavishly Presented at the Century Theatre

THE elaborately staged and colorfully presented drama-spectacle, "The Pearl of Great Price," which the Shuberts are now showing at the Century Theatre, will undoubtedly have that success which comes in cycles of theatrical popularity to the morality play. This one is the story of the journey of Pilgrim, who like Everyman, or like her sister Everywoman, takes the steps of that trip through life, which is the lot of every man. On the way she is beset by all the snares of existence; in gorgeous Panorama Luxur spurs her beautiful web, with lavish display of Beauty, Wanton, Drink, Vulgarly, Orgy, aye, and Queer and Lesbia, and Envy and Slander, and the less welcome but ubiquitous Bore, and—most attractive—Fame: all this that Idle Rich may ensnare the innocent Pilgrim and take from her that pearl of great price, chastity. The settings through which the young girl drifts, after her mother's death, are made beautiful and individual by the art of Watson Barratt; along these crooked yet most attractive ways Pilgrim carries her jewel, even at the risk of meeting Hunger and Want; until Despair drives her into "the auction room of shame," where in the power of chastity she destroys Lust. Then, in the court of Humanity, Pilgrim is set free; Her Memory of Her Mother appears (like Everyman's Good Deeds, this is the one unfulfilling companion) and urges her home; there once more Love comes unto her, and Pilgrim is happy in carrying out her mother's dying charge about the jewel: "Barter it not, I charge you—barter it not! And bestow it only upon True Love as Thy Dowry."

The morality play in its nature strips the usual dramatic theme bare. Here are no persons through whom we must glimpse the great forces that urge in all men; here are those forces, the passions and the sympathies and the lusts, themselves, parading. Of course, the only way to exhibit the vice of Drunkenness on the stage is to present a drunken man; the play does not, therefore, become a mere procession of puppets; it keeps its hold upon reality. But it is content with a naked portrayal of the struggle of life; virtue is more clearly beset by the swarming evils of the world than in the most lurid melodrama; the characters, instead of hiding their true nature behind a veil of polite pretense, announce themselves at once, proclaim their quality. And, if this elementary form of drama—almost the simplest we know—is accompanied with a compensating elaboration of costume and decoration, it comes to a jaded audience as a refreshing recapture of simplicity.

It must not be felt that this simplicity is attained with any loss of that sophistication which is so dear to our generation. The chief point of growth from "Everywoman" to "The Pearl of Great Price" is just that it is still more sophisticated, and from that genuine old morality, "Everyman," the difference is a revelation in changing social values. In the Sixteenth Century drama the chief concern is with the next world, and the way in which Everyman must conduct himself on his journey through life, in order to win welcome beyond. When they learn the path he must take, all his companions desert him in turn: Fellowship, Kindred, Goods, Strength, Discretion, Knowledge, Five-wits; all but Good Deeds abandon Everyman to his unhelpful way. With Pilgrim, in the morality of today, the interest is centered upon her pathway through the present life, and her ultimate reward on earth, in the person of True Love. Instead of being deserted, she is attacked; every device of a base society flaunts itself before the simple girl. She goes into an existence where her jewel is almost unknown, where indeed its existence is held as a childhood myth, discarded along with Santa Claus and the other gods and goddesses of childhood: do not the French define "puelle" as "a girl under five"? So all the vices, the perversions, the drug-addictions, the crimes, strut or sink across the stage where Pilgrim must journey, until her True Love comes back to her and she bestows upon him the gift she has held inviolate.

Along this journey there is, in addition to the most attractive scenery, much good acting. Claudette Colbert makes an agreeable Pilgrim, but much more lively are a number of the lesser figures: Marion Kerby as Pander is vibrant with energy and humor every moment of her playing; Margot Kelly does a good bit, and helps the symbolism along (she is in the house of shame as Any Man's Sister); Julia Hoyt as Luxury, Amelia Bingham as Shame, Mrs. William Faversham as Envy, help to put life into a brilliant spectacle. J. T. S.

MARY and FLORENCE NASH



Play the chief roles in the Rachel Crothers play, "A Lady's Virtue," which comes to the Bronx Opera House Monday

Ibsen's 'John Gabriel Borkman' Next Civic Theatre Production

Eva Le Gallienne and her fellow players of the Civic Repertory Theatre will present "John Gabriel Borkman," by Henrik Ibsen, next Tuesday night, at their playhouse on Fourteenth street. "Three Sisters" and "Sunday Night" will be played this balance of the week, Tchekov's intense drama on Monday, Wednesday, Friday nights and next Saturday matinee, and Benavente's engrossing play on Wednesday matinee, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Researches are now going on for the fifth production, "La Locandiere" by Goldoni, will be presented Monday evening, November 22. This comedy, the title of which translated is "The Mistress of the Inn," has never been produced in English in America. It was included in the repertory program of Madame Duse during her first tour of the United States. The settings and costumes have been imported from Venice, after designs by G. E. Calthrop, from models in the Goldoni museum.

Alice Brady to Play Lead in Masfield's "The Witch"

Alice Brady will star in "The Witch," by John Masfield, which Carl Reed will present as his second production of the season at the Greenwich Village Theatre. "The Witch" is an adaptation of "Anne Pedersdotter," by the Danish dramatist, H. Wiers-Jensen. Hubert Osborne, the playwright, who is assisting Professor Baker at Yale University, will stage the play.

"Gay Paree" Opens at the Winter Garden Monday

The Shuberts are planning to house their newest revue, "Gay Paree," 1926 edition, at the Winter Garden, opening at that playhouse Tuesday night. The book is by Harold Atteridge. The settings were designed by Watson Barratt. The music is by Maurice Rubens, Albert Nichols and Fred Coots. The lyrics are the work of Mann Hollner and Clifford Grey.

The company is headed by Winnie Lightner, Charles (Chic) Sale, Douglas Leavitt, Frank Gaby, Mary Milburn, Richard Bold, Al Wohlman, Max Hoffman, Jr.; Newton Alexander, Jack Haley, Alice Boulton, Lorraine Welmer, Chester Frederick, Marjorie Finley, Jeanne Aubert; an importation from Paris, Ruth Brothers, Helen Wehrle, Ben Holmes and Verona.

New Yiddish Art Theatre Opens Next Thursday

Maurice Schwartz's new Yiddish Art Theatre, at Second avenue and Twelfth street, will be opened by Mr. Schwartz and his company next Thursday night. The first offering will be "The Tenth Commandment," a musical fantasy, with a ballet staged by Fokine. "The Tenth Commandment" has been adapted by Mr. Schwartz from a play written fifty years ago by Abraham Goldfaden and is announced as the actor-manager's most ambitious production.

KATHLEEN COMEGYS



In "Loose Ankles," Sam Janney's amusing comedy, after a run of four months at the Biltmore, will move to the Garrick Theatre on Monday

FAY BAINTER



Is featured in "First Love" a new play by Zoe Akins, which opens at the Booth Theatre Monday night

Dostoevsky Coming To Broadway

ACCORDING to all indications this is to be a Dostoevsky year in the theatre. Last year it was Ibsen. There were Ibsen matinees, Ibsen repertoire and performances of the noted Scandinavian's works in several theatres at once. But this season the Russian has crowded Ibsen from the boards.

Already "Crime and Punishment" has been performed in Greenwich Village, where Carl Reed produced it under the title of "The Humble." The Theatre Guild starts rehearsals shortly for "The Brothers Karamazov." Even the Yiddish playhouses have felt the Dostoevsky urge, and Ben-Ami, reverting to the theatre of his youth, is shortly to introduce a version of "The Idiot" at the Irving Place theatre. And now we have scheduled for a Broadway theatre in November a new English version of "The Idiot," to be presented under the title of "The Strange Prince." This play has been done abroad in England and in Paris. Maurice Cass made the stage adaptation.

A season or two ago a version of it as a "mystical drama" was presented for a few performances in New York. This, however, is the first attempt to bring to American audiences Dostoevsky's greatest love story as realistic drama.

Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" to Be Presented by Theatre Guild

The Theatre Guild's second production of the season, "Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw, opens at the Guild Theatre Monday, November 15. The cast is headed by L. Jon Fontanne, Reginald Mason, Helen Westley, Henry Travers, Beryl Mercer, J. W. Austin and Phyllis Connard.

"Juarez and Maximilian," the Werfel play, is now in its final fortnight and closes November 13. "At Mrs. Broom's," the O. K. Monro comedy which has been playing since April, closes this Saturday after a run of 225 performances. It will be followed at the Garrick by Brock Pemberton's production of "Loose Ankles," which moves down after several months at the Biltmore. "Ned McCobb's Daughter," the Sidney Howard play now in rehearsal, will be placed in an uptown theatre, to be announced later.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

The vaudeville program next week at B. S. Moss' Broadway includes Kathieen O'Hanlon and Theodore and their Argentine Orchestra; Jay C. Flippen, Jack Skelly and Emma Helt, in a musical comedy revue; Daly and Nace.

The photoplay program will feature the first showing of "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," based on the well known song, starring Shirley Mason, and supported by Cullen Landis and Chester Conklin.

PALACE

Hackett and Delmar with Betty Riegan and Margie Hallick; Arthur Prince; Robins; the Runaway Four; Archie and Gertie Falls, and other acts.

HIPPPODROME

Modena's Fantastic Revue, with Countess Modena, violinist; Bishop, Lynn and company; Joe Rome and Lew Galt; Art Frank and Harriet Towne, Mildred Leo Clemens' Hawaiian Ramblers; Billy Reed and Lew Duthers; the Five Petleys; Fred Kinsley, and "Toytown."

"Princess Turandot," by Carlo Gozzi, adapted from the Russian by Henry G. Alsberg and Isaac Don Levine, will open the season at the Provincetown Playhouse on Friday, November 12.

"Turandot" is directed by Leo Bulgakov, member of the Moscow Art Theatre, with settings and costumes by Robert Van Rosen. The cast includes Barbara Bulgakov, member of the Moscow Art Theatre; Leni Stengel, Kirby Hawkes, Jasper Decker, George Brown, Harold McGee and others.

Excellent Work

Eva Le Gallienne's Repertory Company Makes Poignant Play of "Three Sisters"

THE idea of repertory of the first class at popular prices is made real by the Civic Repertory Theatre, for which Eva Le Gallienne has gathered an excellent company at the remodeled Fourteenth Street Theatre. Giving Anton Tchekov's "Three Sisters" for the first time in English the company, which Miss Le Gallienne has also directed, displayed not only a splendid co-operative spirit, but considerable individual ability. While the star, in true repertory spirit, was playing a part subordinated to the role of the thoughtful Rose Hobart, her work shone clearly and deeply as the most significant, if not the longest, part in the play.

"Three Sisters" is a study of a family that came from a large city in the south of Russia (Moscow) to be buried in a dull hole of a northern town where the father is given a military assignment. The action begins after the death of the father, leaving the three sisters and a younger brother to care for themselves, with dwindling resources and fading prospects of getting back to the culture of the larger city. One daughter is married to a local high school teacher, who considers himself the most excellent of catches; another is doomed to spinsterhood as a teacher; the youngest is growing through maidenhood, awaiting the lover she dreams of. Meanwhile, brother grows up and marries a vulgar young thing, who, without any appreciation of the culture of the sisters, scorns their delicacy as weakness, and soon, through her domineering and her influence on her husband, controls the household. Through other forces that similarly gather, with a slow accumulation that seems at first to drag, but that grows to a sense of inevitable dissolution, we see the sisters, taking what few pleasures they can find in the life around them, seeking upon what avenues of escape seem to open, beaten back and down by the meanness of their surroundings and the limits of their finances, until all three are doomed to dwell in lengthening decay in the dull provincial town. A study in the slow overpowering forces of life that builds to tragic depths.

The first weeks of the life of a repertory company are more difficult than those of any other group of players. This set of actors and actresses, for example, must learn its roles and its stage harmony, not in one play which will run uninterruptedly, but in six widely differing dramas, which will intermingling and interrupt one another successively for weeks to come. It might be expected, therefore, that for a while there would be hitches, slips, failures to play together, confusions of some sort. Yet nothing of this kind was visible in the smooth and moving performance of the Civic Repertory Theatre, which is making a most brilliant effort to give good drama to the people at popular prices. From its side, the theatre has succeeded; it is now the public's business to succeed in maintaining it. W. L.

Zoe Akins' "First Love" Opens Monday at Booth

At the Booth Theatre, Monday evening, the Messrs. Shubert will present Fay Bainter in "First Love," with Bruce McRae in the chief masculine role. This play is by Zoe Akins, and is adapted from the French "Pile ou Pae" by Louis Verneuil. The production was staged by George Marion, and comes here after appearances in Philadelphia and Chicago.

The supporting cast includes: George Marion, Geoffrey Kerr, Orlando Daly, Leonard Booker, Mortimer Weldon and Robert Davis.

Mary and Florence Nash At the Bronx Opera House

"A Lady's Virtue," by Rachel Crothers, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert at the Bronx Opera House Monday night, with Mary Nash and Florence Nash in the leading roles, the supporting company consisting of Clyde Fillmore, Joseph King, George Barber, Frances Brandt, Allan Vincent, Charles Quigley, Ralph Theodore and Helen Baysinger.

"The Cradle Snatchers," last seen at the Music Box with Mary Boland, will be the following attraction.

Broadway Briefs

Continuing its D. W. Griffith's repertory, at the Cameo Theatre, the Film Arts Guild will present this Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Broken Blossoms," featuring Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess and Donald Crisp. Thursday will be shown "Isn't Life Wonderful," featuring Carol Dempster and Neil Hamilton. On Friday and Saturday "Intolerance" will be repeated.

In connection with its Griffith Repertory at the Cameo theatre commencing this Sunday, the Film Arts Guild will present for the first time the latest invention of motion picture photography, "Natural Vision or Widescope Films."

A. L. Jones and Morris Green will

THEATRES

WINTER GARDEN Premiere Tuesday at 8 The MESSRS. SHUBERT will present The Very Last Word in Revues **GAY PAREE** OF 1926

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Music by MANN HOLINER
and ALBERT NICHOLS
Dancing Numbers by Seymour Felix
With a Great Cast of International Favorites
Mats. Next Week: Thursday & Saturday

WINTER GARDEN Sunday Night Concert ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN! STARS AND NUMBERS FROM BROADWAY'S CURRENT REVUE AND MUSICAL COMEDY HITS SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. BUY SEATS EARLY AND AVOID BEING ONE OF THE STANDEES

COSMOPOLITAN Thea., Col. Cir. Eva.
8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat.
...Direction MESSRS. SHUBERT...
THE INCOMPARABLE

MITZI IN THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH Naughty Riquette with STANLEY LUPINO

44TH ST. Thea., W. of E. Y. Eva. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat.
THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL
SUCCESS

KATJA (Nearly Two Years in London) "Katja" emerges as a shining, almost isolated example that such a show can be hilarious and tenuous and still keep its self-respect." —ALISON SMITH, WORLD. "An evening of real music." —CHARLES PIERRE SAWYER, EVE. POST.

49th ST. Thea., West of Broadway
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
America's Inimitable Star in
His Greatest Laugh Triumph!

WM. HODGE The Judge's Husband "The Judge's Husband" ranks easily as the best of all the Hodge plays. . . . Mr. Hodge is doubly welcome this season." —Stephen Rathbun, Sun.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of E. Y. Eva.
8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat.
Outstanding Musical Hit
of All Time

COUNTESS MARITZA "The best operetta on Broadway." —KATH. K. KITCHEN, EVE. WORLD. Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN GRAND OPERA ENSEMBLE OF 25 VOICES

KLAW THEATRE W. 42TH ST. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. A TRIUMPH! T. C. Murray's Great Life-Play **AUTUMN FIRE** with JOHN L. SHINE CNA O'CONNOR JULIE HARTLEY-MILBURN "The art and the gift of Mr. Shine and his play are (in terms of international concern) the production that has brought them to New York affords a genuinely entertaining exhibition of the drama as it can be, and flourish—simple, affecting, true." —E. W. Osborn in "Eve. World."

present "The Squall," a drama of modern Spain by Jean Bart, at the 48th Street theatre next Thursday night. In the cast are Blanche Yurka, Suzanne Caubet, Lee Baker, Horace Braham, Mary Fowler and Henry O'Neill.

"Out of the Beyond," by I. D. Berkowitz, will be produced at the Irving Place Jewish Art Theatre this Friday night with Jacob Ben-Ami in its leading role.

The first presentation of the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, 66 Fifth avenue, is "The Cabinet of Doctor Calligari."

BOOTH THEATRE W. 45TH ST. WED. & SAT. The MESSRS. SHUBERT present FAY BAINTER in **FIRST LOVE** From the French "Pile ou Pae" by LOUIS VERNEUIL with BRUCE MRAE and a Distinguished Cast including: GEORGE MARION—GEORFFREY KERR ORLANDO DALY—LEONARD BOOKER MORTIMER WELDON—ROBERT DAVIS Staged by GEORGE MARION

OPENING
TUESDAY
NIGHT
at 8:30

THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA-SPECTACLE! THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE A Gripping Tale of Supreme Love! Greatest Acting Cast Now Appearing Anywhere! SPECIAL SYMPHONY SCORE Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN UNPRECEDENTED PRICES—Eve. (Ex. Sat.), \$1.10 to \$3.20; Sat. Night, \$1.10 to \$4.40; Sat. Mat., \$1.10 to \$2.75; Thurs. Mat., \$1.10 to \$2.20. CENTURY THEATRE, 82nd Street and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY

If you enjoy laughter, I recommend my production of "Loose Ankles," now playing at the Biltmore Theatre, 47th St., west of B'way. Mats. Wed. and Sat. (Moves Monday to the Garrick)

If you enjoy beauty and romance in the theatre, I recommend my production of "The Ladder," written by J. Frank Davis, now playing at the Menefield, 47th St., west of Broadway. Mats. Wed. and Sat. (Signed) Brock Pemberton.

CIVIC REPERTORY Thea., 105 W. 14th STREET
Eves. and Sat. Mat., 50c., \$1, \$1.50
Wed. Mat., 35c. to \$1
Telephone: Watkins 7767

Eva Le Gallienne MON., WED., FRI. NIGHTS and SAT. MATINEE "THREE SISTERS" By TCHERKOV TUESDAY NIGHT "JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN" WED. MATINEE and THURS. and SAT. NIGHTS "SATURDAY NIGHT" By BENAVENTE

JED HARRIS Presents Horace Liveright Presents DREISER'S AN American Tragedy dramatized by Patrick Kearney LONGACRE THEA. Eves. 8:30. Mats. next week Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thurs. (Armistice Day)

Neighborhood Playhouse This Fri., Sat. & Sun. Night, Saturday Matinee—Also Tues. and Wed. Evgs. The Hindu Classic The Little Clay Cart The LION TAMER 466 Grand Street—Drydock 7516

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in Franz Werfel's Stirring Drama Juarez and Maximilian GUILD Theatre, 245 West 52nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

A. H. WOODS PRESENTS LOWELL SHERMAN in The WOMAN DISPUTED by DENISON CLIFT with ANN HARDING LOUIS CALHOUN CRANE WILBUR

B.S. MOSS' THEATRES CAMEO 42nd ST. FILM ARTS GUILD D.W. GRIFFITH 3rd REPERTOIRE WK. SUNDAY MONDAY "BROKEN BLOSSOMS" with LILLIAN GISH and RICHARD BARTHELMESS THURSDAY 'ISN'T LIFE WONDERFUL' with CAROL DEMPSTER and NEIL HAMILTON FRIDAY & SATURDAY with LILLIAN GISH and MAE MARSH First Time On Any Screen Natural Vision Pictures Amazing Novel Different B'WAY AT BEGINNING A NEW SPARKLING COMEDY OF THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK "SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY" with SHIRLEY MASON And An All-Star Vaudeville Bill SKELLY & HEIT REVEUE O'HANLON & ZAMBONI & OTHER ACTS

produced and played by Augustin Durrant, is to open at the Princess Theatre next Monday night.

MUSIC

"La Juive" Returns to Metropolitan Repertoire

"TANNHAUSER" will open the second week of Metropolitan Opera season Monday evening with Jeriza, Matzenauer, Lerch, and Taucher, Whitehill, Bender.

Other operas of the week include: "Rigoletto," special matinee Wednesday with Talley, Alcock, Lerch and Lauri-Volpi, DeLuca, Didur.

"Aida," Wednesday evening, with Rethberg, Gordon, Ryan and Martinelli, Basola, Pinza.

"Madama Butterfly," Thursday evening, with Easton, Bourskaya, Wells, and Gigli, Scotti, Malatesta.

"La Juive," Friday evening, with Rosa Ponselle, Mario and Martinelli, Tedesco (debut), Rothier.

"Bohème," Saturday matinee, with Aida, Hunter, and Gigli, Scotti, Didur.

"Die Meistersinger," Saturday night, with Rethberg, Howard and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Bender.

Giacomo Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" will be given at a special performance Tuesday night, November 16.

Opera Comique In French and English

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the appearance of the French-American Opera Comique at Jolson's Theatre for ten weeks, beginning Monday evening, November 22. The presentation of French operettas will be novel in the respect that on Monday, Wednesday, Friday nights and Thursday matinees the performances will be given in French by French artists, while on the other evenings and Saturday matinees, American stars will sing the same musicals in English.

The French section of the operatic company is under the direction of E. Thomas Salignac and the American section under the guidance of Max Bendix. The chorus, which was trained in France by Gerald Reynolds, general director of the American school of Fontainebleau, is able to sing in both languages.

The French-American Opera Comique will begin its season with "Girofle-Girofla." The movement is sponsored by Charles-Marie Widor, composer, member of the Institut de Fontainebleau and secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts; Henri Rabaud, director of the National Conservatoire de Paris; Isidore Philippé of the Conservatoire, Camille Decreux, director of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau; André Messager, the composer; Albert Carre of the Opera Comique, and Colonel Philipp M. Lydig.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

A program devoted entirely to Bach and Ravel has been planned by Walter Damrosch for the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening. Paul Kochanski, violinist, will be the soloist. The complete program: John Sebastian Bach: Suite in C; Concerto in A minor, Paul Kochanski. Gavotte in D. Maurice Ravel: Le Tombeau de Couperin, Tzigane (Rhapsodie de Concert), Mr. Kochanski. Symphonic Fragment, "Daphnis et Chloé."

PHILHARMONIC

A Wagner program will be conducted by Willem Mengelberg at the Metropolitan Opera House this (Sunday) afternoon. The works announced are the "Meistersinger" prelude, the "Tannhauser" Bacchanale, the prelude to Act III of "Tristan und Isolde," the prelude and finale from the same opera, the Entrance of the Gods from "Rheingold," the Siegfried Idyll, the Waldeisen from "Siegfried" and Wolan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walküre."

Gitta Gradowa, pianist, will be soloist.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

MENGELBERG Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
This Sunday Afternoon, at 3:00
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Ev., Nov. 11, at 8:30
Fri. M., Nov. 12, at 2:30
Pittner—Rachmaninoff—Strauss
Gitta Gradowa, Soloist
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Nov. 13, at 8:30
THIRD STUDENTS' CONCERT
Pittner—Weber—Strauss
Margaret Hamilton, Soloist
Carnegie Hall, Sun. After., Nov. 14, at 3:00
Rothman—Weber—Chavalla—Wagner
Arthur Judson, Mgr.

—Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc., Announcers—

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Ev., Nov. 9, at 8:30
SONG RECITAL by the SPANISH TENOR

GIL VALERIANO

FRANK LA FORGE, Composer-Pianist
at the Piano (Steinway)

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Ev., Nov. 11, at 8:30
PIANO RECITAL

CHARLES

NAEGELE

Baldwin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Ev., Nov. 12, at 8:30
THE

STRINGWOOD

ENSEMBLE (Knabe)

This Saturday Evening

Washington Irving High School

TARASOVA

Russian Folk Songs in Continuo

The first concert of People's Symphony Artists' Recital series.

MAIER AND PATTISON



Appear in recital this Saturday afternoon at Aeolian Hall

ist with the Philharmonic next Thursday evening and Friday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, playing the second concerto of Rachmaninoff. The orchestral numbers selected by M. Mengelberg include three preludes from Pfitzner's opera, "Palestrina," and Strauss' "Don Quixote."

The Students' Concert next Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall will have as soloist Margaret Hamilton, who makes her debut on this occasion. She will play the Concertstück of Weber. Other works on the program are the three preludes from Pfitzner's "Palestrina" and Strauss' "Don Quixote."

Music Notes

Nina Tarasova will open the Saturday night course of the Artists' recitals by the People's Symphony Concerts this Saturday evening at Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixteenth street. Mme. Tarasova will give a program of Russian folksongs in costume.

Ruth Pierce Posselt, violinist, will give her recital at Aeolian Hall Monday afternoon.

Elisa Blum, contralto, assisted by Vladimir Graftman, violinist, appears in recital at Steinway Hall Tuesday evening.

Ada Wood will appear in song recital at the Town Hall Wednesday evening.

Lucrèce Bori, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give her first concert of the season at Carnegie Hall this Sunday afternoon.

Charles Massinger, American tenor, who will sing the leading role in "The Pied Piper," a musical extravaganza by J. Francis Smith, to be given at the Mecca Auditorium for a series of performances commencing November 12.

The first of three concerts of the Chamber Symphony Orchestra, Max Jacobs conductor, will be given this Sunday evening at Aeolian Hall with Carlos Salzedo, the harpist, as soloist.

Eva Gauthier will give a program of music from the 17th to the 20th century at her recital Wednesday evening at Aeolian Hall.

Eleanor Altman, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday night.

The first of three orchestral recitals by Ernest Schelling and Willem Mengelberg, with the assistance of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will take place at Carnegie Hall Monday afternoon.

The English Singers of London will give their second recital at Town Hall Saturday afternoon, November 13.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Emil Herman's Dates

Emil Herman starts on an organizing and lecture trip from Pittsburgh to Seattle, Washington, beginning at Pittsburgh on Nov. 7. His dates are as follows: Pittsburgh, Nov. 7; Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8; Dayton, Nov. 9; Richmond, Ind., Nov. 10; Indianapolis, Nov. 11; Terre Haute, Nov. 12; St. Louis, Nov. 13; Kansas City, Nov. 15; Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 17; Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 18.

Other dates will be announced in future issues. Herman is a good organizer and will strengthen the party wherever he goes if given co-operation.

Doris Morris

Doris Morris, national organizer, finished her organizing work in Montana and returned to her home at Florence. We are in hopes that Socialists everywhere will renew their interest in party work and co-operate so that the national office can keep Comrade Morris in the field and place others for organizing work during the winter months.

Utah

The Socialists of Ogden and vicinity met in a big Debs memorial meeting, and passed a strong resolution on the death of our departed comrade, Eugene V. Debs, ending the resolution by saying "We shall pick up the tools laid down by 'Gene and carry on our work."

California

The Socialists of Los Angeles, backed up by labor and liberal organizations, have arranged for a big Debs memorial service in Trinity Auditorium, Eighth and Grand avenues, Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. Readers of the American Appeal and New Leader are urged to attend.

Idaho

Charles H. Cammings, state secretary of Idaho, has been holding several meetings in that state. On recent date he spoke at Coeur d'Alene to a good audience, had the best of attention, sold literature and American Appeals, etc. Cammings will do some excellent work in the way of building up the party in Idaho.

Missouri

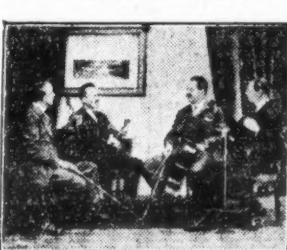
Eugene Meulemann, of Chesterfield, informed the national office how sad he was to hear of the death of Comrade Debs. He, however, insists that every Socialist must work harder to fill up the gap, that the cause may triumph in good time. He feels confident that the Socialist movement in Missouri will come to the front. He sends \$5 to the organization work.

Illinois

State Secretary William R. Snow has mapped out plans for winter work. He expects to have a city convention of the Socialists of Chicago in the near future to plan for the coming spring election of city officials.

Italian Branch Organized
The Italian Federation reports the organization of a new branch at Highland, Illinois. The Italian Federation has organized a number of branches during the last few weeks. They expect to put in a busy fall and winter strengthening their Federation.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET



Will give a program of Chamber music this Friday at Washington Irving High School. The quartet will give their first subscription concert at Aeolian Hall Tuesday night

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

140th St., E. of Third Ave.
POP. PRICES 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00
The MESSRS. SHUBERT present

Mary Nash & Florence Nash

IN

A LADY'S VIRTUE

By RACHEL CROTHERS

Queen of All Dramas

Direct from an entire season at the Bijou Theatre, with original cast intact

Week of Nov. 13th:

"THE CRADLE SNATCHERS"

With MARY BOLAND

Direct from the Music Box

Connecticut

Debs memorial meetings were held in New Haven and Hartford. The New Haven meeting was largely attended by members of the Workmen's Circle, the Hamden Socialist Party and local New Haven.

Martin F. Plunkett told of his personal contact with Comrade Debs. Karl Jursek and I. Polsky also addressed the meeting. A telegram of sympathy was sent to the Debs family.

A motion was passed advising the National Executive Committee to start a fund for the Socialist Party in honor of our departed comrade, and Connecticut would do its share.

The Communists tried the same game that they did in New York. They held a memorial meeting and insulted Debs by their many lies.

The Socialist Party conducted a very lively campaign. Our candidate for Governor, Karl P. Jursek, spoke in many towns of the state, and spoke before meetings of the League of Women Voters in New Haven and Hamden. Thousands of copies of our state platform were distributed, as was our monthly paper, The Commonwealth.

Good work was done by the women members of New Haven local in canvassing from house to house, talking to and giving the women Socialist literature. Timothy Murphy, of New York, held successful meetings in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. Literature was mailed to former members of the Progressive Party. Many shop meetings were held in Bridgeport.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvanians desiring to learn more about the Socialist Party can do so by writing Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, 415 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa.

Jugoslav Comrades Active

Anton P. Zagar, organizer of the Jugoslav Socialist Federation, has succeeded in organizing two new branches at Luzerne and Miners Mills-Parsons, Luzerne County. He is also getting a large number of subs to Proletarec, organ of the Jugoslav Federation, and to other Socialist papers.

Philadelphia

Organization work in Philadelphia is going forward quite rapidly. A series of lectures are being held under the auspices of the West Philadelphia branch at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Avenue. These lectures are held each Sunday evening, beginning at 8:30 p. m. The subject is "Social Evolution," and the lecturer, Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser, Philadelphia comrades are urged to attend these meetings.

Debs Memorial Meeting

A successful Debs memorial meeting was held in Labor Institute, 810 Locust Street, on Sunday, Oct. 31, with over 1,000 persons present, despite the fact that it was pouring rain for some time before and after the scheduled time for the meeting. The speakers were Charles Ervin, associate editor of "Advance"; Louis Werner, editor of the "Philadelphia Tagblatt"; Harry Berger of the "Philadelphia Forward"; and William M. Feigenbaum of New York City. All paid very touching tribute to Comrade Debs' work and urged the comrades present to build a lasting memorial to him in the form of a better Socialist Party.

West Philadelphia

The West Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Party will be held on Armistice Day, meeting on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the Branch Hall, 5222 Haverford Avenue, at 8:15 p. m. Organizer Thompson will speak on "War and Peace." These monthly lectures held by the branch are growing in popularity and the attendance is steadily increasing. All readers of the Appeal and New Leader in Philadelphia are invited to attend. Admission will be free.

New England

Boston and Springfield have had successful memorial meetings for Debs. At both places Walter S. Hutchins and James Ouel were the chief speakers.

Local Greenfield also ran a meeting, with Comrades Sheldon and Hutchins as the speakers.

Local Maynard, together with the Yipsels, is planning a meeting for Sunday, Nov. 7. Comrades Lewis and Reno will be the speakers.

Local Worcester will hold a memorial meeting for Debs on Sunday, Nov. 14. Joseph M. Coldwell of Providence will be the chief speaker on "My Life in Prison With Debs." Debs and Coldwell were very close while in jail. Coldwell joined the Workers' Party after his release from jail, but has become disgusted with their tactics and resigned. He is a very fine speaker and all branches that have not yet arranged Debs memorial meetings are urged to book him at once by writing to the District Secretary, 21 Essex Street, Boston. He was the principal speaker at the Debs memorial meeting in Providence on Sunday, Oct. 31.

Lindsay Meetings

Boston Central Branch will hold a meeting for Kenneth Lindsay, a prominent member of the British Labor Party, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 21 Essex Street. Lindsay will talk on "The Present Situation of British Labor."

The indefatigable Mrs. Relsoroff has arranged a meeting for Kenneth Lindsay likewise on Wednesday, Nov. 10, in Worcester at the C. L. U. Hall, 100 Portland Street. This meeting is held under the auspices of the educational committee of the Worcester C. L. U.

The Jewish Socialist Verband has put an organizer, Comrade Bont, in the field, who has already doubled the monthly dues stamp sale through the Verband branches.

NEW YORK CITY

A letter to Yipsels

Dear Comrades:

With the campaign now at an end, the city office of the Y. P. S. L. expects

to find every member co-operating in the organization and educational work.

Various phases of cultural development will be tried. Dramatics, music, debates, recitations, class work and other activities will play an important part in the Yipsel Circles.

After all is said and done, political campaigns conducted by the Socialist Party are primarily just tape measures for the gauging of educational and organization inroads made by the party towards our ultimate goal. The Yipsels must learn this and from this lay their plan of work. With this attitude the city office will take up the work left off a few weeks ago.

The following are a few of the contemplated activities that will spell success if you will only assist.

1. The resumption of the regular Yipsel classes conducted by Algernon

day, Nov. 7. Comrades Lewis and Reno will be the speakers.

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NEW YORK CITY

A letter to Yipsels

Dear Comrades:

With the campaign now at an end, the city office of the Y. P. S. L. expects

to find every member co-operating in the organization and educational work.

Various phases of cultural development will be tried. Dramatics, music, debates, recitations, class work and other activities will play an important part in the Yipsel Circles.

After all is said and done, political campaigns conducted by the Socialist Party are primarily just tape measures for the gauging of educational and organization inroads made by the party towards our ultimate goal. The Yipsels must learn this and from this lay their plan of work. With this attitude the city office will take up the work left off a few weeks ago.

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THE NEW LEADER

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926

OUR PARTY PROBLEMS

AS THIS is written the returns of the election show the first recovery of the losses which the Socialist Party has sustained for several years. There are no heavy gains, but they are sufficient to show a steady recovery. In the two districts in New York City where a big increase in the vote was realized there was intense activity and enormous meetings. The results show that the masses will respond to effective work.

Wisconsin maintains its record of a slow but steady increase in the vote for many years, and in Pennsylvania our old stronghold in Reading shows a recovery of lost positions due to hard work that is gratifying. Other items from other sections of the country show that the Socialist Party has finally entered a new era in its history. We do not expect rapid and spectacular advances, but we do expect continuous recovery.

With this situation facing us, it is essential that the party members and executives should give attention to problems of organization and education. There should be a party conference soon for the consideration of these problems. It may be necessary to assign to special committees the study of various phases of party work, and especially the problem of increasing the membership. There are a number of districts in Greater New York that are favorable even against a combination of Tammany and the Republicans. All that these districts require is a careful study and formulation of some intelligent plan of persistent work throughout the year to make them Socialist strongholds.

One thing is certain. We cannot hope to make permanent advances by merely confining our chief activities to the period of a campaign. There must be solid work of preparation and education between elections. We have the most powerful and the most perfect political machine in the world to meet in this city. To destroy its influence over the voters is no easy task. It requires patience, skill, and certainly better methods than any that we have hitherto employed. To discover and formulate these methods is the duty that plainly faces us. Let us earnestly face the problem and undertake the task with a determination that is worthy of the Labor and Socialist parties abroad.

OUR MONARCHIES

ONE of the most notable British newspapers, the Manchester Guardian, calls special attention to the adulation showered upon Queen Marie in this country and wonders how the "critics of the monarchical system" came to be so fawning over royalty.

The answer is easy. We have about a hundred royal families, while the British people are accustomed to one. Our princely houses are built on solid foundations, on flivvers, oil, steel, coal, railroads, copper, textiles and other merchandise. Our nobility may be of the parvenu type, but it represents the essence of monarchy. The princes and their sons are born to rule, and they rule more effectively than King George does in England.

Naturally, there is a fellow feeling when a princely parasite comes to visit us. It means a series of holidays for our politicians and Babbitts. Nowhere else are such parasites more welcome, and the more medieval their regime is the better they are liked. We have the real thing here. That's why Marie is welcome.

NON-PARTISAN POLITICS

WE RECENTLY called attention to the fruits of the "non-partisan" political policy of the trade unions in elections and cited Ohio as an example. In that state the A. F. of L. unions supported the Democratic candidate for Governor, while the railroad brotherhoods denounced him.

But the situation is even worse than we surmised. Even the A. F. of L. unions are not united on the candidate for Governor. From the Toledo Union Leader we gather that the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati endorsed the Republican candidate for Governor. This ranges that body in opposition to the A. F. of L. choice. The Union Leader itself runs a declaration in favor of the Democrat, while the next page carries an advertisement quoting the Cincinnati unions in favor of the Republican!

The reason for this is obvious. The machine that has controlled Cincinnati for years is Republican. If the "labor leaders" who get jobs are to hold them they must work with the machine. Hence they support the Republican candidate. In 1924 we had a repetition of this in New York City. LaFollette was the A. F. of L. candidate for President, but a few weeks before the election the "labor leaders" endorsed Davis, and for the same reason. They had jobs to hold.

Mr. Gompers used to argue against organization of a Labor party on the ground that he did not want the trade union movement to

"become the tail end of any party kite." In actual practice it has become a thousand tails attached to two old party kites. The result is complete political impotence for the unions. Not in a thousand years will organized workers accomplish anything by this folly. Those who reap the benefits are a few "leaders" who are in capitalist politics up to their ears.

A DEBS MEMORIAL

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has before it a motion to open a public subscription "for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Eugene V. Debs," and there is no doubt that this suggestion will be adopted unanimously. The location of this monument will be determined later.

Of course, no marble shaft can add to the genius of Eugene V. Debs, but a visible memorial to which all his friends can contribute will be a fitting tribute to his memory. There are millions of people who covet the privilege of contributing something to the erection of such a memorial.

Aside from individuals there are organizations that will want to be represented. These include trade unions, Socialist Party organizations, publications, co-operative societies, educational institutions, benefit and relief societies of workmen. From all these we may expect a hearty response to the appeal when it goes out.

Within a few weeks definite plans will be announced for gathering the funds, and we have every expectation that the contributions will be so generous that the memorial will fittingly perpetuate in visible form the name of one who is enshrined in the affections of thinking men and women.

MUSSOLINI

AMERICAN admirers of Mussolini have another opportunity to contemplate the "order" established by that worthy in Italy. Another attempt on his life serves to remind them that the Fascist rule is by no means the lovely thing which Gary and others would have us believe. When men deliberately stake their lives in an attempt to remove a monster we may be sure that their desperation is an expression of widespread discontent.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not believe in political assassination as a method of social change. Moreover, it generally brings further oppression and terror on the part of the ruling oligarchy. But it is also true that a despot cannot gag a nation, lead the population with chains, and organize criminals for his support, without calling a number of madmen from the depths who regard themselves as avengers.

The old Russia of the Romanoffs had a similar history. The Black Hundreds did not differ from Mussolini's Black Shirts. For decades there was a bloody duel between Romanoff rulers and revolutionary avengers. The firing squad, torture in underground dungeons or exile to Siberia did not suppress the avengers. The brutal oligarchy bred more men to this terrible trade, and ultimately the oligarchy itself expired in a hurricane of revolution.

Our sycophants who lick the boots of Mussolini should know all this, but they never learn anything from history. If they accept Mussolini they should also accept the avenger. They cannot have one without having the other.

GAGGING TEACHERS

WE ARE glad to learn that a committee of one hundred has been organized to fight the clerical, medieval and capitalistic control of education in New York City. Raising the banner of "intellectual freedom for teachers," the committee proposes to wage war against the black forces that have for many years made the educational system of the city a handmaid of reaction and Tammany politics.

Dr. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, offers a characteristic comment on the organization of this committee. O'Shea is quoted as saying that he would not "restrain the freedom of thought of any teacher, so long as that freedom is kept within reasonable limits." We may add that a "reasonable limit" would not be exceeded if the teacher finds his cultural ideal in Tammany Hall.

O'Shea goes on to add the Board of Superintendents "expect the teacher to differentiate between liberty and license." This is an old phrase that has done yeoman service for reaction in every phase of human activity. In the days when cotton dust of the slave plantations choked northern politicians it was "liberty" for them to support slave property, but it was "license" for speakers in the North to oppose it.

O'Shea passes from obscurantism to insult when he declares that those who oppose "Americanism"—and he reserves the right to define this word—are "considered by medical men of some eminence as psychopathic." The insolence is gratuitous. We remember that Daugherty, Fall and Lusk were also exponents of O'Shea's type of "Americanism" and the teachers may count themselves fortunate in having him for an enemy.

Thoughts on Armistice Day

A LOT of my friends say to me, "I was a soldier in France, you know, they say: 'Well! You wouldn't take a million dollars for all that experience, would you?' And I say, 'What experience?' They look rather queerly at me and repeat: 'Why... all that great, grand experience you had over there. The thrills and the... all that, you know.' 'Oh yes,' I say, just as if I had forgotten it. 'You mean that great experience Of shoving a long, shiny sharp piece of steel into the squirming guts of somebody else, Looking a great deal like you or me? The grand experience of picking up men, Or what used to be men, very similar In their appearance to you or me, in shovels? The pieces, you know, all bloody and torn? The thrill of shooting at, and being shot at by. Other men, just like you and me, who, Just like you or me, didn't know what it was All about, though they told us it Was a war for democracy, whatever that may be? All that learning to hate, and hating? All that learning to kill, and killing? 'No,' I say, 'I wouldn't take a million dollars For all that experience.' Because That's what they seem to want me to say."

William Closson Emory.

The News of the Week

An Old Order Gone in Mexico

After comparative quiet for several weeks the issue of Church and State broke into the news again this week. The suppression of an armed revolt under General Gallegos was followed by an official statement of the Government accusing the clergy of inspiring this revolt. This was answered by a vigorous denial on the part of the Catholic Episcopate. The Government declares that in dispersing one band, among the booty taken was a picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe and small flags with the inscription, "Viva Christo Rey." The Government statement declares: "These facts, together with other messages, show that the Catholic Episcopate is organizing revolution." The rejoinder of the Church was an explicit denial by declaring that such methods "are against Catholic morality which condemns acts of rebellion." To this is added the statement that rebellion is only sanctioned as a defense measure "against unjust aggressions of tyranny after peaceful measures have been exhausted." Thus an issue is joined between the Government and the Church and whether it will rest with these two statements remains to be seen. Unfortunately, the Church was largely responsible for the importation of Maximilian, who died before a firing squad, and many Mexicans have never forgotten this phase of their history. Repeated attempts at revolution since the overthrow of Diaz have shown that the old order of military coups has passed forever. Any program that seeks realization must be validated at the ballot box, as De la Huerta learned to his sorrow a few years ago.

Mussey Divides With Socialists

Although Mussolini managed to make the front pages of the dailies again this week through his narrow escape from being killed by a youth named Zamboni in Bologna, he had to divide the space allotted to foreign news with European Socialists. Just what happened at Bologna is not yet known here, as the Italian censorship is pretty efficient, but it appears that the boy who fired the shot that merely grazed the Dictator was immediately stabbed and beaten to death by Fascist militia and members of the crowd against the resistance of some sympathizers with Zamboni. At any rate, the incident gave the Big Black-shirt another chance to talk grandiloquently and his rabid followers an excuse to invade the homes and offices of

Wet Referendum In the States

One phase of the general elections is the vote on the liquor question in this and a number of other states. The returns are not complete as this is written, but they are sufficient to indicate the drift of opinion. New York State offers the most interesting results. Here the voters in a referendum decided that the states should have the right to determine by legislation whether a beverage is intoxicating. This is a "wet" proposal and is recognized as such by the "drys." It is by no means satisfactory to Socialists, but the results show that the position of the professional "drys" that the Volstead Act is satisfactory to a big majority of citizens is false. In New York City the vote was 7 to 1 in favor of the proposal. Upstate, where prohibition sentiment is strong, the vote was 2 to 1 in favor and the average in the whole state is 4 to 1. It is true that the "drys" advised their supporters not to participate in the referendum, but the vote cast appears to average as large as votes cast in previous referendums. In any event it shows great dissatisfaction with the present method of dealing with the

liquor question. Early reports from Wisconsin and Montana on referendums in those states indicate support of proposals showing similar discontent. On the other hand we have no expectation of the "wets" providing any more intelligent solution of the problem if they get the state autonomy they seek. Socialists alone have presented the only alternative that offers an intelligent approach to the question.

Exploitation by Capital Bared

We hope that President Coolidge, exponent of piety and profits, read some of the testimony given by spokesmen for brakemen, freight conductors and baggage men employed by eastern railroads in the hearing before the Board of Arbitration in New York City. The substance of this information was more work by fewer men at the same wages, while train tonnage doubled. The secret of the capitalist system of production was revealed, the method by which more value is squeezed out of labor without paying for it. Take one item alone. A yard conductor showed that in the first nine months of 1921 the workers had handled over 510,000 cars and in the same period in 1925 they had handled more than 714,000 cars. This represents a gain of over 200,000 cars handled by the same men. This is excess labor for which the men received not a cent. Of course, the earlier period was also divided into paid and unpaid labor time as in all other occupations where labor power is purchased in the market. The extra 200,000 cars handled by the men represent an extension of the unpaid labor time, an excess heaped on top of the previous period. Labor power is bought as a commodity. Labor power costs less in the market than the value the laborer will produce in a working day. Hence there is always an unpaid labor portion of the working day or the capitalist would not purchase the labor power. It is only when we have such figures as are quoted above that the secret of capitalist exploitation is exposed. This is the fundamental basis of Coolidge "prosperity." The greater the production the more the workers are robbed. The employing class might easily grant a small increase in wages and still realize the greater portion of the excess values represented by the extra 200,000 cars. When the masses as a whole understand the secret there will be an end of the present capitalistic order.

THE CHATTER BOX

These contrbs have lain long enough in our over-matter galley, and it is about time that they saw the light of day. So we turn over this week's stint to a selection of song so graciously sent us.

About New York

New York is an adventure in asterisks:

Words are such feeble vehicles
To carry an idea
Which encompasses
The infinitesimal and gargantuan
Upon a page.

Words cannot bear with grace
These sharp anomalies
Which rise grotesquely to the skies
And still are obvious.

Words may catch the rhythm of a song
Or intimate the ecstasy of love
While leaping nimbly to our intellects
With easy freight.
But words are palanquins
For thoughts dimensional,
But how they reel and stumble
With a single phrase
Interpreting New York.

And how may we adapt
These brittle hieroglyphs
In twenty-six unbending attitudes
And make them wear an epigram
Discovering New York?

What artist can
With skill of Raphael
Squeeze from the arid alphabet
The subtle pigments of a soul
Essentially New York?

What maestro, weaving all the delicate,
Faint echoes of angelic choirs,
Can capture from the savages overtones
Of metal strings
And sounding boards of stone
The poignant harmonies
That are New York?

The asterisks are flaming eloquent;
And when a cautious God
Has filled the sky with them,
Divulging Paradise,
Then let my asterisks
Speak for New York.

A. M. Sullivan.

King Solomon

He had a thousand songs to sing.
A thousand wives, the Bible says.
He was by far the wisest king
That ruled the world in ancient days.

But only one brave song have I,
And only one to sing it to.
Let wisdom and the world go by
Since I may sing my song to you.

Henry Reich, Jr.

To R. H.

(Dancing to Brahms' Music)
Around you swaying form a mystic glamor falls!
I am aware of shadows that come stealing from the dusk.
Soft-footed slaves pass through old marble halls.
And suddenly the dark is sweet with Myrrh and Musk.

Now all those shades of Queens, that long have lain
Forgotten in their deep and dreamless sleep,
Pass with their feeble pomp and pride again,
And old pale loves their ghostly trystings keep.

Out of the night, from Time's treasured decay,
Ghosts of the glories of Cathay and Thrace,

Creep in their sad and mouldering array,
Drawn by the witchery of your matchless grace.

Oh, Beauty that can give the dust its breath!
Oh, Love, your dancing feet have conquered Death.
Max Press.

In a Garden

Brown autumn,
A golden red brochure
Of fallen leaves,
And falling leaves,
And bent and withered trees . . .

Brown autumn,
A rustled minuet,
A pot of gold;
A gilded earthen crown
Or a flowery shrine . . .

Brown autumn,
Strains of a pastoral:
The sighing faded flowers,
Petals tinkling in the wind,
A folded rose;
And the whispered drone of a litany
Among the tulips . . .

Solomon Portnow.

To a Lad

You are April, golden hair,
Shy beneath your rakish air,
Wistful eyes, though debonaire,
O, April!

Carelessly you flaunt your cane,
Dignity you would attain,
But your efforts are in vain,
O, April!

You are but a child, at best,
Yet you scorn your mother's breast,
With a mistress would you rest,
O, April!

Kate Herman.

To 'Gene Debs

Soul of Courage, Soldier of the Truth, farewell—
Brave heart that scorned the bugles of defeat;
Unconquered one, your spirit carries on,
Though now your tired heart has ceased to beat.

For you have left a light for men to see
A star to guide their feeble darkened sight;
A beacon lit for countless men unborn;
A singing glory in the depths of night.

Yours is the voice that Death can never still,
Yours the destiny that knows no tomb;
While men still live and Earth endures,
Your name shall know no Earthly doom.

Soul of courage, Soldier of the Truth, farewell—
We swear, until our hearts, too, shall be still,
That we shall bear aloft the torch you dropped,
The dream you dreamed, we swear, shall be fulfilled.

Max Press.

We will only butt in here to remind you that Anton Romatka, godfather of minor poets and poetical minorities, is holding forth again at the Labor Temple on Tuesday nights, calling it the Poetry Forum of the Labor Temple, at 14th Street and Second Avenue, New York City, starting at 8 p. m. this Tuesday evening, November 7, Margaret Sweet Manfield, winner of last year's New Leader \$100 Poetry Prize, will initiate the evening together with several other leading contemporary poets, and also your humble scrivener.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

FOR many generations men have struggled with specific branches of knowledge as if the solution of their difficulties lay in the accumulation of detail instead of in the process of philosophic correlation. History for many years meant nothing more inspiring than the bugle call to attack or the diplomatic summons to armistice and conciliation. In simple the recountal of wars and treaties was the substance with which the historian was solely concerned. In psychology the phenomenon of introspection was the limit of approach. In political science, the changing course of dynasty, parliament and congress was the subject of analysis. In geography it was a description of longitude and latitude, a statement of resources, and a discussion of lake, river and sea. Literature was a narration of names, a disquisition on books and authors mingled with reflections on taste and virtue.

Today this has all changed. Since the appearance of Buckle's History of Civilization in England and the development of historical materialism, historians have been forced to alter their tactics. Battles have been degraded to obscurity and insignificance. Social forces are now the index to historical analysis. The new school of historians, led in America by Beard, Schlesinger, Barnes, Farrand, Oneal, are social historians. In psychology introspection has been deserted. Social psychology, as exemplified in the work of Bechterew and the whole American social psychological school, has plunged into the foreground. Political science, as Merriam states in "New Aspects of Politics," has become a study in economic and social relations. Geography has become economic geography, and in the hands of Faetzel and Semple developed into anthropogeography. Literature has become a study in the artistic expression of social life.

In anthropology the same trend is to be observed. Beginning with supernatural examinations of primitive customs and traditions, developing into measurements of skull and pigment, in the last generation it has been becoming steadily sociological. In Plechanov's "Art in Primitive Life" and Kautsky's "Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History," even for that matter in Kanter's "The Amazons," efforts were made to correlate cultural anthropology with economic production. In Frazer's "Golden Bough," however, the most significant advance was made in an endeavor to associate primitive tradition and myth with the active forces in social life.

Malinowski's recent book, "Myth in Primitive Psychology" (W. W. Norton Co., \$1.00), is arresting and signal because it extends that approach. In the author's own words it escapes "to classify, and formulate more precisely the main principles of a sociological theory of myth."

Malinowski's work, within its scope, is at once iconoclastic and revolutionary. Although Frazer had preceded him in this approach, Frazer's statement of principle, however implicit in his substance, was never so definite or decisive. The entire theories of myth, imaginary, symbolic and naturalistic, as well as the Freudian chimera that myth is a day dream of the race, are attacked as inadequate and superficial. The theory of Rivers that the myth as "a sacred tale is a true historical record of the past" is also assailed.

The author's thesis: "that an intimate connection exists between the word, the mythos, the sacred tales of a tribe on the one hand, and their social organization, and even their practical activities on the other." It is a refreshing repudiation of the notion of Andrew Lang that myth is a form of primitive science, as well as of the arm chair speculations of intellectual scientists and zany.

Declaring that myths "govern and control many cultural features (and) form the dogmatic backbone of primitive civilization," Malinowski proceeds to prove that mythological stories are used to "justify and account for anomalous states of affairs," and to "cover certain inconcinnities created by historical events, rather than to record these events exactly." Furthermore, in line with the theory of historical materialism, the author asserts that "myth, taken as a whole, cannot be sober dispassionate history, since it is always made ad hoc to fulfill a certain sociological function, to glorify a certain group, or to justify an anomalous status." "Myth functions," the author adds, "where there is a sociological strain, such as in matters of great difference in rank and power, matters of precedence and subordination, and unquestionably where profound historical changes have taken place."

Such clear statement of approach is of sweeping significance to sociological theory and doctrine.

New Haven Lectures

The New Haven Trades Council opened its monthly Forum on Thursday, October 21, with Robert Brucere, who was an investigator for the Inter-Church Movement. The purport of Mr. Brucere's address was that the labor movement must become more familiar with the conduct of the industries if it is successfully to combat the bosses. The speakers for the balance of the season are: November, A. J. Muste, of the Brookwood Labor College; December, Henry Dennison, head of the Denison Tag Company; January, Dr. Harry Dana, of Cambridge, Mass.; February, Norman Thomas, of New York; March, James H. Maurer, of Pennsylvania; April, John P. Fry, president of Ohio State Federation of Labor.