

# THE NEW LEADER

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Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement

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## K. of C. Aids Oil Drive Against Mexico

### TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

IF the editors are publishing ex-Comrade Ghent's advice to the Party in order to start a discussion, I'll bite. After I see his concluding article I rather think I shall have something fairly vigorous to say by way of comment.

Meanwhile, there is more to say than I have room for. The Socialist Party as such ought to have a committee checking up on this new subways consolidation plan. Some consolidation plan we certainly need. It is quite true that any city administration has its hands uncomfortably tied by the outrageous contracts previously made with the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. In spite of that, I think it is possible to get a unified service, bring that unified service in a comparatively short time under the control of a properly constructed public corporation representative of the city and the workers, and keep the five-cent fare. Nothing of this sort, however, can be done except under the perfectly fair principle of assessing a large part of the cost of building the new subways against the real estate which will be enormously enhanced in value by their building. It is in the light of these guiding principles that the Delaney plan or any other must be tested. A party committee ought to inquire whether the Delaney plan goes as far as is possible. On the whole, it would seem to mark some progress, but we must beware of hidden dangers. Incidentally, the plan shows up our friend Jimmy Walker, for it proposes exactly what the "best dressed Mayor in America" said he would not stand for.

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States confirming the lower courts in upholding New York's dollar gas bill as confiscatory may be sound law. It certainly illustrates the difficulty—indeed, the impossibility—of regulating public utilities by legislative enactment. There is plenty of similar evidence of the almost equal difficulty of satisfactory regulation by commissions. There is only one practical way of managing public utilities in the public interest, and that is through public corporations owned and controlled by the State, divorced from politics but representative of the interests of both workers and consumers. Such corporations will not have to guarantee stockholders 6 per cent, or 8 per cent, or any other amount which in the judgment of our learned jurists may not be confiscatory. And they will not have to pay returns on a value determined by a constantly increasing "reproduction cost," which seems to be the basis of value in the mind of the courts.

More important even than these domestic issues is the news of the progress of American imperialism which has filled the press during the last few days. In Nicaragua we have again set up in power under a thin screen of legality the old puppet of the bankers, Senator Diaz, who promptly paid for the favor by sanctioning the sale of 51 per cent. of the stock of the Nicaraguan National Bank to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The State Department sold this intervention to the country by inspiring insincere talk of the spread of Mexican Bolshevism into Nicaragua. It now appears, according to the revelations of that reliable Washington correspondent, Paul Y. Anderson, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, that all this talk of Mexican Bolshevism in the State Department was preparatory to the State Department's announcement that it was making no progress in compelling Mexico to change its oil and land laws. Evidently, the State Department knew that Americans would be reluctant to quarrel with Mexico in order that American oil speculators should have more than a fifty-year lease on oil wells that will probably be exhausted before that time, or that American landlords should be given unrestricted rights to pass their lands down to their heirs. (It is these things which the Mexican laws prevent.) The State Department probably suspected that we would have no enthusiasm about interfering in the interest of the Catholic Church in Mexico, so they trotted out the Bolshevist bogey.

This whole Mexican business requires the strictest watching. It is easier to start down the toboggan that leads to war than to stop. Supposing the United States Government in its devotion to property interests withdraws recognition from the Calles government, what then? We are informed from Washington that no intervention is contemplated. We should hope not. But short of intervention will our with-

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### Education Heads Bigots, Citizens Union Declares

#### ECONOMIC CRISIS IS DUE IN ITALY

#### Serious Labor Disturbances Expected This Winter in Industrial Centers

WHILE American newspaper correspondents and high Government officers, including Andrew W. Mellon Secretary of the United States Treasury, are busy filling the columns of the press with stories about the wonderful tranquility and love of work obtaining in Italy under the rule of the blackshirt dictator, reports seeping over the border into the Zurich bureau of the Socialist and Labor International tell quite another story. Excerpts from these reports, coming through since the recent abortive attempt on Mussolini's life by Gino Lucetti, an Anarchist, follow:

"At Milan there have been no very 'serious' occurrences. The Fascists have confined themselves to invading and wrecking the offices of Avanti and the printing works of Unita, as well as breaking into the private chambers of certain lawyers, destroying documents and furniture, as was the case at the chambers of Comrade Claudio Treves, M. P. At Rome likewise it was possible to hold 'within bounds' the rage of the Fascists. However, the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Italian workers and those of the Maximalist Party were smashed. In the provinces the outbreaks were more serious. At Bologna two workmen were murdered; many beaten till they bled; at Ravenna a militant Republican was almost killed and many others were wounded; at Modena a dozen private houses, and in particular the chambers of Comrade Donati, M. P., were wrecked. Finally, the Fascists invaded a monastery in which the brethren were suspected of lukewarm devotion to the Duce and cut off their beards. Similar occurrences took place in many parts."

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#### BELFORD BAX, PIONEER OF BRITISH SOCIALISM, DIES IN LONDON AT 72

The death of Ernest Belfort Bax in London last Thursday at the age of 72 removes one of the pioneer Socialists of England. Bax helped William Morris, the poet and artist, to organize the Socialist League in 1885 and later was active with the late H. M. Hyndman in the Social Democratic Federation. The federation was for many years the Marxist section of the British Socialist movement, but it never became a powerful organization.

When the World War burst upon England Bax and Hyndman immediately urged support of the government. Most of the leaders of the federation also took this course and the result was a split and the founding of the British Socialist party. The latter claimed to have taken most of the members of the federation. After the war the British Socialist Party merged into the Communist Party.

Bax was the author of a number of interesting books which revealed a man of wide reading. Aside from three books on Socialism he was the author of a short history of the French Revolution, a history of Germany in the Middle Ages, one on the Peasants' War in Germany, another on the Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists, and a history of German culture.

In 1920 Bax wrote his last book, a volume of reminiscences. This volume was highly colored by his pro-war views, which were as uncompromising as Hyndman's.

At a dinner two years ago, celebrating Bax's seventieth birthday, a letter from George Bernard Shaw was read, stating that he and Bax "would have been hanged long ago if our brave British bourgeoisie had had the least notion of our opinion of it."

THE Board of Education rule under which the N. Y. school authorities refused to permit the American Civil Liberties Union to hold a meeting in a public school auditorium to discuss "Old-Fashioned Free Speech," is attacked by the Citizens' Union in a statement on the case submitted to State Commissioner of Education Frank P. Graves, to whom the Civil Liberties Union has appealed its case.

In a comprehensive analysis of the issue prepared for the Citizens' Union by Walter Frank it is asserted that the rule "reserves to the Board of Education arbitrary power to bless or ban any speech which a majority of its members believes to accord or not to accord with American institutions as understood by them, but not by others; truth as conceived by them, but not by others; and morals as defined by their personal prejudices, however abhorrent these prejudices may be to other citizens of equal ability and purity of character. No vaguer language could be devised, no clearer avoidance of any principle of exclusion save that of the caprice of the board. Under these terms almost any view objectionable to the board might be excluded."

The Citizens' Union continues: "If these words mean what they say this rule reserves to the board an arbitrary power so inconsistent with American institutions as to approach certain of the grounds stated in the Declaration of Independence as a justification for severance from the Mother Country."

The petition to Commissioner Graves set forth the following facts and views: That the use of political parties of school auditoriums is a recognition of the right to discuss controversial subjects therein; if it is proper to permit controversial subjects to be discussed in the schools the Board of Education has no right to exercise a censorship over "either the organizations desiring to conduct forums, the proposed speakers, or what the speakers may have to say"; that it is sufficient if the board takes precautions against damage to the school buildings and provides opportunity for the prompt and effective application of the criminal law to persons who abuse the privilege of the school forum by violation of law." On this point the Union declares: "A certain amount of technical lawlessness of speech is far preferable in an American community to well-founded claims of oppression and arbitrariness."

Referring to the particular case under discussion, the Citizens' Union says:

"Nothing could be more consonant with American institutions and with truthful and moral teachings than a discussion of the subject, 'Old-Fashioned Free Speech,' and it is almost equally obvious that it was only an inflated and hypersensitive imagination that could conclude that Rev. John Hayes Holmes, Arthur Garfield Hays, John Nevins Sayre and James Weldon Johnson, in discussing the subject of 'Old-Fashioned Free Speech,' intended to be or would be guilty of infractions of the criminal law. The decision smacks of personal antipathy and bigotry."

#### Union Conference Called To Help Box Strikers

All the trade union organizations are called upon to send delegates to a conference that has been called for the 13th of December, where ways and means will be decided to assist the thousands of paper box workers who have been out on strike for the past eight weeks. The call for the conference was sent out by a committee that was formed at a preliminary conference that was held at the Peoples' House last Tuesday, November 30th.

In a statement issued by the committee, which is headed by A. I. Ship-lacoff of the Pocketbook Makers' Union; I. Corn of the Hebrew Butchers' Union; S. E. Beardsley of the Jewelry Workers' Union, and S. Hershkovitz of the Cap Makers' Union, it is pointed out that the paper box workers have thus far put up a vigorous battle against their employers. The employers, on the other hand, thus far, however, not only received the aid of the entire industry in New York, but of all the manufacturers throughout the country. And in addition to all this they have city's police department lined up against the workers. The strikers, in spite of all these difficulties, are continuing in good spirits. But their meagre savings are gone by now, and many strikers are actually faced with starvation unless the workers in other trades come to their immediate rescue.

### Greasing the Ways



#### PORTERS TO GET U. S. HEARING

Morrow Appointed by Rail Board to Make Preliminary Investigation

ARRANGEMENTS for the hearing of the Pullman Porters' case before the United States Mediation Board are being perfected, according to a letter received by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters from the Secretary of the Board, it was announced from the Brotherhood headquarters today. Edwin P. Morrow, member of the Board, has been appointed to make the necessary preliminary investigation for that body, preparatory to a formal hearing, according to the letter.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters requested the Mediation Board to attempt adjustment of wages and working conditions of Pullman Porters on October 15, after all attempts to secure a conference with the Pullman Company officials had failed. With a membership of over 5,000 porters, or more than half than all those in the United States, the Brotherhood appealed its case to this governmental agency in order to force recognition from the Pullman Company of the right of the porters to organize themselves and engage in collective bargaining and to obtain improved working conditions and better wages.

The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen submitted their case to the Board recently, passing through the machinery of mediation and arbitration set up by the Watson-Parker bill. Decision on their case has not been rendered as yet, but victory seems assured them, judging from the tenor of the final hearings before the Board.

In making use of the Railway Mediation Board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is therefore following the course by which other railway labor unions have obtained important concessions. With the appointment of Morrow to give his attention to the Brotherhood's case, prompt action is expected.

Edwin P. Morrow, now a member of the United States Mediation Board, was formerly governor of the State of Kentucky and was connected with the United States Railroad Labor Board of the Wilson administration.

#### CARLETON BEALS TO GIVE LECTURE ON MEXICO

There will be a lecture on the Mexican crisis by Carleton Beals at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th St., Friday evening, December 10th. The Mexican situation, as ever, is a timely question. But just now it is more than that. The strained relations between Mexico and the United States make it of great importance that intelligent radicals get the most accurate and reliable information on the political and economic conditions there.

Mr. Carleton Beals has, for a number of years, been in a position to be intimately acquainted with Mexican events and he is in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of Calles and the Labor Party. In addition to acting as director of the English Preparatory Institute and as principal of the American High School in Mexico City in 1919 and as instructor on the personal staff of President Carranza in 1920, Mr. Beals is the associate editor of Mexican Folkways and the author of the excellent book, "Mexico—An Interpretation."

#### Swiss Ignore Precedents In Attempt to Keep Socialist from Presidency

Due to a custom which has the force of an unwritten law, Switzerland is in a political turmoil. The President of the republic is elected by Parliament, and an election is expected next Monday. Robert Grimm is vice-president, and the precedent has always been followed of promoting the vice-president to the presidency when a vacancy occurs in that office.

The controversy grows out of the fact that Grimm is a Socialist and represents the second strongest party in Switzerland. Grimm was president of the General Strike Committee in 1915, and the army was called to the colors to prevent what was feared would be a revolution.

Grimm has also headed the most radical wing of the Socialists and, due to his influence and other leaders who agreed with him, the Swiss Socialist Party for a long time refused to join the Socialist and Labor International. However, the party is now affiliated with the International.

Parliament is about evenly divided on the issue which it will face next Monday. It is generally understood that breaking the tradition would not be considered if Grimm were not a Socialist.

#### MINN. LABORITE SPIKES LIES

Farmer-Labor Party in Field to Stay, Secretary Teigan Says

By H. G. Teigan  
Secretary, State Central Committee, Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota

A FEW years ago when the Non-partisan League was attempting to capture the machinery of the old parties, the politicians and the newspapers cried out: "Why do you Socialists try to steal the Republican party? Why don't you organize a party of your own and sail under your own colors?"

In Minnesota the Nonpartisans and organized labor did that very thing, and contrary to the expectations of the enemy, the party of the Nonpartisans and organized labor proved quite successful.

In spite of the apathy of the voters, lack of campaign funds, the pretenses of economy and efficiency on the part of the present Republican state administration, the Farmer-Labor party candidate for governor of Minnesota polled more than 266,000 votes November 2. This represents nearly 40 per cent. of the total vote cast.

Moreover, the Farmer-Labor folks elected two congressmen by large majorities, more than 20 state senators and approximately twice as many representatives. Judged by the vote for legislators the party is stronger than ever.

Notwithstanding these facts, the cry of the politicians now is that the party cannot weather "another" election. Arthur Sears Henning, the highly paid dooper of the Chicago Tribune Press service, predicts Senator Shipstead's return to the Republican party. "Now that his party has been dissolved," he wishes is father to the thought.

The Farmer-Labor party will win in Minnesota in 1928. Shipstead will be returned to the United States Senate as a Farmer-Laborite, not as a Republican. What is more, the law of Minnesota prevents any Farmer-Laborite now holding public office from filing for re-election as a member of another party. Shipstead could not legally file as a Republican and

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### MILLION-DOLLAR CAMPAIGN IS ON

Bloody Rebellion and American Intervention Aim of Far-Reaching Campaign

(By a Special Correspondent of The New Leader)

Washington, Dec. 1. "MEXICAN Affairs Approaching a Crisis," "Sharp Note" to be sent to Mexico, "Mexico has Situation Tense."

Almost every day now the newspaper reader glimpses such headlines over his morning coffee and passes hurriedly on. The whole snarled up business is much too complicated for the casual man. He realizes vaguely that something is doing in regard to Mexico. His interest is, to say the least, tepid. He never has understood the folkways and customs, the history and habits of the folk below the Rio Grande, and he is blessed if he will begin now. Leave it to Coolidge and Kellogg. They know how to handle those "greasers." Why should he worry? That's their job.

And it is precisely because of this attitude that the sinister forces which move behind the screen of words about the Mexican situation are gathering such ominous momentum. While the newspaper readers of the country are skipping over the Mexican news with languid eyes, in offices in New York and Washington, Philadelphia, and New Haven, men of great influence and wealth are daily meeting together, plotting how best to foment more trouble to the south, so that before long it will be possible to set United States troops marching across the border to restore "law and order" in Mexico. It is an open secret, this business of making a revolution against the Calles regime. Anyone well informed as to the Mexican situation will tell you so. So open, in fact, that only the other day the exiled and discredited De La Huerta came out of his San Diego hiding place and announced that 20,000 men were willing to follow him in armed revolt against Calles the moment he set foot on Mexican soil. Who is to pay for the arming and provisioning of those men? De La Huerta himself has no money of his own. There is no party of Mexican revolutionists capable of financing, unaided, such an expedition. Where is the money coming from? Where except from the pockets of a few wealthy citizens of the United States who, for reasons religious and economic, would prefer to see someone other than Calles in the President's chair in Mexico City.

"Oil and Holy Water" Now we begin to see that this Mexican situation comes close to home. If, in order to restore a religious and financial autocracy in Mexico, United States citizens (and a very few of them at that) are willing to work for blood revolution in a peaceful country, we may well begin to look more carefully at what is back of these headlines. Especially may the workers of the United States sit up and take notice. For the present government of Mexico is a workers' government. Slowly and by constitutional methods it is conducting a magnificent experiment in securing for labor a fuller share of its just rewards. Let this ruthless gang of oil shakers, railroad-looters, gun-runners and those who under the mask of religion are fighting in the cause of corruption have their way, and inevitably labor in this country suffers a tragic setback, if indeed it is not some day forced to shoulder rifles to shoot down its fellows below the border.

One word, wearisomely familiar to radicals, sums up this aim of the enemies of Mexico in this country today—Privilege. When "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg despatches a sharp note to Mexico City brazenly protesting against the oil and land laws of Mexico he is serving the cause of privilege, and he knows it. He is yielding to the pressure of some one billion and a half American dollars invested south of the Rio Grande. He is yielding to the pressure of a little group of Roman Catholic Hierarchs fighting desperately to preserve for the Catholic Church in Mexico its illegal privileges.

For the Mexican situation is upsetting an old proverb. While it may still be true that oil and water do not mix, among the enemies of Mexico it has been proved that oil and holy water mix beautifully.

The Investment Facts Difficult as it is to estimate the exact investment of American interests in Mexico today, the following table taken from "American Foreign Invest-



# State Department Inspired False Reports on Mexico

ments" by Robert Dunn gives us a fairly accurate idea of their extent:

Government bonds (under-estimated)	22,000,000
Railroads	150,000,000
Mining and smelting	300,000,000
Oil lands and refineries	475,000,000
Manufacturing	60,000,000
Wholesale and retail stores	50,000,000
Plantations and timber	200,000,000
Banks, telephone and telegraph, light and power companies	10,000,000
Total	\$1,380,000,000

Now the holders of these investments, ever since the Mexican revolution which put labor in power, have been yelling their heads off for intervention. They want a "strong man" like old Diaz—"good old Diaz"—strutting around the president's palace on the hilltop in Mexico City. Oh, for a Mexican Mussolini! But this yelp had been repeated so often that it had begun to pall a bit. The American public figured that the concern of the bankers for Mexican "stability" might not be wholly disinterested.

And then to the great delight of the banking gang there came an ally to their cause in the shape of the Catholic Church. For years there have been laws regulating the conduct of religious bodies in Mexico written into the Constitution of that State. But they have had no teeth to them because no penalties were provided for their infraction. It took the grim and determined Calles to perform this particular dental operation and make the steps toward freeing his people from the chains of bigotry and superstition with which the Catholic Church time immemorial had bound

The K. of C. Falls in Line  
At Spring he announced that from the Church was to be divorced from affairs of State and he went into considerable detail explaining just how this was to be done. What an uproar this caused! The churches staged demonstrations among the ignorant Indians, they openly abetted so-called "economic boycotts," they called on the whole Catholic world to come to their assistance, announcing that they were battling for "tolerance." The Church with its medieval miracle-mongering still in vogue, with its long black history of Inquisitions, heretic burnings and blind bigotries calling for "tolerance!" A truly ironic exhibition.

The answer to this appeal was not long delayed. The Knights of Columbus in the United States, the Catholic organization boasting a membership of 735,000, with branches all over the country, called a convention of the national body at Philadelphia last summer and voted to raise a fund of one million dollars to be devoted to propaganda against the Calles administration. They made no bones about the fact that this money was to be used to hinder the administration of the government of a nation with which we are still on friendly terms. Supreme Knight Flaherty and his lieutenants ran to see Coolidge in his Adirondack camp, begging him to "do something" about Mexico. But they did not get much satisfaction there. Cal, with one eye on the Protestant vote, put them off.

Publicity Machine Started  
Then they turned to press propaganda. They took as their official spokesman "Columbia," the Knights' monthly organ, and started a series of articles, written by a renegade Socialist and a Jew, by the way, attempting to prove that Mexico is in the hands of the "Communists." Copies of these articles in pamphlet form were sent broadcast. The Knights have already distributed from their propaganda headquarters at 45 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn., two million copies of a pamphlet called "Red Mexico," and two million more copies of a pamphlet with the mystifying title, "Mexico." The money has come in well. The members were assessed a dollar apiece and already more than \$700,000 is in the treasury. But they will not stop there. It is planned to panhandle wealthy individuals for larger sums.

In addition to the propaganda carried on by "Columbia," "America," the cleverly edited organ of

## Kellogg Assistant Exposed as Inventor of "Bolshevism" Fake

**Olds Asked News Associations to Circulate Reports for Which He Refused to Be Quoted—Norris and Wheeler to Demand Senate Take Action**

WASHINGTON—Senators Wheeler of Montana and Norris of Nebraska have promised to bring up in the Senate, when it meets, the action of Assistant Secretary of State Robert E. Olds in secretly inspiring the three largest press associations in the United States to talk of Mexican and Nicaraguan liberals as "bolshevistic."

Evidence of the use of the State Department as a propaganda mill for American reactionary policy in Latin America has been secured by the Senators.

When Secretary Kellogg was at the crisis of his attack upon the Mexican oil and land laws, and was evading his pledges to support only constitutional government in Nicaragua, the secret "doping" of the American press was attempted.

Olds, whom Kellogg brought into the department after many years of partnership with him in the law business in Minnesota, was the propaganda agent. He sent for the heads of the three press bureaus at the department. He pledged them not to quote him.

Then, according to the evidence, he told them that relations with Mexico had reached an acute stage, after a year of developments that had caused the department much concern.

"It is an undesirable fact," he is directly quoted as saying, "that the Mexican government is today a bolshevistic government. We cannot prove it, but we are morally certain that a warm bond of sympathy, if not of actual understanding, exists between Mexico City and Moscow."

"A steady stream of bolshevistic propaganda has been filtering from Mexico down through Central America, aimed at property rights and designed to undermine society and governments as they are now constituted. We feel that this picture should be presented to the American people and I desire to ask for your advice and co-operation toward that end."

When one of the press men suggested that the department should make its own statement to the public, signed by Kellogg, charging that Mexico's government was bolshevistic, Olds recoiled with an exclamation of apprehension, the report declares. He

the Jesuits, and the pamphlets, committees for propaganda will be set up in the various Catholic dioceses all over the country with orders to keep strict watch on the local papers and protest to the editors every time anything favorable to Calles appears. Plans are under way to use some powerful radio broadcasting station in New York and once a week send anti-Calles propaganda over the air. Experienced newspapermen who have read of the one million dollar fund are dropping in at New Haven in search of jobs with the hierarchy's bureau.

The press campaign is, of course, designed to reach Protestant sympathies. For this reason the actual struggle between Church and State in Mexico is softened and all the emphasis is placed on the "red" bogey. Articles on Mexico from "The New Leader" are frequently quoted in this Catholic propaganda, to prove that Mexico City is being run from Moscow.

The inspired interview  
Already this widespread drive has had its effect, if not upon intelligent citizens, at any rate upon the State Department.

"Nervous Nellie" Kellogg looks under his bed every night not for the bearded Russian of old but for a mustache Mexican. The other day his assistant, Robert E. Olds, called in the men of

## TIMELY TOPICS

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drawal of recognition make the Calles government change the law? On the contrary, its logical effect will be to stiffen the backbone of the Mexican government and force it to friendship with British and Dutch interests rather than with the Americans.

American business will not like that. It is therefore obvious that unless Secretary Kellogg is a more stupid legalist than we think him the withdrawal of recognition will be accompanied by an unspoken yet well understood hope that it will encourage revolution. Perhaps withdrawal of recognition will even be accompanied by a removal of the present embargo on the shipment of arms.

Both in the United States and in Mexico there will be some revolutionary sentiment. The conflict with the Catholic hierarchy will enter into the picture. The only effect, however, of any revolution will be once more to throw Mexico into confusion and interrupt progress she has begun to make. There is no certainty that any government which may be established can win popular support and at the same time satisfy our rapacious investors. The most notable effect of revolution will be to increase the cry for further American intervention.

All this means that whether or not we contemplate intervention the withdrawal of recognition is the first step toward armed intervention. And that in Mexico means more than a landing of the marines. Does any sober man want to take that first step? Do Americans want to shed their blood for the sake of the profits of rich Americans or to reassert the political and economic power of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico at the awful price of war? Do Americans want to establish a protectorate at such cost over another country which is painfully trying to work out its own problems?

Not only would such an action be a crime, it would for an indefinite period of years bedevil our own political and social life. Not the most earnest worshipper of the great god Profit can deny the dangers we have pointed out. It is for us to keep a stupid legalism or a blind greed for profit from driving us into the abyss of Mexican war. The time to begin is now before recognition of the Calles government is withdrawn.

We must be on our guard against our imperialists not only in Latin America but in China. I write before we know exactly what is happening in Hankow, where it is reported that American marines have been landed. Although there is a sensational talk of a Red menace there is no report at all of any overt act against foreigners. A strike of Chinese workers or a war between Chinese factions doubtless will inconvenience Americans in China. It is not our business to interfere with either the strike or the war. Last year in Hankow American marines patrolled the old Russian concession, which now belongs to the Chinese. This they did apparently out of the friendship to the British, French and Japanese who still have concessions in Hankow. As for the menace of the Cantonese there is considerable evidence that they do at least as much for our enemies, the various northern militarists, who are the friends of Great Britain and Japan. It is not our business to pull British, French or Japanese chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. It is not our business in the alleged protection of our own citizens to risk an intervention which would be ineffective and futile in the long run. What is needed is an American policy of non-intervention in China, coupled with friendly patience while China works out her own salvation. It may be a slow job but American intervention will only make it slower.

Here then are some of the forces that are seeking to bring bloody revolution in Mexico with United States intervention as a desired end. Should we shoulder with the bankers who have one billion and a half invested below the border is the mighty Catholic Church with a full war chest and a far-reaching influence. Already there are rumors galore that guns and ammunition destined for anti-Calles factions are being landed in Mexico from this country and from Canada.

How much longer will the bankers and the Church be content with mere propaganda? When will they get down to more sinister matters?

Surely the Mexican situation is vital to every one of us who believe in a better order of society, who believe that the experiment that is being so intelligently worked out by Calles, Morelos and the others should be allowed to continue in peace. There is no more important job right now for all radical forces in this country than to expose the true facts about Mexico and resist any attempt at intervention in the affairs of a friendly nation.

Longshoremen Win 44 Hours  
Boston.—Boston longshoremen with the 44-hour week in the new 12-month agreement reached between the International Longshoremen's Association and the steamship and stevedore companies. Hours are cut from 48. The Boston men are now on a par with the longshoremen in other northern ports.

Strike Wins Wage Raise  
Cohoes, N. Y.—A strike of the doffers at the Harmony Mills brought a 14 percent increase in wages after 48 hours' idleness. The settlement provides for a speeding up of production.

## Huge Increases Recorded In Rates of Production; Nine Industries Surveyed

**"New Industrial Revolution" Is Being Created by Sensational Rise in Productivity—Labor Urged to Take Full Advantage of Opportunities Offered**

WASHINGTON—"A new industrial revolution," perhaps the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system, something that "may far exceed in economic importance the series of mechanical inventions in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, which transformed English industrial, political and social life," is being experienced now in the United States, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a preface to a series of reports it is issuing on the gain in output of American industry.

The series began last summer and reports on nine manufacturing industries have now been issued. For every hour a man works in these nine important manufacturing industries thus far examined he is producing from one-tenth more to twice as much as before the war, and in most cases from a fourth to a half more.

The figures are as follows: Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-15; automobiles, 181 per cent more in 1916; boots and shoes, 17 per cent more in 1914; cement, 57 per cent more in 1914; flour, 38 per cent more in 1914; sugar, 27 per cent more in 1914; meat packing, 10 per cent more in 1914; petroleum refining, 77 per cent more in 1914.

This remarkable increase in output is credited in part to managerial expertness, in part to new inventions, in part to more experienced and better paid labor. That industry is still far away from full efficiency and that an even greater production an hour is possible is common knowledge and has been frequently shown by engineers either through individual investigations or committee reports of their organizations.

Commenting on these figures, the National Catholic Welfare Council says: "The new industrial revolution is, therefore, just dawning. A still greater output per hour of work is possible.

## ECONOMIC CRISIS IS DUE IN ITALY

(Continued from page 1)

Duce's escape were miserable affairs; they understand perfectly that the feeling in the country is definitely anti-Fascist and that people see nothing strange in the fact of a regime, which has made its own way by means of bombs, encountering on its path persons carried away by personal fanaticism who repay them in their own coin. And, further, it is likely that two opposing currents have arisen: one tending to create an outlet for the exasperation in the country by easing the grip of reaction, the other which tends, on the contrary, to strike more heavily at the Opposition. The Fascist mentality points towards the triumph of the second tendency, which already, out of the mouth of the secretary of the Fascist Party, is demanding the slaughter of its opponents, and which, through the Government press in Rome, is demanding the suppression of the workers' parties and of the labor press."

In Molinella, the heroic Socialist commune near Bologna where the Fascists have never been able to wipe out the workers' organization despite the most fearful persecution, the Blackshirts have resorted to the deportation of farmhands refusing to take out cards in the Fascist labor unions. Their families are also being thrown out of their houses on the pretext that the room is needed for Fascist workers.

Among the other places where the Blackshirts have vainly tried to annihilate the Socialist organizations are Brescia and Verona. In the former town 200 Socialist workers were arrested recently and in the latter 400. In many cases the arrested persons were soon set at liberty; in others detention in the prisons has lasted longer and may extend to 30 or 40 days. The employer does the rest with notice of dismissal, which follows inevitably.

That the progressives of Minnesota cannot hope for success through the Republican party can be shown by the results of 1922. In that year a strong candidate filed for the Republican nomination in opposition to United States Senator Frank B. Kellogg. The Farmer-Labor slate was nominated in its primary without opposition. There was plenty of opportunity offered the progressive voters to participate in the Republican primary. Notwithstanding this fact, Kellogg won the nomination by 33,000 plurality.

But at the general election of that year, Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, defeated Kellogg by more than 33,000 plurality, and Kvale and Wefald were elected to the House as third party men.

The Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota has not dissolved. It does not expect to accommodate the politicians or the interests by doing anything of the sort.

## KENWORTHY WINS OLD SEAT AS LABORITE

**Former Liberal Gets More Votes Under Workers' Banner Than Before**

LONDON.—"Resign! Resign!" shouted the Labor benches at the Tories in the House of Commons when the news arrived of the sensational result of what may prove one of the key elections in English politics.

The victory of Lieut.-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy at Hull, running on the Labor ticket, by a bigger majority than he got in the same constituency as a Liberal two years ago is an event without precedent and may mean the speedy disintegration of the Liberal Party.

Kenworthy was elected just after the armistice as an anti-Lloyd Georgian Liberal. He won his seat in 1924 against Commander Guy Gaunt by 15,204. A few weeks ago he deserted the Liberal Party and joined the Labor ranks. He then resigned his seat to run again as a Laborite. He was opposed by the same Tory as before, and the Liberals put Commander Kerr in the field against him. This time he polled nearly 1,000 more votes as a Laborite than he did as a Liberal.

Commander Kenworthy declared shortly before the election that fifty Liberal candidates, beaten in the last election, and several others who were successful would follow his example if he won with a good majority.

The result at Hull appears to prove that the voters do not object to a Liberal turning Laborite and will follow him if they like him. The disintegrating effect, first upon the party and secondly upon the Government, is bound to be severe.

Kenworthy's correct prediction of the result of the election was scoffed at by political experts of the two old parties.

It is said that the whole of the Midlands as well as the North of England has been swept by a Labor wave that will engulf Liberals and Tories at the next election as the result of the Government's handling of the industrial crisis since the coal strike. This would give Labor an absolute majority.

"The people are ready for another great step forward, comparable only to the passing of the Reform Bill," Kenworthy said. "They are now ready for the elected Government to take over the basic industries and public utility services, commencing with the mines and later following with an electrified railway system and canals." "Surely every Liberal must now see there is no use going on under the old banners," said former Premier Ramsay MacDonald. "This is an intimation to the Government to clear out."

Hard Coal Strike Ends  
Hawley, Pa.—Nine hundred anthracite miners voted to return to work at the No. 4 operation of the Jedd Highland Coal Co. They were striking against reduced pay for contract miners, but the board of conciliation ruled the strike illegal and District President Andrew Matvey ordered the men to return and place their case for decision by the board.

**The Bronx Free Fellowship**  
1301 Boston Road, near 109th Street  
Sunday, December 5, 1926  
8 P. M.  
Hugh Robert Orr, Poet  
will read and discuss his own poems  
9:00 P. M.  
OPEN FORUM  
WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM  
"The Social Significance of Contemporary Drama"  
MUSIC — ADMISSION FREE

**The Proletarian Study Group**  
Next Lecture of the Course on  
"Illusions of All Civilizations"  
A Critique of Class Ideology  
by  
LEON SAMSON  
at THE CARLTON  
8 West 111th St. (near Fifth Ave.)  
Wednesday, December 8, 8:30 P. M.  
Psychological Illusions  
and the Doctrine of Fourier  
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

**LABOR TEMPLE**  
14th Street and Second Avenue  
THIS SUNDAY  
5 P. M.—Contemporary Literature.  
DR. WILL DURANT  
"Anatole France"  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS  
7:15 P. M.—  
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE  
"Peace—How to Attain It"  
ADMISSION FREE  
8:30 P. M.—  
MARGARET SANGER  
"The Future of Birth Control"  
ADMISSION FREE

## IS THE ANSWER TO REACTION—

A LABOR PARTY?  
OPEN DEFIANCE OF INJUNCTIONS?  
WIDESPREAD STRIKE AGITATION?  
WORKERS' EDUCATION?  
EXPOSE OF COMPANY UNIONISM?  
A UNITED FRONT?  
CAPTURING CAPITALISM BY STOCK PURCHASE?  
UNION-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION?  
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM?

All of These Questions Will Be Open to Discussion on

DECEMBER 14

at YORKVILLE CASINO

210 East 86th Street

7 p. m.

DISCUSSION LEADERS:

JAMES H. MAURER, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor,  
ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ, Chairman, Educational Committee, New York  
Central Trades and Labor Council; lately penalized for union activities.

H. M. BROACH, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.  
ARTHUR V. COOK, British Transport Workers' Union and Independent Labor Party.

ROBERT W. DUNN, author; now making study of Company Unionism and Open Shoppery.  
LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, Managing Editor, "Labor Age."

Chairman:

A. J. MUSTE, Chairman, Faculty Brookwood Workers College.

"LABOR AGE" DINNER, \$2.00 a Plate

Reservations Will Be Made in Order of Receipt

Send Checks to HARRY W. LAIDLER, Treasurer,  
3 West 16th Street, N. Y. City



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Open Letter To Andy Mellon

**DEAR ANDY:**

Since you and I have gone into partnership on that oil gusher down south, we ought to boost each other's game wherever we can. So I'm going to put you next to how to solve the most difficult problem that ever confronted the human race.

In doing this I am not acting altogether unselfishly. I have preached the world-rocking ideas I'm about to lay before you ever since Hector was a pup. But, between you and me, I'm not getting anywhere. Folks never listen to a poor man, especially when he hasn't even got a handle to his name, which is proven by the fact that when a fellow like the Prince of Wales falls off his horse, the news screams from a million headlines. But if I fell off the top of the Woolworth Building, the only person interested would be the coroner.

Now, with you it's different. You've got titles. You've got degrees. And last but not first, you've got a whopping bank roll. When you open your mouth they all listen, for there is nothing so eloquent as the oratory of currency. So if you act as speller for our show the team of Andy and Adam may yet go thundering down the corridors of time as the first and only unhung saviors of mankind. For the momentous plan I am about to spring is nothing less than a distribution of wealth which would make everybody richer and nobody poorer.

I noticed you tried your hand a little in the same line when you advocated a high protective tariff for the benefit of poor and deserving wage earners. But if you think you can tax rich people you are a way off. The only taxes that ever increased the income of the taxpayer were the income taxes you took off some time ago.

You see, Andy, international trade, as any other trade, is nothing but swapping. The tax on such transactions is very much like the ante in a poker game. If we play just long enough the house will have all the money.

Besides, if the tariff between nations is such a good thing, then we surely overlook one helluva big bet when we didn't erect tariff walls between the forty-eight States composing this Union. If we had done that, then the Kansas wheat growers could enrich themselves by the simple process of slapping an eighty per cent. import duty on the farm implements purchased from Illinois. And the employees of the harvester trust in that state could get rich by increasing the price of flapjacks and biscuits made from Kansas wheat.

(By the way, I see in the papers that you advocate free trade for the nations of Europe as the only means of getting the poor devils on their legs again, so as to enable them to pay the money back which they got from us under the false pretense of making the world safe for democracy which they didn't by a damn sight. Well, what's good for the goose ought to be good for the gander.)

No, Andy, we can't help the many by taking money out of their pockets and putting it in the jeans of a few, as is the case with your tariff panacea. The only way to help the masses is by putting money in their pockets and then turn to human nature and the show windows to take it out again.

The trouble with the world is that every up-to-date country is suffering from a congestion of the good things of life. Each country is producing more than it can sell to its own people. So they try to sell it to some other country without buying anything from it. In short, each nation endeavors to relieve under-consumption at home by stimulating sales abroad, while curtailing the purchasing power of the foreign customer through tariff and other trade barriers.

The result of this hare-brained notion is wasteful competition and periodical unemployment at home and war abroad. We take the good things our own workers produce, but can not buy, and try to shove them down the throats of the heathens. And as every so-called civilized nation is engaged in the same chuckleheaded game there arise conflicts over harbors, trade routes, spheres of influence and the first thing we know we cut each other's throats by the wholesale, and we invest enough kale in a few years of hell to have given us forty years of paradise.

Well, Andy, what I propose to do to relieve the congestion in the bowels of trade, and what I want you to help me get across is so simple that I often wonder why smart people like you never thought about it. It is nothing more than to raise the income of the producers of this country by 50 per cent. There now! The scheme is not as bad as you thought, is it?

Fifty per cent. more wages would mean 50 per cent. more purchasing power. The stores would sell their accumulated surplus; the stock rooms of the factories would be emptied; the reserve army of labor would be called into action. Soon there would be such a whirling and swirling of the wheels of industry that you could not hear yourself think any more. Everybody would earn money. Everybody would spend money, and everybody would be happy.

Right here I see you shake your head and say: "How can the giving away of profits make me richer?"

Well, Andy, I didn't mean richer in money, but richer in happiness; richer in peace, tranquillity and the contemplation of the beauties of life. When all is said, millionaires and billionaires are but money-mono-manias. The only good money is money well spent, and you fellows can spend only an insignificant part of the wealth you are piling up. The rest goes into such silly things as more machines, factories and mines, of which we have already too many, for, according to your buddy, Hoover, the industries of the country are 50 per cent. over-developed.

Please, Andy, imagine some poor nut spending the only life he ever had, and perhaps ever will have, accumulating a million dollars worth of neckties and then tearing his shirt trying to wear more than one at a time; or scraping ten thousand beds together and then sitting up all night in fear that somebody would steal a few.

Well, Andy, that's the case of our busy rich, exactly. So many million dollars are but so many million neckties, bedsteads, shaving sticks, bricks, wheels and coffin nails. What you need, what we all need, to be really happy in this life is enough good food for our bellies, good clothes on our backs, a comfortable roof above our heads, a little surplus for travel, recreation, amusement, education and security for our declining days. That, Andy, is all we need. Anything above that is an unending source of headache, heartache and bellyache. By which I mean that the man who accumulates more than he can comfortably consume during his lifetime is a pure and unadulterated dampedool, who should be sent to the booby



A Masterpiece of Police Organisation

## Socialist View Of Syndicalism

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

**S**OCIALISTS criticize the syndicalists in their picture of the future social order, as far as syndicalists have sought to depict a new order. Too much attention, Socialists maintain, has been given to the rights and responsibilities of producers; too little to those of consumers. Too much emphasis has been put on control by the local bourses; too little on control by national units. The syndicalists have begun to realize this is indicated by the resolution passed at the Syndicalist Congress at Lyons in 1919, favoring the "industrialized nationalization of the great services of modern economy: Land and water transport, mines, water power, and credit organizations," and defining nationalization as the confiding of national property to the interested parties, namely, the associated producers and consumers. This pronouncement brings the syndicalists much nearer to the socialist

position than in former years. Yet, despite this pronouncement, the general tendency of syndicalism has been that of ignoring the consumer and of basing the organization of society upon the smallest industrial unit. Macdonald also calls attention to the fact that it is the craft and not the workshop that under syndicalism is regarded as the social unit in control. He points out that the workshop today is not the scene of the activity of one craft, but of many. Self-governing crafts can never be "unless the shadow of Time is to wander back reversely over the dial, and the middle age come again." Even should the control be centered in the workshop, rather than in the craft, the social problem would not be solved, as the workman cannot be depended on to keep the national or international interests constantly before him when working under conditions which make exploitation in his own interests easy.

The Socialist, as has been indicated,

believes that all inclusive political organization or organizations is necessary—whether it is called a state, a commune, or what not—for the conduct of functions that must be performed for all the people as residents of a community, functions involving the health, education and recreation of the community, the prevention of crime, raising of taxes, adjusting of relations with other countries, etc., and that no adequate provision is made for the successful carrying out of such functions under a syndicalist society. Socialists also seriously question the moral value of violence, praised so highly by Sorel, the desirability of laying so great an emphasis on the negative side of the class struggle and the primary need of action, rather than thought in the onward march toward a new order.

#### Influence of Syndicalism

The syndicalist movement, however, has had a very great stimulating in-

fluence on Socialist thinking and has been of vital service to the movement in calling attention to the defects of democracy, the dangers of parliamentarism, the inadequacies of the type of bureaucratic "state socialism," the possibilities of the trade union movement, the manifold weapons at the disposal of labor during trade disputes, and the importance of giving the producer a share in control under a new social order. It has led to the development of a new school of Socialist thought, guild socialism, as a compromise between the older socialism and syndicalism and undoubtedly its imprint can be seen in the communist movement with its emphasis on the importance of the military minority, with its scorn for democracy, its faith in coup d'état methods of social change, and its emphasis on control by Soviets of workers.

We will next turn to the school of Guild Socialism.

(To be Continued Next Week)

## GOVERNOR MINTURN

### A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

(Continued From Last Week)

ONE June morning, when the warm earth seemed to be about to burst into bloom, Agatha awakened Dan.

"This is the day of the party. Hitch up Dobbin, sir, and drive me to the fair."

Gaily she packed her own things, tripped down the stairs to the waiting car. She smiled bravely as she asked, "Do you feel sick yet?"

At the hospital, Dan soon found that a well-known public man is no more or less than a private intruder. When he and his wife had been well established in a pleasant, airy room, he was soon ousted by a soft-voiced, very energetic, obdurate nurse. "There was nothing for him to do but sit in the hall. And so he sat. No one paid the least attention to him. When, about noon, after hours of waiting, Agatha was taken to the delivery room, he ventured to follow. He found her crumpled up on the bed, her face

hatch as a public nuisance. Oh, I'm well aware that these ideas run counter to all the prevailing notions of what is right and proper. But I should worry. I'm in good company. Moses said about the same thing when he gave the Jews fits for worshipping the golden calf, and nobody can tell me that a golden calf is more divine than a golden calf. Then what did Christ mean when he spoke of the folly of laying up things that gather rust and dust; or when he propounded the question, "What will it benefit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his immortal soul?" If it was not that the real riches are not in bank vaults but in the hearts of men? Then how about the parable of the camel and the needle's eye?

No, Andy, when I preach about the folly of money-making and money-hoarding, I'm not alone. The authorities are all on my side. So if you want your name honored by posterity and to cheat the devil at the same time, you help me organize the firm of

**ANDY AND ADAM**  
Manufacturers and Distributors of  
Millenniums and Accessories, Inc.

Now don't tell me that enterprises of this character have always failed. Don't I know it? But I also know that there never was such combination of hoodle and noodle as we two represent.

Well, Andy, that's all for the day. Drop me a line and let me know how you feel about this scheme of mine. Also tell our colleagues, Fall and Poheny, not to worry too much about that trial, because bread and water don't mix with oil. Ha! ha!

Ever your friend and partner,

ADAM.

P. S.—No use trying to change my mind with any arguments. The only way you might make me see your side of the story would be by making that gusher gush. So far it only yawns.

More P. S.—Don't think I'm a Democrat because I'm advocating free trade. If I was one I wouldn't.

Adam Coalidigger.

distorted. Trying to smile, she begged him not to stay. He retreated, inwardly glad that he did not have to witness her travail. He went back to the window seat at the end of the corridor to wait. He tried to rise to thoughts in keeping with the situation, but he found that he was cold and listless. His chief worry was Agatha. He had heard stories about the first child and the danger to the mother's life. As these came back to him they did not make him comfortable. The mute activity of the nurses passing in and out of the maternity room; the long absence of the physician; his own inexperience laid foundation for fears. As the hours passed he began to picture a crisis in the delivery room to which he was not made privy. Indifference to him of the nurses fed this suspicion. At last, unable to withstand the suspense any longer, he went toward the door behind which all his hopes lay hidden. He was met by the superintendent, tall, severe and unsympathetic.

"Yes?" She uttered the one word much as a kindergarten teacher would address a wayward youngster.

"Is—Is everything going all right?"

"Certainly. Just the usual thing." Dan snapped open his watch.

"It's been several hours," he said accusingly.

She looked at him wistfully.

"And it may be several more," she answered, as much as to say, "Oh, these fool young husbands!"

He feared to go out for a walk; he knew he did not care to eat. He went back to the seat in the hall—to wait.

He could get up no enthusiasm now for the baby. He realized that he did not care about it, and never had. It was Agatha in whom he was interested, and it was her apparent delight in the expected child that had aroused his own enthusiasm. Nothing must harm her.

He recalled that night long ago when they had sat in a park in St. Paul and talked about having children. How sure she was then that she would never have children. How eager she was today to go through what she had called a "disgusting business." He had seen enough to know that, yet she was eager to face it. He smiled tenderly as he remembered her.

"It's a boy, Mr. Minturn." The superintendent was regarding him with a look which in anybody else would have been a smile, but in her was only a dazzle in the eyes.

"His mother will be glad," he said, trying to steady his voice and appear unconcerned. He followed her down the hall to the room of mystery, where he saw his child, a form, blinking, groping, pitiful, which seemed scarcely yet alive.

At once he understood that his world had changed. His center had mysteriously shifted. He was thinking of Agatha as the baby's mother.

He saw her. She saw him. She smiled wanly. He knelt beside her bed. He noticed the moist hair, the little lines of pain about the mouth and be-

tween the eyes, and froth-flecks on her full lips, and he pitied her.

"Oh, my dear, my dear," he said.

"I'm so happy," she answered. "Is he all right? Did you see him? I'm happy." She murmured drowsily. He kissed her pale hands.

He went out and ate a beefsteak. He walked the streets. All the romance of parenthood burst upon him suddenly. He went about belligerently. At the club he hung round the lobby. He hoped that his acquaintances would accost him and inquire about his wife, so that he could deliver himself of the great news. Alas! they seemed strangely apathetic. They acted as if having a baby was an every-day experience. Swine! He played a game of solitaire and went to bed.

The next morning as he strode into the hospital, a privileged caller, he was met in the hall by Dr. Goldman.

"Your baby is a little sick," the doctor said, with eyes unwilling to meet his own.

"Anything?"

"Seriously? In a day-old baby, Senator. No one can say he has a baby until it is three weeks old, you know."

Dan felt the blood leave his face. He braced himself for the acceptance of the worst—anything. But Agatha.

Out of the past materialized a picture of the anguished face of the mother he had met with Dr. Joyce one sweltering day years ago. . . . But Agatha.

"You had better tell your wife."

Dan heard these words resentfully. They seemed a cruel sentence—needless—imposed by a heartless and whimsical judge.

He went for a walk determinedly. His mind refused to accept the idea that the baby would die. It was too monstrously cruel, too inordinately wasteful.

Still on Agatha most of his thoughts ran. The child whom he scarcely had seen seemed of little importance beside her. How poignant her disappointment would be. . . . How should he tell her?

He went back to the hospital and stole into her room. She was asleep. A smile played about her lips. . . . He clenched his hands. He could not tell her.

In the hall he sat down dejectedly. He remembered that it was but a few hours before that he had sat there, pleasantly expectant. . . . And now? It was impossible. The doctors could do something. They had to do something. He would spend thousands and thousands of dollars and bring specialists from Rochester, Chicago, New York. The child must live.

He went to find Dr. Goldman.

"Dr. Goldman," he said, "I want you to get the best medical talent in the United States to come here and look at the baby. Perhaps they can operate or something."

Dr. Goldman turned his serious eyes upon Senator Minturn.

"I'll do whatever you want done," he said. "We are doing all we can. I think you ought to know that no baby the age of yours can withstand an operation. All we can do is to wait.

Perhaps the child is malformed. In that case nothing can help it. We shall know soon. . . . I should tell your wife if I were you."

Dan went out blanched. He paced up and down the hall trying to regain composure. After a while he went into Agatha's room with an air of exaggerated cheerfulness.

She was awake.

"You look like a funeral, sir. How dare you bring your wife such a face?"

He tried to smile. Then he forgot all his fine plans to disguise the ugly news and blurted out the truth.

"Baby is sick."

She understood in a flash. There was no need for him to say more. . . . She began to cry softly.

He grew argumentative. He tried to show her that if the child had to die it was better that it die now before he had grown to care for it. He had calculated without a woman's heart. She did not heed him. He sounded like a brute. She lay murmuring, "I want him so; I want him so." Dan took her hand. He ceased his babble. He was quieter now. He looked down into her eyes. He tried to help her.

Oh, the pity of it!

Three days passed—bitter days. Dan did not leave the hospital except for a few hours at night, when he went to the club to sleep—freely—near the telephone. The third night a summons came. As he took up the receiver he trembled.

"This is Miss Bibbs, Mrs. Minturn's nurse."

"Yes, yes."

"Your baby is much better, Senator Minturn. I thought you would want to know at once."

He sank down gratefully on the bed, glad that no one was there to witness his emotion.

Wilfred Gaylard Minturn thrived after that, but about him hung an unexampled light of death. His parents never could behold his sturdy little frame without experiencing an inward tremor of fear. He was dearer to them—more pathetic—for having been brought back from death to them.

Yet in time the child did not bring Dan complete contentment. There was a still unsatisfied inner ache.

#### Debate on Christianity

Episcopalian and Atheist will clash Wednesday night, December 3, when the Rev. William Sheafe (Canon) Chase, noted Brooklyn minister and moral reformer, meets Clement Wood, author and lecturer, in debate on "Has Christianity Advanced Civilization?" The debate will be held at the Ingersoll Forum, Chamber of Music Hall, Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Wood lectures Sunday night on "The Making of the Old Testament."

Higher Shoe Wage Hearings Near End  
Haverhill, Mass.—Hearings of the wage demands of the Shoe Workers' Protective Association for a 12 percent wage increase are nearing a close. Manufacturers ask a cut. Edwin Nowdick is the neutral arbiter.

## Bolshevism On Olympus

**WE** HAVE received from the High Places, where dwell our latter day Olympians, news of the most disturbing nature. No sooner had we gone to our chaste couches, assured by the New York Times that Bolshevism no longer reared its bloody head in our prosperous midst, than the same Palladium of Light aroused us to new trepidations.

Last week our anguished eyes fell upon this item in the columns of the esteemed Mr. Ochs's Mouthpiece of Moronia: "With its annual election about to be held, the Union League Club is divided into two camps. The two factions referred to among members of the Club as 'bankers' and 'commoners' are in battle array and already engaged in preliminary skirmishing."

Now here is a pretty kettle of red herring. If, indeed, wicked factionalism is penetrating into the labyrinthian depths of this famed stronghold of all that is sacred among our Republican overlords, this Union League where the very word "Union" has come to be anathema, then indeed the Pillars of the Republic are tottering, and we have fallen upon evil days. What native American, whether he hails from Fourteenth Street, New York, or Main Street, Oak-kosh, has not arisen from his seat in the Fifth Avenue bus to cross himself with humble pety as he passed that imposing edifice at 39th Street? With a fine democratic gesture the windows of the Club are made spacious enough so that the humblest layman returning from his toil can be cheered on his homeward way by the sight of our financial hierarchy enjoying the dear delights of cirrhosis of the liver in padded chairs pulled up within full view of the Avenue. And now to think that Bolshevism, only to be suppressed in the meaner quarters of the town, has dared to trail its slimy tentacles into our metropolitan Valhalla.

We understand that the Rights of the Union League have chosen for their Kerenky Gates W. McGarran, president of the Chase National Bank, as president of the Club. Employing their usual deceptive tactics, the Lefts have characteristically refused to name their candidate until the very last moment for filing nominations. At a secret meeting of the Union League Soviet of Directors and Coupon Cutters, held in the wash room just off the library, it was decided late last night to tender the nomination to either Comrade Charles Evans Hughes or Comrade Owen D. Young. But don't let this go any further, boys and girls, as this is exclusive information obtained by the correspondent of The New Leader, who entered the Club disguised as a courier from Moscow, bearing gold rubles from Comrade Zinovieff, who is taking full advantage of this opportunity to bore from within. After singing the Union League Club's Internationale, and assigning revolutionary names to the membership of the Soviet, the meeting adjourned amid wild enthusiasm. The Internationale, of the Union League, as every one who is in the know will tell you, runs as follows:

"Arise, ye corporation president!  
Arise, ye vassals of the bank!  
Together, all suburban residents,  
Close fast the circle of your ranks!"

A book to which we are looking forward to reading with an interest that is nothing less than a passion, is called "Foundations of the Republic" and is written by none other than our revered President Calvin Coolidge. The volume contains speeches and addresses by Calvin the Silent to the extent of 450 pages, and even though it will set us back \$2.50, we are resolved to have it on our library table. Of late we have noticed a decided falling off in the work of our American humorists. The last book from the pen of the usually brilliant Donald Ogden Stewart was, in our opinion, a flop. Bob Benchley has given us nothing much to laugh at for quite a while. Will Rogers' latest is no great scream. And for this reason we welcome with open arms such a side-splitting masterpiece as this emanation from that Prince of Goodfellows, our Cal.

No matter where you open up this book, you get a good hearty laugh out of it. What, for example, could be funnier than this wisecrack of the President, "The people of our country are sovereign?" All across the country I can imagine the roar of laughter that will go up from bankers, bootleggers and bandits when they read what the President said in October, 1924, to wit: "Our government rests upon religion." How in the quiet of the White House, on the evening after he had delivered the following to our Boy Scouts, must our master humorist have chuckled over his line "Doubters do not achieve; skeptics do not contribute; cynics do not create; faith is the great motive power, and no man realizes his full possibilities unless he has the deep conviction that life is eternally important and that his work, well done, is part of an unending plan."

Fortunate it is that the contributors to the Republican Campaign Fund realize that their Chieflain is one of America's greatest kidders. They appreciate the flavor of his jest that "Faith is the great motive power." They know full well that the Great White Father was quietly spoofing the Boy Scouts. And they know, too, that it would never do to tell these innocents that around campaign time hope and charity are much better bets than faith could ever be—especially charity. At any rate, it is a comfort to realize that although Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Bill Nye and the other great American humorists of the past have been gathered to their fathers, we have in the White House the peer of any of them. For a good laugh read "Foundations of the Republic" by Calvin Coolidge. (Adv.)

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota stopped off in New York the other day on his way to the Short Session at Washington, and got rid of some mighty fine sentiments at the Labor Temple Forum. The Senator, who is a tall, good-looking youngster, the editor of a red-hot progressive newspaper in Cooperstown, N. D., is a most lovable personality. It will take a lot to fool him. He is a bit naive in some of his economics, a bit of a Chauvinist concerning the glories of his native State. But he has a very keen scent for the things that smell to high heaven in this country, and he will be a fighter for the underdog throughout his term, unless we miss our bet. We have done that same thing a good many times in the past, and are frank to confess it. Our praise for Nye, who announces that he will remain within the Republican party, does not indicate that we are straying off the reservation after any more Progressive gods. So many of these gods have turned out to have clay feet that we are becoming almost as cautious as Cal himself. But if we know a man when we see him, this same Nye is one, with courage, intelligence, and best of all, in these days of tired radicals, a heartening enthusiasm for the cause of his people back in North Dakota—poor devils who are tobogganing down to a financial hell. Here's to you, Brother Nye; you don't think along with us on a lot of things, but you have some good sound hates for the same people and forces we hate, and we look to you to carry on your fight in your own peculiar manner.

McAlister Coleman.



# Hosiery Workers Plan For After-Boom Period; Suggest New Technique

## The Field of Labor

THE abbreviated skirt has not only transformed the Victorian limbs of women into post bellum legs, it has also made possible the rapid growth of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. This organization is affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and constitutes the leadership of the more progressive elements in the industry. At the convention of the U. T. W. held last September in New York City the Hosiery Workers led the fight for the adoption of a departmental system of organization within the United Textile Workers of America which would strike a happy balance between the demands of craft and industrial unionism and provide a more efficient method for the unionization of the textile industry. The Hosiery Workers, however, have realized that intelligent planning is necessary now to consolidate the gains made during the boom period. The manufacturers have sensed an approaching period of over-production but have been too pre-occupied with profit-making to pool their efforts in stabilizing the industry. The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is now engaged in a scientific study of the business and have been in a position to offer to employers concrete suggestions consonant with union recognition. The centers of strength of the Hosiery Workers have been in Philadelphia and Milwaukee. Now they are turning their attention to an unorganized area that is gaining in importance, namely, Reading, Pa. No doubt, they will succeed there too and the steps they are taking to meet the lowering down of the pace of their industry will bear fruit.

## THE LANDIS AWARD IS DEVITALIZED

WHATEVER wholesale condemnations of craft unionism are made are weakened when they are applied to that stronghold of the craft union, the building trades. There economic necessity has compelled a form of labor solidarity which cannot be considered if criticism is to be constructive. Two of the principles of the building trades' unions have been the prohibition of the use of non-union material and the working with non-union men. The modification of the Landis award in Chicago by a two and a half-year agreement between the Building Construction Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, which goes into effect December 15, is a case in point. After a fight of five years the open hoppers of that city, backed by the mortgage bankers and the so-called Citizens' Committee, have had to capitulate. The new contract, still permits "no restriction of the use of any or manufactured material, except iron made" but on the other hand it is provided that "This agreement shall not be construed to require the members of the party of the second part to work with non-union workmen engaged in building construction, nor to work for members of the party of the first part on any building or job for any firm or person having construction work done in Cook County by non-union workmen, provided the union of the trade in which such non-union men are working is a member of the Chicago Building Trades Council which has a similar agreement with a recognized association of employers. However, members of the party of the second part shall not leave their work for at least 48 hours after the facts, with exclusive proof thereof, shall first have been filed with the Joint Construction Board.

Thus the road for the complete abrogation of the Landis award is opened.

L. S.

## MAURER TO RECOUNT WESTERN EXPERIENCES AT LABOR AGE DINNER

"Jim" Maurer—President James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and a member of the national committee of the Socialist Party—will recount some of his experiences and findings on his recent long western trip at the dinner discussion marking the fifth anniversary of the monthly "Labor Age" on December 14. The discussion will be held at Yorkville Casino.

During several months of this past summer Maurer made a tour of the far western states, partly by train and partly by machine, speaking before Socialist and labor bodies. He spent considerable time looking into conditions throughout the country as he went. His account of the "state of the country," as thus seen, will be of decided interest.

Other speakers at the discussion will be: H. H. Broach, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Louis Francis Budenz, editor, Labor Age; Arthur V. Cook, British Transport Workers' Union; Robert W. Dunn, author, "American Foreign Investments" and "The Labor Spy," and Dr. A. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union. A. J. Muste of Brookwood will act as chairman.

## MANAGER WANTED

40 Harlem Socialist Center, of 62 East 12th Street, New York City, is looking for a manager, who must also be familiar with the building trades. Apply to Dr. Stertz, 1513 Madison Avenue, New York City.

## BRITISH MINERS BOOST AMERICAN MINING

It is the irony of fate that the strike of British coal miners have helped at the down-grade sliding of the United Mine Workers of America, local from the United States has been driving in England. There has hardly

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# THE LITHOGRAPHERS' UNION STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

## II.—The Artists' Strike of 1896

ALTHOUGH the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association stood ready to admit artists and engravers into its ranks, the latter did not think it necessary to take advantage of this opportunity. They looked upon themselves as professional men, not wage earners. In time, however, the piece-work system and the unlimited hiring of apprentices produced such cut-throat competition that the need for organization became evident. In 1890, consequently, there was formed the International Lithographers' Artists' and Engravers' Insurance and Protective Association of the United States and Canada, more generally known as the Artists', Engravers' and Designers' League of America. It struck a responsive chord and grew steadily.

The leadership in correcting the existing evils was taken by New York City. In July, 1895, the New York Subordinate Association held a special meeting and passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

1. That piece-work be declared a grievance.
2. That the General President take steps to collect money for an emergency fund.
3. That there be regulation and limitation of apprentices, and
4. That eighteen dollars (\$18.00) be fixed as a minimum weekly wage.

These resolutions were endorsed by all the other subordinate associations and then St. Louis asked for the calling of a special convention. Acting General President Guido A. Volkers acceded to the request and such a meeting took place in the city of Cleveland the first week of December, 1895. Delegates were present from Toronto, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit.

Four days were spent in discussion. Finally, a comprehensive set of resolutions emerged from the deliberations. A unanimous vote marked its adoption. The delegates demanded:

1. That the piece-work system be abolished.
2. All journeymen to receive not less than \$18.00 per week.
3. The following rules regulating apprentices shall be adhered to: To every five artists, engravers, and designers one apprentice. In cases where there is only one artist engraver and designer employed, one apprentice. Employers should accept only persons who show the necessary talent, and, furthermore, are to give a trial of six months, in order to give them a chance to adopt the profession, or to prove whether they are capable of mastering the same; said apprentices shall be under contract for a period of not less than four (4) years. Any apprentice breaking such a contract with his employer shall forever be barred from becoming a member of this Association.
4. All overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.
5. Forty-four hours to constitute a week's work.

It will be noticed that the demands for overtime and the forty-four hour week were not contemplated by the New York local when it started the ball rolling.

## Reasons for Demands

The General President was instructed to draft a letter developing the reasons for these five demands and to have the General Secretary and Treasurer forward copies of it to all the employers in the lithographic industry in the United States and Canada. Thus, upon the shoulders of two officers, selected among others at this convention, fell the responsibility of guiding the union successfully through the impending battle: Edward Schneelock, General President, and Francis Ficke, General Secretary and Treasurer.

On February 11, 1896, Ficke sent out the letter contemplated by the convention. The list of demands was presented and explanations of the separate items given. Employers were told to negotiate directly with the executive board of the subordinate association in their respective cities.

The arguments presented in favor of the five planks of the union's platform are interesting from a historical as well as a practical point of view. At the start the principles are laid down "that the interests of the employee are identical with those of the employer, and that we should endeavor to elevate the standard of our industry to the highest attainable plane." Then each point is taken up in turn.

"The system of piece work is vicious, iniquitous and injurious. Its main objectionable feature is the manifest tendency to lower the standard of work produced and to create unequal conditions in the competition among the employers, and its ultimate result is to greatly reduce the profits of the employer as well as the employee. It is not fair to the artist that his earning capacity should fluctuate, not according to the value of his labor, but mostly in accordance with the figures that an employer is compelled to fix on an order pursuant to the policy of acquiring the order at any price. The result of placing the art product in the same class with a machine product, i. e., to fix a certain price on the piece, is to naturally place quantity before quality. Under the

piece-work system, like the mechanic, the artist has only one motive, and that is to produce as much as possible under the conditions. It is, therefore, evident that the quality of the work must suffer in consequence. It is likewise evident that a poor class of work is bound to do irreparable damage to our industry, and it will materially help to increase the already too large amount of imported work."

As for the minimum wage, that follows as a corollary of the abolition of piece work. The artist or engraver must be protected against undue competition. The fixing of eighteen dollars per week as the minimum is "considered reasonable as compared with the amount which skilled labor receives in other branches of the same business."

The regulation of the number of apprentices is justified by the "rush of a great number of apprentices into our trade during the last decade."

The compulsory item of four years for an apprenticeship is based on the belief "that an employer ought to profit by his willingness to teach a young man the trade. Employers are entitled to expect to be rewarded by receiving the services of an apprentice after they have become of some value."

On the fourth demand it is stated "that when a man has worked faithfully for forty-four hours he has done all that can reasonably be expected, and if, under the stress of circumstances, it becomes necessary for him to work overtime, he is justly and fairly entitled to extra compensation, which we have placed at time and one-half."

## The 44-hour Week

Finally, came the request for the forty-four hour week as a substitute for the forty-seven and a half generally worked at that time, just as now. This demand is especially important at present, since the lithographers are planning to institute the forty-four-hour week on May 1, 1927. The full reasons in favor of this innovation, thirty years old now, are particularly worth our attention at this time:

"The brain tires far quicker than the hand, and the higher the grade of labor and the more mental effort required therein the shorter must be the hours of the laborer, if the work turned out by him is to be of an even grade. Experiments made and tabulated returns kept in that most technical office of the United States Government, the Patent Office, show that 95 per cent of the clerical mistakes made therein are made after hours of continuous labor. We, who pursue a calling which is at once confining and a strain upon the higher mental powers, knowing this to be true, consider that forty-four hours per week is all that we can labor without detriment to our work and to our powers, and we have therefore fixed that as the maximum of the weekly hours of work allowed. Since Saturday afternoon for a half holiday has always been desired by all our calling, we request that work cease at 12 o'clock on Saturday."

In the two weeks following the dispatch of the above communication six cities, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Toronto, Rochester and Boston, were able to come to a peaceful settlement on the basis of the union's terms. The employers of Buffalo and New York City, however, remained obstinate. In the former city only one solitary owner submitted, in the latter but eight. In the meantime the dispute in New York City became confined only to the commercial artists. The engravers and the theatrical artists were excused from participation in any strike that might issue on account of a depression in their trades which militated against their chances of success. Nevertheless, both exempt groups pledged their moral and financial aid.

## Employers Defy Union

The employers of New York City and vicinity were not napping. Thirty-nine of them united to form the Lithographers' Association of the Metropolitan District. To the letter of the union containing its demands and the reasons therefore came very few responses. Consequently, when a week had elapsed, the Executive Board of the New York Subordinate Association sent an ultimatum to the employers demanding an answer before February 20 or the union would enforce its terms beginning February 24, 1896. The trade offices or contract shops immediately replied that they were willing to settle, hoping in this way to take advantage of the shortage of labor that a strike would create and reap a harvest. The union, however, refused to negotiate with these contractors for strategic reasons. The manufacturers would continue to have their work done by the trade offices and the union would find it difficult to keep tab on this legalized scabbing. In Buffalo an ultimatum similar to that issued in New York was presented to the master lithographers upon instructions from General Secretary Ficke.

The twentieth of February arrived and no reply came from the employers. The latter were all set for a test of strength and were ready to humiliate the union by a studied negligence. Their employees resented the discourtesy and prepared to strike. On the evening of the twentieth the Executive Board of the New York Subordinate Association issued a red letter call for a meeting the following

evening. That would be Friday. The twenty-fourth, fixed as the day upon which the union's demand would go into effect, was on Monday. Very little time could be lost.

The mass meeting was a huge success. The hall was jammed. The members could hardly be restrained from voicing their protests simultaneously. It was evident that there was no alternative but to strike on Monday. A resolution to that effect was moved. Every one sprang to his feet to indicate his assent. A moment later one of the more cool-headed rose to question the legality of a standing vote. The constitution demanded a secret ballot and the chairman had to acknowledge the correctness of his point. A secret vote resulted in three hundred ballots being cast in favor of the resolution and ten against. At the request of the chairman the vote was made unanimous. Pickets were then appointed and with loud cheers the meeting adjourned.

Monday morning dawned. The pickets were on duty. More than nine-tenths of the artists had walked out, not only union members but the others as well. The art department of the lithographic industry was entirely tied up.

Stunned by this unanimity of action the Lithographers' Association of the Metropolitan District sent a letter to the union offering to go into negotiations if the men returned to work on the old terms. Such a proposition could not, of course, be accepted. The strike continued.

## The National Office Helps

That first week was a busy one. The National Association took a direct hand in the situation, to strengthen the outlying fortifications. Exportation of work or importation of labor could easily ruin the strike. In Buffalo the national office called a red letter meeting on the twenty-sixth and the General Secretary rushed there to take up the gauntlet. The Buffalo lithographers were wavering. There were special conditions in some of the establishments. They also feared that they would lose their work to the New York trade offices. The General Secretary cleared away their doubts. He pointed out to them especially the importance of closing up the Gies Lithographic Company, a branch of the American Lithographic Company of New York. The Buffalo members were convinced. They also struck.

Philadelphia was another danger point. There the artists and engravers were not organized at all. The National Association sent a committee of two from New York, Otto Rothe and J. W. Reeder, to go to that city and arrange a mass meeting. This was done. The General President addressed the gathering and a new subordinate association came into existence. The employers were frightened and conceded all the demands except the forty-four hour week which was made contingent upon the outcome of the New York strike.

The National Association went even further. It broadcast the news to all parts of the United States telling artists and engravers to stay away from Buffalo and New York. Just as important as that was an assessment of ten percent it levied upon members and non-members alike. Precautionary measures were taken to ward off all possible strike breakers from abroad. Cablegrams were sent to Europe informing foreign artists and engravers of the strike and the inspectors at Ellis Island were personally appealed to to enforce the contract labor laws.

By the second week of the strike jubilation reigned in the lithographers' ranks throughout the country. Financial help from the affiliated locals was generous. Members in need were helped. Only six or eight scabs could be obtained from out-of-town. Then, on the fourth of March the employers' association made its next move. It withdrew its proposition to confer during a resumption of work under former conditions and announced a lockout. An attempt was then made to break the ranks of the strikers by offering individual contracts and increased salaries. Even the wives were visited. Then, one small firm settled. But two more weeks went by and both sides still held out. The artists were living up to the best traditions of the labor movement, they but a month before had looked upon a strike with timidity. The appearance of the police on the picket lines in Bleeker Street one day, though uneventful in consequences, startled the artistic souls of the strikers into a realization of the gravity of the situation. They only became more determined to win.

(To Be Continued.)

## Miss Stephen to Give 4 Lectures on Britain

Our English comrade, Jessie Stephen, who addressed a number of meetings in New York during the campaign and is now on her way back from the Pacific Coast, will give four lectures in the Rand School on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 1, 21 and 28 and Jan. 4. Her subjects will be: "Nine Days That Shook Britain," "The Epic Struggle of the British Miners," "Labor's Bid for Power in Britain." Miss Stephen is a tireless and trusted worker for the Independent Labor Party, having served three years as an elected Poor Law Guardian and six years as a member of the London County Council, and is also vice-president of the Catering Trades Industrial Council of Great Britain and divisional secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers.

# How World Labor Does Its Work of Education; Builders Draw Together

## Labor Doings Abroad

IN an article describing the functioning of labor educational institutions in various countries, the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions points out that where there are comprehensive central organizations for education the trade unions generally support them and do not work independently.

This is notably the case with Belgium and Sweden. In Belgium it is not the unions, but local and regional educational committees, working under the national center, which are the centers of educational activity. In France, too, as there is no national center for workers' education it is local labor federations which are the chief agents in such educational work as is done.

In Great Britain, trade union educational work is standardized through two national bodies, the Workers' Educational Association and the National Council of Labor Colleges, representing, respectively, the right and left wings of the Labor movement. These arrange programs which trade unions join on behalf of their members, the union affiliation fee to the workers' educational body preferred rendering its members eligible to take part (either free or for a very low charge) in the program.

In Austria, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Switzerland, however, certain unions do educational work on their own account. In Austria the local railwaymen and tramwaymen do educational work and the tailors' and dressmakers' union has just published a very comprehensive program for the winter of 1926-27, including the training of union officials, and youth leaders, general trade union education, trade union classes for women, and local branch classes for adults and young workers separately. In Czechoslovakia, in 1925, the metal workers' union organized at Reinditz a residential school lasting a fortnight for intensive work. In Denmark landworkers and railwaymen have been most energetic. Last year the railwaymen's school in Copenhagen had 62 students and railwaymen also organize many study circles.

In Germany the metal workers and the municipal workers take the lead, both having educational secretaries of their own. The former set to work soon after the end of the war to organize intensive three-weeks' courses. These had to be suspended during the inflation period, but now that financial conditions are better, they have established a school of economics of their own at Bad Duerrenberg. The Municipal and State Workers' Union chiefly concentrate on training its own officials, which it does through one-week holiday courses, of which eight were held in 1925, attended by 227 students. The union also has an ambitious winter program, providing for 10 two-week winter schools, the costs of which are to be shared by the union treasury and the local branch concerned. The best students from these schools will later on receive scholarships in the national labor colleges. Independent educational work is also done by several non-manual workers' unions or their local branches.

The Swiss unions doing educational work are the workers in public services, the metal workers and clockmakers' union, the commercial transport and food workers' union, and the union of telephone and telegraph employees. In the case of Switzerland and Denmark the union schemes are submitted to the national workers' educational center for approval.

## Builders of the World Getting Closer Together

Another step toward the eventual unification of the various unions engaged in the building trade was taken in Lugano, Switzerland, at a recent conference of the Building Workers' International. An agreement was adopted with the International Union of Wood Workers, reading as follows: "Should a member of a union affiliated with the B. W. accept work in a foreign country which necessitates his transfer to a union affiliated with the I. U. W., he shall be admitted and treated in the same way as persons who have been members of unions affiliated with the I. U. W. A member of a union affiliated with the I. U. W. should he have to transfer his mem-

bership to a union affiliated with the B. W. for the same reason, shall be treated similarly. This agreement only applies to members who transfer from the old union to the new within six weeks."

The agreement came into force on Nov. 1. In accordance with another decision of the Conference, the Executive Committee of the Building Workers' International has also asked the International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades and the International Secretariat of Stone Workers if they, too, will join in this agreement.

## DUTCH WORKERS UNITE IN THE EAST INDIES

In view of the so-called Communist revolt of some of the natives in Java against the Dutch colonial authorities and the annoyances to which organized labor of all kinds, Socialist or Communist, is frequently subjected by the agents of the home Government, interest attaches to a report received in Amsterdam the beginning of November, telling of the organization of a central trade union body for the East Indies. The leader in the move for uniting the labor forces was the Railwaymen's Union.


The Dutch East Indian National Trade Union Center has defined its functions as the promotion of the interests and the moral and physical welfare of the workers, whether employed by the state or by private capital. It also advocates workers' control and good social legislation. It declares itself to be non-party and undenominational, its economic and political activities aiming solely at the advancement of the interests of the workers. It only accepts unions consisting of European workers, so that the Indian organizations remain outside. This discrimination against the native workers is attributed to the fact that the time is not yet ripe for the unification of foreign and East Indian labor, but Dutch Socialist and labor papers voice the hope that such a condition will not last much longer.

## BELGIAN LABOR CENTER MAY BROADEN PROGRAM

Although Belgium has one of the most energetic and best organized workers' educational movements in the world, due largely to the well-knit character of the Belgian labor movement in general, the leaders of the organized workers there are planning to make it still better.

The Belgian workers have had a united national educational center since 1911, which now represents the Labor Party, the National Trade Union Center, the Co-Operative Centre and the National Union of Federations of Socialist Friendly Societies. In 1921 a resident Labor College was established at Uccle, near Brussels. During the great flood-tide of trade unionism in 1921-22 large numbers of Socialist schools were set up (as many as 87 in 1921-22). These have now fallen considerably in number, but there has been a steady growth in the number of lectures.


At this year's congress M. Trolet of Liege proposed a complete reorganization of the center, pointing out, for one thing, that the regional committees had gradually expanded their work in many ways, setting up dramatic clubs, etc., which are cultural rather than workers' educational in the narrow sense of the words, and urging that the Center should similarly widen its competence. The subject is to be reconsidered next year, and is at present being discussed in Education, Recreation, the official journal of the center.

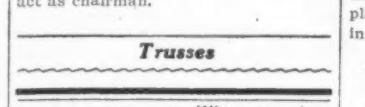
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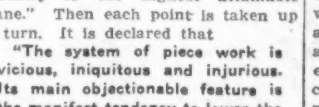
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## MUSIC

## With the Orchestras

JENNY SYRIL

## NEW YORK SYMPHONY

"Modern Music—Pleasant and Unpleasant," is the subject announced by Walter Damrosch for the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon.

Three new works will be given their first American hearing. Darius Milhaud, ultra-modern French composer, pianist, will be the soloist. He will be heard in a new work of his own composition.

The complete program:  
Prelude to D'Annunzio's "Phaedra," Act 2, Monod; Full in the Sunset Glow, Rogers; La Rumba, Maganini; Ballad for Piano with Orchestra, Milhaud; Suite Music for the Theatre, Copland; Music by a modern composer of 1860.

Nikolai Orloff will be the soloist at the Friday evening, Dec. 10, concert in Carnegie Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Chopin's Concerto in F minor, and "Through the Looking Glass," by Deems Taylor.

The fourth concert for children of the season will be held Saturday morning, Dec. 11, at Carnegie Hall.

## PHILHARMONIC

Milhaud's "Le Carnaval d'Aix" will have its premiere next week at the Thursday evening and Friday afternoon concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Willem Mengelberg.

"Le Carnaval d'Aix" is a fantasy for piano and orchestra, composed by Milhaud after his own ballet, "Salade." The composer will play the piano part of this work. Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," the Chaconne and Rigaudon from Mony's "Aline," and Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony will also be played.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert next Sunday the Beethoven program will consist of the "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Symphony and the "Pastoral" Symphony.

This Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall the following numbers are scheduled: Mendelssohn, Overture "Fingal's Cave"; Respighi, Concerto Gregoriano with Scipione Guidi as soloist; Wagner, "Lohengrin" Prelude; Siegfried Idyll, and Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene. Tuesday the Philharmonic will play in Princeton, New Jersey.

## DETROIT SYMPHONY

The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossiip Gabrilowitsch, conductor, will give a concert on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall. The program includes: "Leonore" Overture, No. 3; Fourth Symphony of Schumann in D minor; Intermezzi Goldoni, for strings, of Bossi; Chausson's tone poem of the days of King Arthur, "Viviane," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccio Espagnol.

## Music Notes

Doris Niles, at her second dance program in Carnegie Hall Monday evening, will introduce a Japanese suite in addition to her Spanish and Russian dances, as well as classical bits to music by Chopin, Debussy and Liszt.

Gretchen Altpeter, lyric soprano, will make her debut in Aeolian Hall Thursday.

## CHARLES WINNIGER



With Thomas Meighan in Somerset Maugham's "The Canadian," coming to the Broadway screen next Monday

## MUSIC AND CONCERTS

## N. Y. SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH, conductor  
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sunday, Dec. 5  
Soloist: DARIUS MILHAUD  
Modern Music—Pleasant and Unpleasant  
First performance in America of works by  
HONIGER and ROGERS; MILHAUD,  
Trio, Ballad; COPLAND's Suite Music for  
the Theatre; MAGANINI, "La Rumba."  
Mecca tickets at Symphony Office.  
Society Hall, 115 West 57th St.  
GEORGE ENGEL, Manager (Society Hall)

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Dec. 6, at 8:15  
DANCE PROGRAM

## DORIS NILES

Assisted by CORNELIA NILES  
LOUIS HONEY, Gardener of Orchestra  
Concert Mgt. Dan Mayer, Inc. (Society Hall)

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Ev., Dec. 9, at 8:30  
SONG RECITAL—GRETCHEN

## ALTPETER

FRANK LA FORGE, Composer-Pianist, at the Place  
Concert Mgt. Dan Mayer, Inc. (Society Hall)

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Evening, Dec. 10  
VIOLIN RECITAL—JOSEF

## GINGOLD

Concert Mgt. Dan Mayer, Inc. (Society Hall)

## PHILHARMONIC

MENGELBERG, Conductor  
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3  
Soloist: SCIPIONE GUIDA, Violinist  
MENDELSSOHN—RESPIGHI—WAGNER  
CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 9, at 8:30  
Soloist: DARIUS MILHAUD, Pianist  
LALO—MILHAUD—MONY—BEETHOVEN  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE  
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 12, at 2  
ALL-BEETHOVEN PROGRAM  
Arthur Judson, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Ev., Dec. 7, at 8:30

## DETROIT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

GABRILOWITSCH, Conductor  
BEETHOVEN—BOSSI—SCHUMANN—CHAUSSON  
Concert Mgt. Arthur Judson, Mgr. and Hamilton Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 7, at 2

## SEDANO

Concert Mgt. Haensel & Jones, Steinway Piano

PAINTERS L. U.  
905 TO PRESS  
CHARGESDenies Communist Influence—Controversy  
Interests, Local Labor  
as Both Sides Prepare

Is a leading member of the French opera company at Jolson's theatre. "La Mascotte" is being presented next week

MUCH interest has been aroused by the investigation of District Council No. 9 of the Painters of New York which grew out of charges brought by Local Union No. 905 that a shortage of \$30,000 exists in the District Council and the fact that the investigation is being continued by the General Executive Board of the national organization which has suspended one accused official.

It may be several weeks or months before a report is available and in the meantime the charges have become of considerable interest to the New York labor movement. A digest of the reasons given for the charges and some of the later developments include the following:

Some six months ago Local 905 appointed a committee to investigate the finances of District 9. This union employed the firm of Falk, Dworkin & Co., accountants, to assist in the investigation of the finances of District 9. It reported a shortage of approximately \$30,000 over a period of 19 months.

The report declared that in one item alone under the heading of "new candidates" for membership, 330 applicants were accepted by the Examining Board who paid a proposition fee of \$75 each. It is charged that these fees were not listed in the income of the records of the District Council. It is further declared that the total funds on this account not accounted for amount to \$24,750. Special mention is made of one item, the prosecuting Local declares, shows a discrepancy of \$150 on one proposition fee.

The Local union also declares that the accounts report 140 members listed as honorary and clearance card members paying \$5 each as initiation. Members of Local 905 and other locals who have assisted in the investigation assert that members listed as "honorary" and paying \$5 really paid \$75 to District 9. The proposition fees and the question regarding honorary members are two of the most important items being considered by the General Executive Board.

The charges under this head list a number of items, one being that a number of Local 442 is listed by the District Council as an honorary member, aged 62. The report declares that he is 65 and that he paid \$75 as a proposition fee with the result that some official or officials realized \$70 in this case. Such honorary members are required to pay \$5.

A further complication has entered into the controversy by reason of the fact that Local 905 announces that it is not satisfied with the trial committee report in the case of Philip Zausner, who was charged with malfeasance in office, and that the case will be appealed.

The membership of Local 905 has assessed themselves \$5 each and Local 1011 \$2 each to raise a fund which they declare is to be used to investigate the eight years' administration of the present officials of District 9. Other locals have elected committees to cooperate in the investigation, while Local 499 has demanded of the General Executive Board an immediate report of the auditor's findings.

To the charge of the accused officials that Local 905 is influenced by Communists it declares emphatically that this is not true. It declares that no member of the investigation committee or any of the local's officers are Communists, and that the personnel of the committee and officers includes some who are Socialists, some supporters of the old parties, and one who does not believe in political action.

This summary leaves the controversy with the District Council officials firmly convinced, with the exception of one official, that the records vindicate their administration, while Local 905 is just as confident of its position and the committee declares that it will carry its case into the courts if necessary.

## LECTURE CALENDAR

Manhattan  
Sunday, Dec. 5, 8:30 p. m. Judge Jacob Panken, "Russia's Possibilities," East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway, auspices Social Party, 1st and 2nd A. D. Branch.  
Sunday, Dec. 5, 8:30 p. m. August Claessens, "Can Society Socialize the Struggle for Existence?" 137 Avenue E, auspices Circle 8, Y. P. S. L.

Brooklyn  
Friday, Dec. 3, 8:30 p. m. August Claessens, "The Origin of Society," 4215 Third Avenue (cor. Tremont Avenue), auspices of the Tremont Educational Forum.

Brooklyn  
Friday, Dec. 3, 8:30 p. m. Dr. James F. Cooper, "Birth Control," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, auspices Socialist Party, 23rd A. D.

Ether Friedman will lecture on "The Changing Social Order" Dec. 10.

## New Masses Ball Dec. 3

Drawings of workers by celebrated radical artists, including Gellert, Sloan and Robinson, will be auctioned off at the Workers' and Peasants Costume Ball given by the New Masses at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., New York City, Friday, December 3. The decorations of the ball will be Russian in style and have also been designed by Liberator and Masses artists.

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## National

On Nov. 14 the Socialist party of Baltimore held a memorial meeting for Eugene V. Debs with Moille Freedman and James O'Neal the speakers, the attendance being about 1,600 Socialists and sympathizers.

## New England

The full report of the vote for the state-wide offices has finally been published. It shows that the Socialist vote has fallen off slightly, an average of \$15 for each of the state-wide offices. The Communist vote fell off an average of 2,600 votes for each candidate, and the Socialist Labor party fell off an average of 3,450 votes for each candidate. It is plain, therefore, that while we have nothing to be proud of, we have at least lost much less than the others.

Two years ago the Communists beat us for all seven of the state-wide offices. This year we beat them for two out of seven of the state-wide offices. Our highest vote for any state-wide office this year was 700 votes larger than our highest vote for any state-wide office two years ago.

Norman Thomas will speak in Boston on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 3 p. m., at the Socialist party's hall, 21 Essex street, on the subject, "America, Plutocracy or Democracy."

On Dec. 19 George E. Roemer, Jr., will speak at the same place on the subject of labor injunctions.

The Boston Central Branch is planning to have a series of Sunday afternoon meetings throughout the winter.

## New Mexico

New Mexico, as a state, is now acting alone. The Socialists were previously in the Rocky Mountain District. W. F. Richardson of Roswell, is secretary of the Socialist Party of that state. We urge readers of the American Appeal and New Leader to join the party and help him plan big work for the future. Richardson is a live man, and the vote of the party in the recent election shows that big progress can be made if the comrades do their bit.

## Idaho

C. H. Cammans, state secretary of Idaho, has printed leaflets for mailing to Socialists, and he will, in the near future, make a number of speaking dates throughout the state in time to get in touch with the Socialists and get organizations formed everywhere.

## California

Lena Morrow Lewis, state secretary of California, feels good over the recent election. She is desirous of hearing from Socialists who are not members of the party, so that she may be able to co-operate with them in forming local organizations. In places where there are not a sufficient number of Socialists to form an organization, individuals should send in their application for membership-at-large.

## Louisiana

W. F. Dietz and wife are the type of Socialists who believe in party organization. These comrades have paid their dues up to and including October 1926. This is a good suggestion for other Socialists.

## Oregon

J. J. Duhamel has not only paid his regular monthly contributions to the national Sustaining Fund for each month during the year 1926, but has also paid up for all the months of 1927. We hope that each one of the regular contributors will renew his pledge for monthly contributions for the year 1927.

## Maryland

For the first time in the last few years the Socialist vote in Maryland showed a marked gain. The vote cast in 1923 and 1926 for the same offices follows:

1923.	1926.
Governor.....1,465	Governor.....2,495
Comptroller.....2,821	Comptroller.....3,430
Clerk, Court of Appeals.....2,587	Clerk, Court of Appeals.....4,242
Attorney-General.....2,341	Attorney-General.....3,559
	U. S. Senate.....3,559

The above vote gives us official standing in Maryland.

"CLASSIC SCAB" PASSING,  
UNTERMYER TELLS PORTERS

"The classic scab" of organized labor, the un-unionized Negro worker, will soon be no more, says Samuel Untermyer.

This was the tenor of the remarks of Samuel Untermyer and other speakers at the Labor Dinner given by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, first national Negro labor union, at the Yorkville Casino, Tuesday evening, November 30.

All of the speakers, struck by the significance of a Labor Dinner sponsored and called together by colored workers, stressed the importance of the Brotherhood's activities as leading toward the unionizing of Negro workers in all trades.

Untermyer, "one of Labor's oldest and staunchest friends," made the address of the evening. He reviewed the conditions under which porters must work, and launched into an attack on the Employee Representation Plan of the Pullman Company.

"Here, as in most cases, the company union is a fraud and a pretext by means of which the Pullman Company Union is seeking to prevent its men from joining the ranks of organized labor," he said.

Speaking to the many porters present, Mr. Untermyer warned them against "autocracy and despotism," which he declared were strangling the usefulness of some unions.

"See to it that your union is kept democratic," he said. "You have no right to insist with the employer that you will not work with non-union

labor and at the same time close your doors to those who want to work and are willing to become members of your union. It is that attitude that is the greatest threat to the onward march of Organized Labor."

Robert Bagnall, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke eloquently of the porters as leaders of a vital movement among their race. "You will open the door to a countless host of Negro workers who will follow in the path of unionism," he declared.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, himself formerly a porter, said "The fact that after all these years the porter finds himself in an almost helpless condition in his relations to his employer is evidence of the fact that something more than persuasive supplication is necessary for the porter to secure his rights. There must be some organized means of presenting a manly, business-like, stern demand for adjustments favorable to the porter."

Other speakers were Mary McDowell, noted social investigator, of Chicago, and Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood, presided at the dinner. In his opening speech he traced the development of economic and class consciousness in the newly unionized group, and declared that the Labor Dinner was being held "to inform the world of the existence of a New Negro in industry as it is aware of a New Negro in art and literature."

later and brilliant Socialist speaker, is available for lectures. His topics are: "Debs, the Apostle of Socialism," "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism," "Ingersoll, the Great Agnostic," "The Evidence of Evolution." Write to Secretary Claessens for dates, etc.

The First and Second Assembly Districts and the Jewish Downtown branches are conducting two very successful forums in their territory. The Sixth-Eighth-Twelfth A. D. Branch will run a dance on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, at the Debs Auditorium. A huge crowd is expected. Tickets are \$1.00.

Plans are now being perfected for a large Sunday morning forum at Huntington Hall under the auspices of the Sixth-Eighth-Twelfth A. D. Branch. A committee of twenty-five active Socialists will be in charge of the arrangements, and a budget of over \$200 was decided upon to advertise this venture. The entire East Side from Fourteenth street down to Houston will be covered with large posted bills, placards, and leaflets mailed to enrolled Socialist voters. The principal speaker will be Judge Jacob Panken. Norman Thomas will also speak occasionally at this forum, and an excellent musical program will be offered each Sunday morning.

The Hungarian Branch of Yorkville is steadily gaining in membership and it ran a successful concert and dance on Thanksgiving Eve.

## Bronx

The Socialists are working in splendid spirit, hustling for ads for their Ball Journal and selling tickets for their annual affair of Jan. 30 at Hunts Point Palace. The results so far reported indicate a greater activity than was shown last year, and that success is assured. However, Bronx Socialists are taking no chances, and every member is being prodded to do his or her hardest.

A membership drive is being planned in the near future, and every Bronx enrolled Socialist will be got in touch with. A social gathering, with Judge Jacob Panken and August Claessens as speakers, is being arranged.

The Central Branch, Branch 7 and the Bronx Jewish Branch are all running educational forums in their districts.

Tremont Educational Forum  
August Claessens will deliver a series of six lectures on "The Elements of Social Progress" at the Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue (corner Tremont Avenue) beginning this Friday evening, December 3. This will be the opening of an interesting and instructive program of lectures for the season of 1926-27 under the direction of Jacob Bernstein, who has managed the educational work of the 7th A. D. branch of the Socialist Party of Bronx County so successfully during the last few years.

Claessens will present a popular and systematic exposition of the data of Sociology and Social Psychology and the topics of this series of lectures are as follows: Dec. 3, "The Origin of Society"; Dec. 10, "Social Forces"; Dec. 17, "The Cultural Forces"; Jan. 7, "Social Evolution"; Jan. 14, "Social Revolution"; Jan. 21, "The Measure of Progress."

These lectures will begin at 8:30 promptly, and will be followed by questions and discussion. Course tickets are \$1. Single admission, 25 cents.

## Brooklyn

The Fourth and Fourteenth A. D. Branch held an enrolled Socialist voters' gathering last Tuesday, with Judge Jacob Panken, August Claessens and Hyman Nemeser as speakers. Seven new members were obtained and several more are to come.

The Second A. D. Branch is planning four enrolled voters' gatherings in various sections of their huge district. Efforts are also being made to organize new branches in the Borough Park and Flatbush sections.

The next enrolled voters' gathering to be addressed by Judge Panken and Claessens is to be held in the East New York District of the Twenty-second A. D. The date and hall will be announced next week.

## Queens

Judge Jacob Panken will open the Jamaica Lecture Forum on Sunday evening, Dec. 12, with a lecture on "Russia and Its Possibilities." As this is a broad subject and there will be questions and discussion after Judge Panken's talk, the chances for a flying start for the course of Sunday night lectures arranged by Branch Jamaica and Workmen's Circle 221 are exceedingly bright. The lectures will be given in Old Fellows' Hall in Grove Street, Jamaica, at the north end of North Washington Street, one block from Jamaica Avenue and near the 160th Street station of the B. M. T. New Leader readers are urged to come and bring their friends.

There will be a regular meeting of Branch Jamaica on Friday evening, Dec. 10, at the home of Barnett Wolf, 57 Beaufort (97th) Avenue, near 138th Street, south of the L. I. R. R. Unattached Socialists are invited to come to this meeting and join up.

## Yipseldom

WITH THE CIRCLES  
Maynard, Mass.  
Maynard is busy arranging a big affair for the 11th, at which the Fitchburg Yipsels will present the play "The

Prince of Liars." The preparations warrant a big crowd.

Jersey City, N. J.  
The Yipsel Organization Fund Drive Committee is organized and ready for work. At the time of writing this was the second circle reporting work under way. Tanya Haimes has been elected to take charge of the drive.

New York City—Circle 5

Comrade Marius Hansone, lecturer in Sociology at the Rand School, has started his lecture and discussion meetings, which will continue for six weeks, a meeting being held every Friday, at the Fifth Avenue hall of the Finnish Party Local. The course of lectures has been arranged by the national office of the Y. P. S. L. in conjunction with the Finnish Federation, New York District of the Socialist Party. The subject of the lectures, "Labor Wars Against Ignorance," is divided into the following weekly talks: (1) "What Is Ignorance?" (2) "Can Adults Learn?" (3) "What Is Education for the New Social Order?" (4) "The Psychology of Education and Propaganda." (5) "Education and Social Progress."

The same course of lectures will be given at the Jersey City Circle under the same auspices. Meetings will be held alternate weeks with Circle 5, the first Jersey City meeting being on Friday the 10th.

Milwaukee, Wis.  
Ah! A rival for New York City in sight. Milwaukee is seriously thinking of organizing a city league. The matter is under committee consideration at the present time.

## Yipseldom

NEW YORK CITY  
Classics Lectures

August Claessens will commence a series of six lectures on "Human Nature in Social Problems" this Sunday, Dec. 5, under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League, Circle Eight, Manhattan. Claessens will explain in a popular and non-technical method what the Social Sciences have to say about the following vital and interesting questions: Dec. 5, "Can Society Socialize the Struggle for Existence?" Dec. 12, "What About Selfishness?" Dec. 19, "Are Human Beings Naturally Lazy?" Dec. 26, "Why Is Mental Work Depleted?" Jan. 2, "Incentives and Ambitions;" Jan. 9, "Is Talent and Genius a Product of Heredity or Environment?"

These lectures will start at 8:30 promptly, and a course ticket can be bought for \$1. Single admission, 25c. The proceeds of this series of lectures will go toward the Library Fund of this Circle.

Bronx Yipsel Dance

Plans are being made for a dance and entertainment to be given by all the Bronx Yipsels. The affair will be held around Christmas time. All the Yipsel talent in the Bronx will rally to provide entertainment. There will be monologues, recitations, shadow pantomimes, etc. This occasion will be an opportunity for all Yipsels to become acquainted with the comrades of the new circle. The time and place will be announced in the near future.

Members of the Glee Club will meet this Saturday at 3:15 p. m. sharp in the Rand School. All Yipsels are asked to attend. A fine time is in store for you.

Comrade Lee's class in "Social Movements and Theories" will also meet this Saturday at 4:30 p. m. in the Rand School.

Circle Two, Brooklyn, announces that they meet every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 219 Sackman Street. All circles are invited to their meetings. The Financial Secretary, Comrade Erkus, reports that he has started work on the National Office Drive, and he expects Circle Two to make a good showing. Here's hoping that Circle Two makes good its promise.

Junior Yipsels

The Junior Central Committee is meeting Saturday, Dec. 11, at the Rand School, at 8 p. m.

Circle Eleven, Midget Jr. Y. P. S. L., a newly organized circle of the Juniors, meets every Tuesday evening at 7:15 o'clock at 1336 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lester Shulman is their director.

The Junior declamation contest and dance, held Friday, Nov. 26, 1926, was, despite the rain, a success. The winners of the declamation contest are: First prize, Mildred Ostrowsky (the "Story of Philosophy," by William Durant); second prize, William Bookbinder (the "Question Mark," by M. Jaeger); third prize, Mac Drucker (a copy of Ibsen's Plays).

On Friday, December 3, 1926, Circle one, Juniors of Brooklyn, will hold an interesting meeting at the Workmen's Circle Centre, 215 Van Sicken Avenue. An interesting program has been arranged, with a lecture by Ben Heiprin, M.D., Ph.D. His subject will be, "Birth of Religious Liberty in America." All members of the Y. P. S. L. are asked to come down. Visitors are also welcome.

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# THE NEW LEADER

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Editor.....JAMES ONEAL  
Assistant Editor.....EDWARD LEVINSON  
Manager.....U. SOLOMON

## Contributing Editors:

Victor L. Berger  
Abraham Cahan  
Harry W. Laidler  
Joseph E. Cohen  
Clement Wood  
John M. Work  
Joseph T. Shipley

Morris Hillquit  
Algeron Lee  
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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program 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. Contributions are requested to be sent to both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926

## HOOVER ENJOYS LIFE

SECRETARY HOOVER has issued a glowing report of the prosperity we are all enjoying. He declares that there is practically no unemployment, that our living standard is the highest in our history, and that production and consumption exceed the figures for the war period. Certainly, everybody is happy.

Recently we reported the preparations being made in western Massachusetts by charitable agencies to relieve the increasing distress of workers who are facing unemployment. Mr. Hoover never heard of this. In New York City a number of ministers propose aid to 4,000 striking paper box makers, a majority of whom are girls who are asking merely for a minimum wage of \$15 a week. Mr. Hoover never heard of them. Last week in western Maryland the coal mines were reported as slowing down and wages of miners have been reduced as much as \$2 a day. Mr. Hoover has never heard of this.

Mr. Hoover not only surveys the country without seeing anything, but he is unaware of what another Federal department reports. The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin which surveys the farmer's standard of living. We have not seen this report, but the New York Times thinks it of sufficient importance to devote an editorial to it. The Times declares it contains material which, "when translated into terms of individual human lives, becomes as engrossing as fiction."

Mr. Hoover is blind, but perhaps he can get somebody to read this report to him. From the Times' digest we gather that the report is a study of 2,886 white families on farms in ten States, including three in New England, three in the South and four in the Central West. This gives a fairly wide survey. We quote merely one sentence of the Times' editorial: "The average value of all goods both furnished by the farm and purchased is given as \$1,597.50 per family of 4.4 persons."

We pass this information on to you, Mr. Hoover. We know you are fat and happy and comfortable. We are sure that you enjoy life, but like most of your kind you do not know and you do not want to know how those who feed you and clothe you and make you happy live. You present us with figures. We show you life. You are too dull to understand that production of wealth could double and treble and yet leave the masses who produce it engaged in a struggle to avert economic disaster.

You are large in physical weight, Mr. Hoover, but small, very small, in brains. It is because you are where you are that these workers are where they are. But time works wonders. Some day we will be intelligent enough to dispense with your large weight and small mind.

So long, Mr. Hoover. Eat, sleep and be happy. It's a great life when you know so much that isn't so.

## STATE DEPARTMENT PROPAGANDA

A DIRECT charge is made by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that Assistant Secretary of State Robert E. Olds secretly inspired the press stories that Bolsheviks in Nicaragua were being aided by the Bolsheviks in Mexico. Details are given of the interview by Olds with the representatives of three press associations. This paragraph is a sample of what Olds desired to see in print: "A steady stream of Bolshevik propaganda has been filtering from Mexico down through Central America, aimed at property rights and designed to undermine society and governments as they are now constituted. We feel that this picture should be presented to the American people and I desire to ask for your advice and co-operation toward that end."

Although Olds declined to be quoted, the press associations put the propaganda on the wires. This followed upon the amazing story that the American Government objected to Mexico interfering in the affairs of another country, despite the fact that the American Government for twenty years has been engaged in such interference. The insolence is all the more glaring since Nicaragua has especially been the victim of American rule by bayonets for many years.

It may be admitted that Mexico is sympathetic with the efforts of Nicaraguan democrats to be liberated from despots supported by American power, but it is a falsehood that the Mexican Government is linked up with any Communist movement. It is a notorious fact that under both Obregon and Calles certain alien Communists have been expelled from Mexico. As a result of these expulsions the Chicago organ of American Communism spewed its venom on both Obregon

and Calles. These facts show that the State Department propaganda is stupid as well as insolent.

As an effort to serve American oil and piety Olds is a bungler.

## SOCIALIST VIENNA

FOR a number of years the city of Vienna with a Socialist administration has been carrying out a housing program that is remarkable. Many prejudices will have to be abandoned in this country before we can enjoy a similar program. The difference between Socialist Vienna and any American city is that in Vienna housing is considered a matter of human welfare while in this country it is considered a matter of profits for builders and contractors.

From a recent Times dispatch we gather that Hugo Breitner, the financial director of the Socialist administration, has announced an increase in the budget for the coming year. The housing program includes building of 9,000 apartments and providing work for 70,000 workers. Vienna has been able to avoid an acute unemployment problem through this housing program. Within four years the city has spent nearly \$100,000,000 in taxes for building homes. Breitner anticipates a deficit, but it is declared that the financial director's "deficits" have frequently turned into a surplus. It is added that the budget "meets with a chorus of criticism in the non-Socialist press."

Sure. That is the one American note in the story of this remarkable housing program. The non-Socialist press of Vienna is in agreement with the non-Socialist press of the United States. Both have no comprehension of providing for human needs without the intervention of profiteers. Here we let the unemployed drift in misery when industry slackens and instead of finding employment we send the police after the jobless and club them into silence. Meantime thousands of workers live in unsanitary holes and the apartments that are built are cheap with rooms often so small that comfort is impossible.

In support of the American policy the politicians and editors mumble something about "individual initiative." What they really mean is that we should not have anything without first submitting to a first-class skinning by capitalist investors. Instead of a city beautiful they urge a city gouged by profiteers. Instead of comfortable homes they stuff us into boxes and holes. The contrast is one between intelligent administration of public power by Socialist workers and bungling by vulgar investors with itching palms.

## EXPLOITING WORKERS

SINCE the beginning of the system of capitalist production, invention and industrial organization has been turned to the task of sweating maximum values out of the toilers. For decades the workers found it illegal to organize for the purpose of reaping some of the gains from this increased production. It was not till the fourth decade of the nineteenth century that the organizations of workers were unmolested by the courts in this country.

By this time the owners of industry had pocketed most of the benefits of economic progress. The standard of living of the workers slowly improved through organization of trade unions, but even this was not a steady advance. In periods of economic and financial depression like that which burst upon the nation in 1873 and 1894 the workers were pushed back to old levels of living.

Not until the present century were the organized workers able to make what on the whole has been steady gains. Unquestionably the standard of living has been raised, but the masters of industry have continued to reap the larger gains of invention and improved organization in industry and they continue to reap them.

This is apparent from the news story on another page regarding increased production in nine industries. Automobiles head the list with an increase of 181 per cent. compared with 1916. Petroleum is second with 77 per cent. since 1914 and cement is third with 57 per cent. since 1914. Other gains range from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. in other industries.

These figures eloquently portray the tremendous increase in the exploitation of the working class. They show the process of industrial evolution. A bone is thrown to the working class dog while the giver adds to his already sumptuous meal. This is the basis of the "prosperity" of which we hear so much in happy Babbittland.

## A SCHOOL FOR CLOWNS

A CABLE from Russia announces that an academy for clowns has been opened in Moscow. This is followed by an interesting outline of the courses to be given, one of which will aim "at the replacement of slapstick buffoonery" by an "ironical satirization of the negative side of life."

The announcement that clowns will be trained at first suggested the idea that the American section of sovieters would provide no students because they are accomplished artists. The Russian Revolution was real tragedy, but our home product is first-class farce. The American artists have clowned the real article into a grotesque imitation of the original.

But considering that the Moscow institute proposes to take the buffoonery out of clowning we are inclined to think that the whole membership of the workers' (Communist) Party will be required to take the complete course. It is true that this will leave the "revolution" in a bedraggled state here, but if its untried leaders want to be up to date we see nothing but a wholesale exodus to the Soviet capital.

We therefore expect a long and serious "thesis" from the Chicago experts on the need of clowning after the modern fashion set by Moscow, carefully pointing out the danger of "right deviations" and "counter-revolutionary" clowning which may disturb the street, shop and neighborhood "nuclei." We have enjoyed the old burlesque, but we will enjoy still more the varied program promised by the Moscow academy. Down with the old clowns! Up with the new!

## The News of the Week

### Oil Patriots On the Grill

It is a precious pair of patriots on trial in the oil scandal at Washington. Fall and Doherty are represented by clever counsel, and if this case does not drag through the courts for a few more years we will be surprised. Announcement has already been made that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court by the defense on the ruling of Justice Hoehling admitting voluntary statements of Fall and Doherty into the record. Fall had written Senator Lenroot in December, 1923, that he had received \$100,000 from Edward B. McLean of the Washington Post as a "loan." Doherty later admitted before a Senate committee that Fall had obtained the \$100,000, not from McLean, but from Doherty. In passing we may remark that McLean's paper is a Junker publication eager for sending troops to Mexico to "clean up." Fall himself was implicated some years ago in some questionable relations with Mexican bandits. We may add that Fall, Doherty and McLean are all patriots. Do not forget it. Well, counsel for the defense will appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the statements of Fall and Doherty mentioned above should not have been admitted to the record. On Tuesday it developed that Fall had sent his son-in-law to Cleveland to ask Price McKinney, a manufacturer, to declare that he (McKinney) had loaned the \$100,000 to Fall. McKinney refused. McLean later assumed the role of lender until Doherty admitted that he had passed the money to Fall. Testimony also indicates that Fall had greased the way for Doherty's bid for the big oil prize to be accepted. Former Attorney General Daugherty asserted that his department had not been consulted regarding the transaction. And these gentlemen are typical of the professionals who yawned "idealism" and "patriotism" during the World War!

### Lloyd George Woos Labor

The speech of Lloyd George last Saturday caused a flurry in British politics. It was a plain bid to the Labor Party to hitch its wagon to the Lloyd George star. He wants the Liberals to come back into power leading the Labor Party by the nose. This is apparent in his statement that Liberalism and Labor should join hands so that the former may "insist" instead of "assist." George reverts back to his land radicalism of fifteen years ago and adds to it a demand for better housing. The Liberals must have principles, he declared, and added that "a party without principles is like a ship without a rudder." We had a horrible example in 1924! British workers also had a horrible example

### Chinese Chaos Continues

At the moment when London correspondents in China report conditions in the latter country the gravest since the Boxer Rebellion from the commission set up by the Washington Conference makes its report on the sovereignty exercised by the Powers in China. At Peking, the Cabinet, the last pretense of a government in the north, resigned this week and placed power in the hands of a number of warlords. Considering that the treasury is empty and that the southern armies are conquering one province after another there was nothing else left for the shadow government to do. The strike continues at Hankow and the native police threaten to join it as well as all shipping workers. It is even reported that Japanese servants have joined the strike. In reply to an interrogation by J. Ramsay MacDonald in the British Parliament, Sir Austen Chamberlain declares that "The Communist section is showing great activity and there is fear of a general strike being forced." Just what part Russia is playing in the Chinese mud is not clear but that the Bolsheviks think peasant industry and handicrafts do not bar the way to sovietism is certain. Twelve nations approve the report on extra territorial rights in China. They demand reforms in China and promise a progressive surrender of these rights as reforms are

made. They point out the chaos that prevails in China, that government has fallen into the hands of military chieftains, and that uniformity of legal and judicial systems has been impaired. All of which is true, but alien rule in China involves a vicious circle. The "rights" asserted by the powers makes Chinese sovereignty impossible, and when the masses follow military leaders to protest against these "rights" the powers insist that there is no "order" and that they must remain until stability appears. The situation is dangerous and may yet end in a bloody mess.

### Fascist Shot Misses Loebe

Paul Loebe, Socialist president of the Reichstag, was the target for a shot fired by a German reactionary, who, with several companions was riding on a street car past a Socialist open air meeting in Berlin last Sunday. Fortunately, the bullet went wild and only grazed the head of one of the organizers of the meeting. The crowd quickly dragged a dozen uniformed would-be fascists from the car and was handling them roughly when a detachment of the Reichsbanner, the volunteer Republican organization, rescued them and turned them over to the police. Paul Loebe is one of the most popular men in Germany, but despite that fact the Reichsbanner men, instead of stabbing his assailant to death, as was done by Mussolini's Blackshirts when Il Duce was said to have been shot at in Bologna, actually protected the young reactionaries from the people. The difference between Socialist and Fascist discipline is apparent. In Mussolini's Blackshirts permission to his organized followers to discuss the methods and policies of his lieutenants. This is hailed by the Italian press as a great step toward the restoration of free speech. It looks as if the Dictator is fearful that his order to the Governor of Rome of a year ago to the effect that the Eternal City must be reconstructed within five years so as to have the aspect it had in the days of the Emperor Augustus is not being carried out fast enough, as he has "accepted the resignation" of Governor Cremonesi and his assistants. While Pilsudski continues to flirt with the reactionaries about ascending the throne of a Polish Kingdom, the Socialists of all shades are combining with the other Republican elements in an opposition, both within and without the Sejm, that may foil the plans of the big landowners and industrialists who hope to use Pilsudski as a tool. In Rumania there is much talk of the impending death of King Ferdinand and the chances of young Carol in the row over the succession likely to occur.

## Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton  
Science and Poetry  
Part II

THE second resolution is experimental. The poet finds himself in a new world, yet not unfettered by the diaphragm of an old conception. He must forge a new technique to express his new moods. Old abstractions have become the mere flotsam of his age. New conceptions beat about him in loud confusion. They attract and repel, fascinate and bewilder—all as faithless as a chimera. They are without solidity or tradition. Upton Sinclair, in Mammammon, for example, representing an attitude the very antithesis of Waldo Frank's, describes something of the nature of the second resolution:

"I might name eight things which have been in my daily newspapers during the past week, any one of which is every bit as exciting, every bit as provocative of ecstasy as 'Kubla Khan.' 'Number 1—The air is full of music, traveling half way round the earth. Number 2—Aeroplane are circling the earth for the first time in history. Number 3—A scientist has given his life in the effort to find a cure for cancer. Number 4—Mars is coming nearer, and we have a chance to learn how the canals are made, and perhaps to get messages from a new race. Number 5—In a physics laboratory, only two or three miles from our home, men are taking the atom to pieces and preparing to extract its energy. Number 6—We are discovering how to take control of our sub-conscious minds and master our hidden life. Number 7—A group of scientists in New York are exploring by means of laboratory tests, the energies we call 'psychic.' Number 8—In every civilized country today the workers are organizing themselves to put an end to parasitism, based upon class privilege."

Here are eight themes for poets, every one of which has the advantage of being real, and not fading away upon analysis. Here are pleasure domes that are truly "statelike," rivers that are truly "cavernous," caves that are truly "measureless to man." These modern themes have only one drawback, from the point of view of the poet: they require him to think as well as to feel.

The crucifixion of language in the pursuit of pure abracadabra that marks the experimental attempts of Gertrude Stein is another deviation in this second trend, Polyphonic prose, vortical verse, vers libre are all technical devices conceived to meet this new emergency in poetical literature.

Another phase of this second resolution, which is touched upon in the passage quoted from Sinclair, is that of radical poetry. In Russia today, for instance, many poets have turned toward communism as their new vision. Even mystics, such as Blok and Bely, developed this reaction.

The more fundamental difficulty, however, is not as to whether the new themes and motifs, shorn of the ancient associations and sentimental rhythms that once were poetic inspiration, will provide satisfactory material for great poetry, but whether their substance will attract the strong minds that once made poetry such a high and excellent art. It is the contention of I. A. Richards that they will not. The great and illuminating minds of today treat poetry as an escape from life, and science as an examination and interpretation of it. From poetry flows confusion, from science control. At one time, in Victorian England, over 60 per cent of the students were determined upon the ministry as their profession; today less than 10 percent devote themselves to such an ideal. In the same England of last century sensitive, stirring minds were swept into the poetic camp; today these active, responsive minds flock to the arsenal of science. Describing the old magical view of the universe that inspired the poet, Richards (*Science and Poetry*, W. W. Norton Co., \$1.00), writes:

"Thus the Magical View, being an interpretation of nature in terms of man's own intimate and most important affairs, very soon came to suit man's emotional make-up better than any other view possibly could. The attraction of the Magical View lay very little in the actual command over nature which it gave. That Gato was the first person to test the efficacy of prayer experimentally is an indication of this. What did give the Magical View its standing was the ease and adequacy with which the universe therein presented could be emotionally handled, the scope offered for man's love and hatred, for his terror as well as for his hope of this desperate life. It gave life a shape, a sharpness and a coherence that no other means could so easily secure."

The contrast of the new view is vividly noted: In its place we have the universe of the mathematician, a field for tracing out of ever wider and more general uniformities. A field in which intellectual certainty is, almost for the first time, available, and on an unlimited scale. Also the despondencies, the emotional excitements accompanying research and discovery, again on an unprecedented scale. Thus a number of men who might in other times have been poets are today in bio-chemical laboratories.

The conflict, therefore, simply stated, is focused upon the problems of reality and truth. At one time the poet could sing of eternals, of God and virtue, of mystical impulse and ethereal vision, without perishing his intelligence. Today he cannot. To sing of them would be falsehood. He must, therefore, sing of a scientific universe, which saps love of sentimentality and dream of substance. Can he sing of such limited themes, such scientific, rigid realities? We have come to recognize in this idealistic Age that "true statements are of more service to us than false ones." It is because of this that our strong minds averse toward science as an ideal. It is because of this that science has usurped so much mental energy that once flowed into poetry. Science itself, in its grander aspects, has become a kind of pre-ordained poetry, powerful in sweep, and magnificent in complexity.

## THE CHATTER BOX

### Ninth Avenue

Ninth Avenue  
Has a guttural voice and a bad breath  
And she grumbles incoherently  
At the iron brace  
Upon her shoulders.

Gloomy dawns and sunsets  
Find her moody and disconsolate,  
Except on Saturday Night  
When she speaks in divers tongue  
To the multitude.

That night she wears  
A rope of pearls  
And dons a gown  
Designed by gardeners of the world.

Gold brocade from California,  
Greens, and saffrons from New York,  
Crimsons, ambers, every hue  
From Maine and Florida.

In her lap are tributes of the world,  
And she accepts  
The token of the kings  
Of India, Cipango, and Cathay.  
Her perfumes are not Araby's  
But Java's and Ceylon's  
And you can smell pomanders from Brazil.

She reigns like Mab  
Within a fairy garden,  
But spreads a quilt of color  
On her sores.  
Within her hand the sceptre of illusion  
Draws multitudes to pay her fealty,  
And heralds of all nations  
Throng her court.

Ninth Avenue has a guttural voice and a bad breath  
But on Saturday Night,  
She speaks with queenly eloquence  
To children of New York.

A. M. Sullivan.

### The Annals of Ninth Avenue

MAXWELL BODENHEIM and Boni-Liveright, Ltd., have come dangerously near producing a "wow" in Best Selling Row, with Bodenheim's latest and only honest-to-goodness work of prose in many moons, "Ninth Ave." Here is one bit of work from the distinguished poet and unextinguishable enfant terrible of the Village that holds forth actual accomplishment against his half dozen of almost shameful attempts. He has always been the poet to us, the maker of a number of imperishable lyrics, the breaker of many hearts among his friends for his insistent transgressions; the creator of exotic images to enflower a crass architecture of thought; the Quixotic smasher of illusory icons, most of them conjured up by himself within his own sight. His latest novel is as convincing a picture of contemporary proletarian life as anything Zola has done for the French, with all that worthy's realism and without the least trace of moral preachery. Although Max's villainess, Madame Sex, still pursues

him, he succeeds admirably in subordinating his peculiar complex to a most natural everyday series of pictures and events. His family of Ninth Avenue Irish-Americans is depicted with a genuine astuteness that must have lain in latent lethargy within him all these years. His prize fighter Harry Palmer is a prize of characterization within the light of our own personal acquaintance. The ex-bartender of a father who manages his pug offspring hits upon no snag of exaggeration. The mother of the family is insipidly perfect. Even the lesser lights of the Palmer ménage, Phil and Mabel take their proper proportion and appear like living things, circling the lady of the book, Blanche Palmer, cafeteria cashier, beauty parlor slavey, and gazer among the ever nearing stars.

We do not hesitate to declare, however, that Blanche never came to him through his usual processes of observation. We always suspected him of being streaked somewhere with that eccentricity misallied genius, and the incongruity of his perceiving this girl in such revealing lucidity, must be a verification of our once hazy suspicions. We cannot surely now retract one word we said about the Jessica of his last unreplenishing experience. In the light of "Ninth Ave." in the honesty of the Palmer narrative, "Replenishing Jessica" has all the sordid signs of intellectual dishonesty. Jessica will never be to us more than a fabricated mechanical succubus performing her four score erotic antics in the boudoir of a pot boiling brain. Messalina, Cleopatra, Katherine the Great, and the French courtesans have long ago surfeited the classic gullet for romance in sex. Any serious attempt to pile another damsel onto this coterie places the perpetrator on a plane with "Pep," "Snappy Stories," the "Graphic" and Barnard MacFadden's rosary of maggoty magazines.

Blanche Palmer is one of the three million of her idyllic self within the city. The rush hour in the subway, the steps of the Forty-Second Street library, the cement seats of the City College Stadium during summer night concerts, the skating rinks, the dance halls, the movies, the thousands of home socials, all bring her to view. Her desire to live and love decently, her groping out of enslaving drudgery toward a dimly visioned freedom, her intuitive balance between sincerity and falseness, her revolt against the dwarfing bigotries and ignorances that make for her home life, and even her strange choice of an octaroon for husband and lover, run true to irrefutable sequence and reason.

We have enjoyed the tale greatly. More than this scanty hinting at the threads would be unfair to those who read these lines and may desire to take to the book for themselves.

It might be just, however, in the interest of fair judgment to haul the author to task for one undeniable fault in his present work. The two most uninteresting and useless characters in "Ninth Ave." are Ben Helgin and Maxie Oppendorff, who are with no disguise at all Ben Hecht and the author himself. The portrait of the author as an adult, for all of the attempt to be self-castigating and explosively revealing, is irrelevant and tawdry. And there are portions in the preceding chapters of the book that prove to us that they had been written before Ben Hecht imposed his hectic "Count Bruga" upon a hick world. And whether the controversy between Ben and Max through all their years of phraseological adolescence was or is as devastating as is portended, why "Ninth Ave." was used to exploit these depressing unimportant is beyond reason.

If the book does not go as big among the discriminating public as we predict it will, the only deterrent that can be blamed is the epigrammatic ping ponging of Hecht and Bodenheim. There is hope that Blanche Palmer's pilgrimage for love from under the pillars of the Ninth Avenue "L" through the Village and into Black Bottom will waste triumphantly through the petty wranglings of the author and his friend.

S. A. de Witt.