

CZECH SOCIALISTS VOICE PRAISE OF DEBS

British Labor Papers Also Pay Tribute to American Socialist

EXPRESSIONS of grief over the death of Eugene V. Debs continue to pour in from Socialist and labor groups abroad, as well as from American organizations.

A fine tribute is paid the late Socialist Party leader in the following letter sent by the Czechoslovak Social Democracy to Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the American Socialist Party:

"With deep emotion and sorrow we have read the news announcing the death of Comrade Eugene V. Debs. His name was just as popular in our Czechoslovak Republic as it was in America. We were always waiting with great interest for the results whenever he was running for the office of the president of the United States and were pleased to see that International Socialism is growing in the great Republic of the United States.

"Eugene V. Debs was to us not only an example of American Socialism, but he was to us also a symbol and beacon of the proletarian and labor movement in the whole world.

"In Eugene Debs we are losing one of the brightest heads, fearless fighters and most loved leaders of the whole Socialist International.

"Only a few years ago we invited him, when he planned to tour Europe, to come among the Czechoslovak workingmen and women who were preparing a rousing reception for him. We are very sorry that it did not come true. We deeply feel the loss of this man, who for his whole life remained true to the democratic Socialism and we beg that you convey to your members our sympathy which we are hereby sending in the name of the Czechoslovak Social Democracy in the Czechoslovak Republic.

"J. MAREK.

"Secretary of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party."

Paterson Silk Workers Call Organization Meeting

THE second of a series of silk workers' mass meetings will be held next Tuesday evening, December 14, at 8 o'clock in Carpenters' Hall, 88 Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J.

The organization of the broad silk workers' union, the immediate object of the present campaign which has been launched by the Associated Silk Workers' Union. The need of a strong organization within the shops is being shown to the workers by the wage reductions and attempts on the part of the employers to abolish the eight-hour day and substitute the nine and ten-hour day in its place. The plea of outside competition is again very much in evidence. The multiple-loom system is now quite general and the employers are attempting to break down the resistance of the workers and compelling them to work longer hours for less pay.

In order to stimulate the campaign the mass meeting for next Tuesday has been decided upon. A number of prominent speakers in various languages will address this meeting which will be held in Carpenters' Hall, which has been the scene of many memorable silk workers' meetings.

The first meeting of the present campaign was held on November 19 and was attended by over five hundred silk workers representing all the nationalities in the industry. With the prospect of an early settlement of the Passaic textile strike it is believed that many of the Passaic workers who have been forced to come to Paterson will return to their own shops and relieve the unemployment situation in the silk mills which has tended to retard the work of organization in Paterson.

The installation of a uniform price-list for rates on piece-work weaving will be insisted upon by the union as the workers respond to the call for organization. Organizer Anthony Ram-

buglia, who is in charge of the work, has the co-operation of a committee of active workers who are employed in the shops and are known as the "Organization Committee." The general organization headquarters at 201 Market street is the place where workers who are desirous of joining the union or members of the union will receive information about the campaign.

Passaic Strike Prisoners' Stories Are Told

Eleven workmen imprisoned two months without indictment. Eleven workmen beaten and tortured by cruel police third-degree methods—some of them forced to sign papers they could not read—false "confessions" which Jersey justice may use against them. Eleven men held on such high bail that the Passaic textile workers' union cannot get them out. Eleven workers held on the flimsiest charges of bombings—with bombs that were only holiday firecrackers. And then most of these workers had no connection with even the firecracker bombs.

Prisoners of the Passaic strike is a moving personal story of these eleven New Jersey workmen. Hollice Randall tells the stories of their arrests and beatings simply and graphically. Some of the men were leaders among the striking wool textile workers who have been fighting nearly a year. Some were friends, or had wives striking from the mills. Not one could be mistaken for a criminal. The booklet comes from the joint committee for Passaic defense, organized by the American Civil Liberties Union. It appeals for financial aid for the fight of these eleven workmen for freedom.

King Oil's Puppet Show



TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

tion" amount to a simple commandment, "Thou shalt love Woodrow Wilson and hate Nicholas Lenin." The ghastly violence of the World War was good. The lesser violence of Bolshevism is evil. The Socialist Party has failed because it opposed the war and compromised with Bolshevism. What nonsense! Ex-Comrade Ghent still lives in the days of the post-war hysteria. He does not seem to know that although not all competent historians must accept all the conclusion of Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes whose arguments Ghent does not disprove—the net result of historical research as well as the aftermath of the war itself, justifies the position of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party never was a pro-German. If we, like Ghent, are to become personal, we may remark that his position is more truly proof of a pro-British Colonialism than Victor Berger's of love of the Kaiser. When the Socialist Party becomes purely nationalistic and has nothing to say about averting new wars it will have ceased to be Socialist. And there will be little excuse for its continued existence.

As for Bolshevism, I am as much opposed to some of its tactics as ex-Comrade Ghent. But, unlike him, I do not want to follow the horrible example of Edmund Burke in his wholesale condemnation of the French Revolution. There is too much that is positively good in Russia. The peasants and workers there have been too obviously benefited by the revolution. There are too many lessons to be learned from it by the world for us to go off in a kind of hysterical rage against Communism.

If all the Socialist Party needs is a different attitude on the war and on Bolshevism to appeal to American workers, why have the recent years of ex-Comrade Ghent and his fellow believers been so barren and fruitless? Why is it that in the Socialist parties of Europe opponents of the war, like Ramsay MacDonald, have come to the front? Why was Gene Debs loved for his war stand?

The truth of the matter is that there is a great work to be done as regards economic theory, in the light of certain recent developments, the psychological presentation of Socialist principles, and the formulation of tactics. The Socialist Party in America has not yet done its share of this difficult work. But in all fairness and with all due modesty we Socialists can safely aver that some of us, individually and collectively, have made rather more of a contribution to these ends since the bitter days of 1917 than the gentlemen who left us in order more enthusiastically to fight—with words—a war to make the world safe for democracy. At any rate, Gene Debs' noble addresses to the jury which tried him and the judge who sentenced him will be remembered by the workers long

after such futile and furious criticisms as Ghent's have been forgotten.

The Coolidge administration wants the White bill for regulating the radio. Naturally, for the White bill leaves power in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce which will inevitably guaranty any administration against too sharp criticism over the radio. The big broadcasters want the White bill. Naturally, for it lacks many of the safeguards of the Dill bill against monopoly and discrimination. There are good reasons for us to want the Dill bill, which has passed the Senate. It isn't perfect; no law can be itself make the radio an instrument of democratic progress. But the Dill bill is far better than the White bill, which was passed by the House. Let your representative know you want the Dill bill.

I have this week the somewhat unusual pleasure of agreeing with Mr. Matthew Wolf of the A. F. of L. His statement about taxation is admirable. Give no cut to the rich and well-to-do in taxes; devote a temporary surplus to reducing the war debt; use a more permanent surplus to reducing indirect taxes which must fall heavily on farmers and workers. It is a good program. I hope the A. F. of L. will fight for it.

Chief of indirect taxes to be lowered are many tariff schedules. President Coolidge has recently raised the duty on German methanol (a substitute for wood alcohol) from 12 cents to 18 cents a gallon. Since the Germans produce methanol for 48 cents a gallon while American wood alcohol is produced at about 72 cents, this tariff increase will not really "save" the American industry but only add to the price to the consumers. And if our manufacturers weren't smart enough to use some of the German formulas we took during the war and develop them as the Germans have done, why pay them a subsidy for stupidity?

Green Boosts Teachers' Program
Washington.—President Green of the A. F. of L. has endorsed the program for Education Week (beginning November 7) formulated by the American Federation of Teachers. This program emphasizes discussion of civil liberties, freedom and democracy, and sets the slogan, "There shall be no exploitation in America—neither of men, women nor children." Hitherto the official programs for Education Week have been reactionary and dominated by the American Legion.

We live in a world which is full of misery and ignorance, and the plain duty of each and all of us is to try to make the little corner he can influence somewhat less miserable and somewhat less ignorant than it was before he entered it.—T. H. Huxley.

Reserve January 30
BRONX BALL
Socialist Party

SOCIALISTS OF AUSTRIA IN SESSION

Fighting Platform Adopted as Party Approaches Power in Nation

(Continued from page 1)

classes, therefore, can only be regarded as a passing phase of the development of the class struggle for the power of the state and cannot be the object of this struggle.

"The Social Democratic Labor Party is striving to capture control of the democratic republic, not for the purpose of abolishing democracy, but to place it at the service of the working class, to adjust the state machinery to the needs of the working class and to use it as a powerful tool with which to wrest the means of production and exchange concentrated in the possession of big capitalism and big agrarianism from their control and transfer them to the common ownership of the whole people.

"The bourgeoisie will not willingly quit its position of power. Though it manages to get along with the democratic republic forced upon it by the working class as long as it is able to rule the republic, it will be tempted to overthrow the democratic republic and set up a monarchist or Fascist dictatorship just as soon as universal suffrage threatens to deliver the power of the State to the working class or has already done so.

"Only if the working class is capable of defending the democratic republic against any monarchist or Fascist counter-revolution, only if the Federal Army and the other armed forces of the State stand against the republic when universal suffrage places the power of the republic into the hands of the working class, only then will the bourgeoisie not be able to dare to revolt against the republic, only then will the working class be able to capture and exercise the power of the State through democratic methods.

"Consequently, the Social Democratic Labor Party must maintain the working class in a constant state of organized mental and physical readiness to defend the republic. It must also promote the closest spiritual comradeship between the working class and the soldiers of the Federal Army, must educate them, as well as the other armed forces of the State, to loyalty to the republic and thus preserve the possibility of the working class breaking the class rule of the bourgeoisie with democratic means.

"If, however, in spite of all these efforts of the Social Democratic Labor Party, a bourgeois counter-revolution succeeded in wrecking democracy, then the working class could capture the power of the State only through civil war.

"The Social Democratic Labor Party will administer the power of the State in a democratic way and with all democratic guarantees. These democratic guarantees will see to it that the Social Democratic Government will act under the constant control of the united majority of the people, led by the working class, and will remain responsible to this popular majority. The democratic guarantees will make it possible to complete the construction of the Socialist order of business under the most favorable conditions and with the unlimited and most active participation of the masses of the people.

"If, however, the bourgeoisie, through systematic interference with the nation's economic machinery, through a violent uprising, or through conspiracy with foreign counter-revolutionary powers, should oppose the social transformation that will be the task of the power of the State of the working class, then the working class would be compelled to crush the resistance of the bourgeoisie by means of a dictatorship.

"The working class will capture control of the democratic republic, not for the purpose of setting up a new class rule, but in order to abolish all class rule. . . .

All through the discussion on the above section of the program ran the note of confidence in the ability of the organized workers of Austria even-ly to capture the Government and run it in the interest of the masses, regardless of the attitude that might be assumed by a reactionary bourgeoisie egged on by foreign capitalists fearful of the example of a successful Socialist republic. The presence at the Linz convention of fraternal delegates from half a dozen Socialist parties in other countries and messages of cheer from practically every big Socialist organization in Europe helped make the Austrian Socialists feel that their remarkable progress was appreciated and that they could count upon the active backing of their comrades abroad in case of need.

Another section of the program sub-

Committee on Standards Praises Dental Department Of Union Health Center

"The Dental Department of the Union Health Center has aroused nationwide interest in its activities because it is unique in the industrial health field," reads the official opinion of the Sub-Committee on Dental Standards and Services appointed by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. "The general quality of the work," the report continues, "done at the Dental Department is good, the sterilization and care of instruments is well done, and the clinic is well located, has excellent space, adequate light and up-to-date equipment."

This official opinion of prominent dentists speaks for itself. Members of many New York trade unions, in addition to those belonging to the L. G. W. U., by nine of whose locals the Center is maintained, have known for a long while what the Dental Department has accomplished for them, especially since it moved, a year ago, to its present spacious quarters at 222 Fourth avenue (at 18th street). The workmen and their families know only too well that it is at their own Dental Department that they get the most expert treatment possible, followed by the most desirable results, at cost rates, and on easy monthly payments. The Dental Department of the U. H. C. is the only institution where orthodontia, the straightening of teeth and the correction of defects in the mouths of children is accessible to the average workman's family. Besides, the hours are very convenient, the office being open daily, except Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.

Direct Legislation Triumphs

Washington.—Reports from Little Rock, Ark., to "Labor," national organ of the standard associated rail labor unions, show that the people of Arkansas have upheld the "full crew" laws of that State in the recent referendum. The vote stood 31,640 against repeal and 65,804 for repeal. The railroad companies had secured 30,000 signatures to their repeal petitions, but in the voting booths many thousands of men spoke their real minds. In Ohio that railroad union fought against the repeal of the direct primary law and were successful by about 100,000 majority.

People want everybody except themselves to be perfect. A woman would have to wait a very long time to get the perfect man, and when she got him she would want to be dead in a week.—Ben Tillet, M. P.

jected to considerable debate was the one laying down the principle that it was not the business of the Socialist Party to make war upon religion per se, but only to fight the Clerical party and the church leaders who keep their followers in ignorance and try to split the ranks of the working class in the interest of the bourgeoisie and big agrarians. This section reiterates the Socialist demand for absolute separation of Church and State, something much needed in Austria, where the church has retained most of its old power, even under the republic.

Special attention is to be paid by the Socialists to organizing the propaganda work in the country districts, in some of which notable progress has been made. Nevertheless, the possibility of giving their Clerical opponents an argument still potent among the peasants did not prevent the delegates from adopting a plank calling for the dissemination through public consultation bureaus and insisting upon the abrogation of the Austrian anti-abortion law (The notorious No. 144).

That the Socialists will have to get most of their new members in the smaller towns and country districts was shown by the report of Secretary Skaret. Of the 592,346 dues-paying members, 324,825 live in Vienna, although that city only houses one-third of the republic's some 8,000,000 inhabitants. Of the Vienna members, 100,441 are women. The membership gain during the year covered by the report was 16,239. In 1913 the membership in all Austria was only 59,828. In 1919, the year after the political revolution, there were 832,391 organized Socialists and since then there never has been a backward step, except in the crisis year of 1923.

It was noted that among those occupying the chair at the Linz convention were the mayors of the three biggest cities of Austria—Vienna, Graz and Linz.

While the Austrian Socialists are consolidating and building up their organization, the handful of Austrian Communists continues to sub-divide and has almost reached zero in membership and influence. A report in the Vienna Tag a couple of weeks ago tells of the expulsion of Dr. Frey, Karl Toman, Markus and Koritachner, former Communist chiefs, and says they plan to form a new Austrian Communist Party. They had accused other party leaders of corruption and treason to the party.

BERLIN TRACTION MEN WIN WAGE INCREASE

The 20,125 traction employees of Berlin have won an increase in wages and improvements in working conditions through the threat of a strike on October 31. Some time before that date the unions of the workers of the three main transportation concerns of Berlin, the street car company, the elevated and subway company and the bus company, had served notice of the termination of the collective agreement and demanded a wage raise of eight pfennigs (two cents) an hour.

At first the employers refused to consider the men's demands and appealed to the arbitration board of Greater Berlin, which on October 23 awarded the employees of the bus company and the elevated and subway company a two-pfennig increase. The men rejected the award, the companies accepted it, and the street car concern refused to take part in the negotiations pending a decision by the Berlin Board of Aldermen on its proposal of a fare increase.

Then the unions threatened to tie up all transportation. This caused Rudolf Wissel, head of the arbitration board, to call the representatives of the unions and all the companies together for a final effort to avoid a strike. An agreement was reached under which all employees get a raise of two pfennigs an hour, a clothing increase of one pfennig an hour, 11 per cent overtime for night work and several changes in rules favorable to the staff.

Any one who cannot imagine a state of society better than exists at present must be devoid both of pity and imagination.—Emile de Girardin.

LECTURE

BY
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
ON
"Russia and Its Possibilities"
IN
ODD FELLOWS' HALL
160th Street and 90th Avenue
JAMAICA
Sunday Evening, Dec. 12
AT 8 O'CLOCK
Questions and Discussion
Jamaica Lecture Forum
ADMISSION: 25 CENTS

THE EAST SIDE FORUM
CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
5 Second Avenue
Sunday, December 12
8:30 P. M.
Professor Jerome Davis
of Yale University, will lecture on
"RUSSIA"
ADMISSION FREE

The Proletarian Study Group
announces a
SPECIAL LECTURE
on the
Mussolinian Philosophy of Oswald Spengler
(A study in Intellectual Seduction)
By **LEON SAMSON**
at the
LABOR TEMPLE AUDITORIUM
514 East 14th Street
on Saturday Evening, December 11
at 8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION: 25 CENTS
Questions and Discussions

The Bronx Free Fellowship
1301 Boston Road, near 180th Street
Sunday, December 12, 1926
8 P. M.
Leon Rosser Land
"What Evolution Is Doing to Religion"
9:00 P. M.
OPEN FORUM
Arthur Daugherty Rees
"The New Biology and Long Life"
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**
6 West 111th St. (near Fifth Ave.)
Wednesday, December 8th, 8:30 P. M.
Religious Illusions
in the Light of Proletarian Atheism
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—Contemporary Literature.
DR. WILL DURANT
"Love Life in Nature"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Prohibition—Facts and Fallacies"
ADMISSION FREE
8:30 P. M.—
The Strike of the Paper Box Makers
by Representatives of
The Paper Box Makers' Union
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

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. H. BROACH, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
ARTHUR V. COOK, British Transport Workers' Union and Independent Labor Party.
JOERT W. DUNN, author, now making study of Company Unionism and Open Shoppery.
JUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, Managing Editor, "Labor Age."

Chairman:

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

ALIEN CHECK-UP DROPPED

Davis Defeated on Plan to Register All Foreigners in U. S.

WASHINGTON.—Abandonment of his fight for compulsory annual registration of all aliens in the United States is a feature of the annual report of James J. Davis, secretary of labor. He still pleads for a "voluntary" registration, as a compromise.

"Enrollment" of aliens is the name given his scheme by Davis, who declares that it is not an espionage proposal.

"No alien worthy of citizenship or of residence among us has anything to fear from this enrollment," he says. "I am convinced that even a voluntary enrollment of aliens with naturalization officers would serve to benefit those who take advantage of it, and it would enable us to know those aliens among us who have intentions of becoming citizens. These officers desire to assist aliens who may wish to become citizens, and keep in touch with them during their period of alienage. I have recommended, and repeat it, that enrollment take the place of the declaration of intention, or so-called first papers."

Many labor organizations have protested against the alien registration scheme on the ground that it would prove to be a system of industrial espionage, by means of which registration officers in sympathy with powerful anti-union employers could punish aliens for union activity.

MEXICO NOT BOLSHEVİK, LABOR SECRETARY FINDS

Far from being the Bolshevik country United States Secretary of State Kellogg and Under-Secretary Oles would have the public believe, Mexico is actually anti-Bolshevik. John Brown, English secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, reports that neither the Mexican government nor Federation of Labor (Krom) are in any sense Bolshevik or Communist. "Gringo" Americans, who are interested in protecting their fat profits from Mexico, are responsible for the ridiculous libels on our southern neighbor.

Mexico and the Argentine lead Latin America, Brown thinks. The Mexican Federation of Labor, with its two million organized workers in a population of sixteen million, is a real power not only in its own country, but also in the whole Latin American labor movement. The two Argentinean Union delegates to the international labor conference, which Brown attended in Mexico City at the Krom's invitation, were officers of the Argentine Federation of Labor and the Railway Men's Union, and both could well take their place at any time in the international labor movement, Brown declares.

ONE OF THE GREATEST EVENTS

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A COSTUME

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ARTICLES FROM MANY
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The best Herbal Treatment for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA.
It gives marked relief—To be had from
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Druggists and Importers
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Mail orders promptly attended to

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

The following paying stations will be maintained beginning with the 3d of January, 1927, for the accommodation of members residing in Hudson County and in that portion of Bergen County attached to the Home Office:

EVERY MONDAY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, FRATERNITY HALL, 256 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

EVERY THURSDAY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, SWISS HALL, West and 23rd Street (Oak Street), Union City, N. J.

Members are urged to take notice of this and avail themselves of these facilities.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

—:— Socialism, War and Peace —:—

A Reply to W. J. Ghent's Criticism of the Socialist Party

By Jessie W. Hughan

IT is certainly a pleasure to meet in The New Leader our old friend of the Rand School, the erstwhile urbane Mr. Ghent. It is the first step toward reconciliation if we can come within shouting distance and call each other names. He has spared no adjectives in this exercise. Now let us reciprocate in kind.

Mr. Ghent demands of the Socialist Party "Americanization, Resocialization and Laborization." Leaving the third to others more skilled than myself, I will attempt a discussion of the first and the second.

The Party is un-American, to Mr. Ghent, because it refused to support the World War. But is Americanism synonymous with militarism, and is war a more characteristic American institution than peace? The Socialist Party is opposed to nationalism in the narrow sense, it is true, but a narrow nationalism is no more an American trait than it is a German, or Japanese, or Brazilian trait. Patriotism need not show itself in nationalism any more than self-respect need show itself in selfishness; yet even patriotism belongs no more to America than to any other nation.

PACIFISM IS AMERICANISM

Indeed, I am proud to claim pacifism as belonging more to American institutions, perhaps, than to those of any other country. Has not our northern boundary stood for a century as the longest undefended frontier in the world? Was not our eighteenth century federation the first great modern experiment in mutual disarmament? And did not the Thirteen Colonies contain an honored member the most daring and most successful experiment ever attempted in non-resistant pacifism, the colony of Pennsylvania?

In 1914, we hear, the Socialist Party entered upon the downward path by succumbing to foreign influence, first Germany, afterward Russia. I should say that a glance back at the period shows nearly the exact opposite.

Up to that time, it is true, the Socialist Party, like the rest of the world, had tended to pattern itself to a certain extent after German "efficiency." When the German Socialists gave up their internationalism for nationalism, a number of prominent American Socialists, including Mr. Ghent, did the same. The Socialist Party, however, "rocked to its foundations" as it was, yet clung to its internationalism, deplored the debacle of the German Social Democracy, and lined itself up with the British I. L. P. in a consistent policy of war resistance. In this policy both parties have continued without a break.

THE SOCIALISTS' RECORD

Mr. Ghent goes on to admonish us in "adopting ideas from Europe, to pass by those that have been discredited by events and by the ethical sense of the world, and to make choice of those that indicate an acquaintance with the facts of life and a clear vision of the future."

Very well put, Mr. Ghent. Let us go back to 1914-19. The right side won the war, but—was the world made safe for democracy? Was the world made a decent place to live in? Did events prove the four years' carnage to have been a war to end war? If ever the ideas invoked for a historical undertaking were discredited by events, this is true of the ideas invoked in the World War—beautiful but Utopian.

On the other hand, if I search among the ideas of those insane days for "acquaintance with the facts of life and a clear vision of the future," I find these qualities, undimmed by the perspective of eleven years, in the program of the Socialist Party for 1915, beginning with the simple peace terms:

1. No indemnities.
2. No transfer of territory except upon the consent and by the vote of the people within the territory.
3. All countries under foreign rule to be given political independence if demanded by the inhabitants of such countries.

After "Americanizing" the Party into jingoes of greater or less degree, our old associate suggests our "resocialization," his point evidently being that we deserted Socialism for Communism at the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA

He considers our theory, as well as our practice, to have been transformed. "In the old days no point of doctrine had been more laboriously expounded to the public than that of the fundamental difference between Socialism and Communism." From 1917 on, however, "Socialism and Communism came now to be explained not as opposites, but as merely two phases of the same thing, differing only as to time, place and circumstances."

As a matter of fact, the word Communism in its present or Russian sense was not current in the years before 1917. The word was employed

Gustavus Myers
Author "History of Tammany Hall," "History of the Great American Fortunes," etc.

Will Contribute the Next Article on
"The Problem of American Socialism"
IN THE NEW LEADER NEXT WEEK

Other Articles in This Series Will Be Written by

CHARLES E. RUSSELL MORRIS HILLQUIT
NORMAN THOMAS LOUIS B. BOUDIN
JOSEPH SHAPLEN ABRAHAM CAHAN
DAVID P. BERENBERG ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
JULIUS GERBER and others

In America to characterize such experiments as Brook Farm, which were rightly explained as entirely disconnected from political Socialism. "The Communist Manifesto," it is true, had used the term somewhat in the present sense, and there was never a suggestion that this early Marxian communism was the opposite of Socialism or anything but "another phase of the same thing," differing not so much "in time, place and circumstances" as in method or tactics.

My own "American Socialism of the Present Day," written largely under the aegis of Mr. Ghent in the old Rand School, explains that "The Communist

Manifesto contains at least a suggestion of violence," and that "Marx was not without dreams of a catastrophic and bloody revolution." My "Facts of Socialism," published in 1913, characterizes the extreme left of the Socialist Party as believing that "the Socialist commonwealth will be ushered in by the sudden and perhaps violent seizure of industry by the proletarians."

Neither communism nor revolutionism, but anarchism, as everyone knows, has always been placed as the opposite of Socialism.

THE LEFT WINGS
As to our practice in 1917-19—are

we not proud to side with every people that rises against oppression, whether it be in Russia, China or the Philippines? And is our sympathy any the less heartfelt when the far-away people are striving, even by different methods from ours, toward the same goal of Socialism? The majority of American Socialists did their utmost to correct the slanders against Bolshevism and to persuade our government to let the Russian experiment develop unhindered. We are not ashamed of our efforts.

The "frenzied support of the Bolshevik Terror," however, in so far as such a terror existed, was given not

YIPSELS TO HOLD DEBATING TOURNAMENT

With the beginning of the winter season, the Yipseles of the entire city are gathering their best material for the annual debating contest of the Young People's Socialist League. Throughout the city circles of the Y. P. S. L. are preparing for the event. This will be the first contest held in three years.

It has been the custom at this time of the year for each circle to pick their best debaters and match them against the finest of another circle. During this process of elimination the best is chosen as the championship team of the city. They have always brought with them a great deal of enthusiasm and organization spirit into the youth movement. A spirit of helpful competition. This year more than ever there is reason to believe that it will be a great success. All groups are already toting the mark for the start that begins on the 15th. The spirit is such that the executive secretary of the City League, while visiting the various circles, finds that each feels that they will surely take home the bacon, the championship and the prizes.

Various prizes will be awarded to the winners. Banners, pennants and subscriptions to The New Leader. Although in the past years prizes were promised the winners, due to financial difficulties of the league, they were not given. This year a special sum has already been set aside for the awards.

The championship debate will be held in some large hall which will be announced in a later edition of The New Leader. All comrades will be invited to hear the Yipseles best fire-eaters and orators clash. The following line-up has been decided upon by the managing committee. Circles 5 and 6, Manhattan, debate 7 and 8; 1, Bronx, and 6, Brooklyn, debate 2 and 13. The winners of 5 and 6 debate the winners of 7 and 8. The winners of 1 and 6 debate the winners of 2 and 13. The two remaining teams debate for the championship. These inter-circle debates will be held in local headquarters. All are invited to hear them.

Free Fellowship Forum
Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, will lecture at the Bronx Free Fellowship Wednesday, December 15, 8:30 p. m., at 169th Street and Boston road. His subject is, "Literature and revolution."

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Helping the Good Work

THIS is the month when everyone is considering making some appropriate Christmas gifts to friends and relatives. Why not remember The New Leader and make your gift serve a double purpose? We are making a special offer to our readers of \$1.00 for six months. For \$2.00 we will mail The New Leader for six months each to two persons that you may designate. Thus your \$2.00 sent to The New Leader will help our paper and at the same time you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your friends will receive a gift that will be appreciated by them.

Alfred Baker Lewis is always on the lookout for means of increasing the circulation of the Socialist press. He has always shown great interest to introduce The New Leader to prospective converts for the Socialist cause. He knows from experience that this is the most effective method of Socialist propaganda. This week he paid to send The New Leader for three months to a list of thirty such prospects. His example should be followed by others and is the kind of co-operation that will eventually build up a powerful Socialist press.

Speaking of trial three months subscriptions, we like to call the attention to local and branches of the Socialist party and to any others who may be interested that we have an exceedingly low offer to make to them, for subscriptions in clubs of twenty or more, for a period of three months. Why not get your local or branch to make up such a list and have them placed on The New Leader mailing list for three months? The cost is within reach of any branch or local, however small it may be. In doing so you will have the assurance that the Socialist message will reach them every week for three months, with the good prospect that ultimately their sympathy in the cause will be awakened and some will become permanent readers of The New Leader.

That The New Leader is highly appreciated by its readers has been demonstrated by the flow of appreciative letters that comes to our office from subscribers on many occasions. Comrade Finch of Chester, Pa., is one of them who feels lost if his copy fails to reach him on Saturdays. Here is what he writes: "To miss The New Leader on Saturday is worse than to miss three meals a day, because I can

Conservatism I believe to be an embodied potentium sham, accursed of God and doomed to destruction, as all lies are. But was the while if the people are not taught; if not their wisdom, then their brutish folly will incarnate itself into the frightfullest reality.—Froude.

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by the majority, but by the Left Wing, a group existing openly, as we have mentioned, long before the Russian Revolution, and with a philosophy of revolt represented far less by our alien city-dwellers than by Bill Haywood and the frontiersmen of our American Northwest.

These Left Wingers are no longer with us. The present members of the party believe, as they did in 1919 and 1914, that it is quite possible to disapprove atrocities without proceeding to commit counter atrocities, and that when the choice is between Lenin and Kitchak, history may uphold us in choosing the former.

It is as pacifists, however, that Mr. Ghent pours upon us most freely the vials of his wrath. He announces first that the Socialist membership are all pacifists, and second, that in this pacifism we are all, as it were, wolves in sheep's clothing.

As to the first statement, I quote again from my "American Socialism of the Present Day," published in 1916. "While the previous declarations are consistent with the opposition of Socialists towards all war, yet they hope for, rather than promise, a revolution by peaceful means, and it cannot be said that the majority have adopted the Quaker attitude toward physical violence."

SOCIALISM AND WAR

It is a matter of great regret to me that Mr. Ghent is not correct in his charge that all Socialists are pacifists, for I plead guilty to belonging to that group of opponents of all war, regarding whom Mr. Ghent delivers himself of the following somewhat surprising statements:

"All the professed pacifists in the radical movement—and that includes all the members and supporters of the Socialist Party—had been wildly exultant over the Soviet invasion of Poland. To them is meant the coming of the new day, ushered in by machine guns and the bayonet. When pacifists denounce force, they mean other people's force, not their own; when they inveigh against machine guns they mean not the artillery on their own side or the side conceived to be theirs, but the artillery of the other side. As a rule, they differ from militarists only in the duplicity of their professions and the fervor of their fanaticism."

"The only war of which one can be certain that it will be opposed by every pacifist is a war in behalf of the people and government of the United States. But as for other wars, your true pacifist picks and chooses."

I fear the only articulate reply to my command is, "Mr. Ghent, would you know a pacifist if you should see one?" There was once a little boy who had never seen a rhinoceros. When confronted with one at the Zoo he exclaimed in dismayed incredulity, "There ain't no such beast!"

To the last pronouncement on this subject, however, we can reply, and that clearly.

"There is one subject," says Mr. Ghent, "that the Socialist Party, with vast profit to itself, can eliminate from mentioning in its propaganda. That is the subject of war. At least it will refrain from any professions of pacifism. As a rule, it may be said that every Socialist and social radical who declares himself 'unalterably opposed to war' is either deceiving himself or is trying to deceive others."

Our reply is in one personality, 'Gene Debs, and in 'Gene's words at his trial: "I am opposed to this war. I oppose all wars. And I would oppose war if I stood alone."

If this be hypocrisy, Mr. Ghent, make the most of it.

Text of Appeal Against Communists

(Continued from page 1)

rupter, who is destroying the unions for the benefit of the external enemy, the capitalist. It is a common fight for all workers who believe that their protection lies in the preservation of their unions.

The division between the Communist adventurers and the trade union movement shall be definitely established. There shall be nothing in common between these irresponsible elements and the trade unions. The labor movement shall lend no assistance to any undertaking which, directly or indirectly, shall include the Communists. It shall be war to their finish. Down with Communism! Long live the trade unions!

To further the principles stated in this "Call to Action," the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions has arranged for a General Trade Union Conference, to be held on Tuesday, December 21, 7:30 p. m., at Deethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, New York City. Each union body is entitled to three delegates.

We urge that your organization elect delegates without delay. If there is no meeting of your union before the evening of the conference, have your executive board elect three delegates. This is a matter in which the very life of our precious trade union movement is at stake.

Fraternally,
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN,
Manager, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
LOUIS D. BERGER,
Manager, Neckwear Makers Union.
SAMUEL A. BEARDSLEY,
President, District Council, Jewelry Workers Union.
MORRIS FEINSTEIN,
Secretary, United Hebrew Trades.
SAMUEL HERSHKOWITZ,
Manager, Joint Council, Cap & Millinery Workers Union.
ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN,
Women's Trade Union League.
A. I. SHIPLACOFF,
International Pocketbook Workers Union.

WORKERS' SPORTS

Tourist Club Hike

Last Sunday the elements had a great surprise in store. A snowstorm whipped by a strong east wind combined to make this the most enjoyable hike in years. The Jamaica woods looked like the Canadian wilds. Snow drifts made walking rather difficult but nevertheless pleasant. After two hours of walking and a huge campfire under shelter we made our way home red-cheeked and happy. Next Sunday, December 12, we hike to Staten Island. Meeting place, Staten Island ferryhouse, South Ferry (inside) time, 8:30 a. m.—first snow walking time, three hours; leader, Helene Duerr. All nature-loving proletarians are welcome.

The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth produced by its collision with error.—John Stuart Mill.

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The Electric Chair Waits for Sacco and Vanzetti

By John Dos Passos
Author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer"

SACCO and Vanzetti have been six and a half years in jail. For six and a half years they have been caught in the dead-end between the state of Massachusetts and the sense of justice of a large part of mankind. So much has been said and written about this case that it has grown as important in world history as the Mooney case, the Affaire Dreyfus in France, and the Affaire Calas in Voltaire's day, that most people have forgotten how it started.

On the evening of May 3, 1920, two Italian workmen, Nicola Sacco, an edge trimmer in a shoe factory, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were arrested in a Brockton street car. Radical literature was found on them by the police, notably a draft of an announcement of a meeting of protest called against the illegal detention in New York of Salsedo and Ellis, two printers, and against Salsedo's murder.



Vanzetti

Two days before, the smashed body of Salsedo had been found on Park Row under the windows of the Department of Justice where he had been held without warrant and daily put to the third degree for eight weeks. Whether he jumped out or was pushed out will never be known. In any case the responsibility for his death lies squarely on the Department of Justice.

PALMER'S TERRORISM

When they were arrested, Sacco and Vanzetti were found to have revolvers on them. Vanzetti happened to have some shotgun shells in his pocket. They were expecting a police raid. They had gone to Brockton in a panic to get a car belonging to a man named Boda. With this car they were going to collect all the radical literature in the possession of their friends in the ring of mill towns around Boston to bury it out in the woods somewhere. When they were arrested and cross-examined they were scared to death. They thought they were going to be deported. They had just enough presence of mind left to shield their friends and comrades of the radical groups. They remembered the smashed body of Salsedo.

Deported. The word still has a familiar sound. In the winter of 1920 it was on everyone's lips. With the signing of the peace the great flood of hatred let loose on the Germans by press and pulpit swashed back into civil life. The man on the street had got used to hatred. All over the country politicians and flag-wavers who had saved democracy in Washington and in training camps saw a chance to ride to fame and fortune in office. Who must be hated next? Aliens, naturally; every good patriot must hate aliens. Reds. Every working man who had a hope for a saner organization of society, who had public spirit enough to work for his ideal, was a marked man. If he was an alien he was to be deported. If he was a citizen he was to be framed and jailed.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer had got a great scare the year before when some lunatic set off a bomb in front of his house in Washington. Then too, he had hopes of a presidential boom in his direction. He and the leaders of various anti-labor detective agencies fabricated the great Red plot. By agents provocateurs he tried to stimulate labor groups to commit illegal acts. By floods of publicity he tried to put a scare into the general public. He saw himself the savior of the country from radicalism, Socialism and anarchy.

THE HYSTERIA RECEDES

All over the country suspected aliens and citizens were beaten up by strong arm squads, torn from their families, imprisoned. But the Red hunt did not take as well as was hoped. Palmer couldn't fool all of the people all of the time. By the spring of 1920 decent men of all classes of society were protesting about what was being done. The horrible death of Salsedo, found smashed on Park Row in the grimy dawn, gave people a jolt. America was

shocked out of its Red delirium. All of a sudden Palmer and his merry men found themselves unpopular. The presidential boom died with a sickening wheeze.

This was just the moment that Sacco and Vanzetti, virtually the last anarchist leaders around Boston as yet undeported, were arrested. The Brockton police picked them up by accident looking for the owners of a car they thought might have been used in a holdup two weeks before.

The steel trap of the law closed on these two men. Six and a half years of worldwide agitation have not yet made it let go.

EVENTS had prepared Sacco and Vanzetti to expect arrest and deportation for radicalism. But painful must have been their surprise when they found themselves being held for highway robbery and murder.

On the morning of Christmas Eve, 1919, an attempt had been made by armed men in an automobile to hold up a pay truck in Bridgewater. In the afternoon of April 15 another pay truck was held up in the center of South Braintree, two guards were shot dead and the bandits escaped with \$15,000. It was rumored that the bandits were Italians and had used a Buick touring car. Coming as the climax of a series of crimes, this particularly nerve and brutal crime aroused great popular indignation. What were the police up to, anyway, allowing things like that?

Weeks went by. It was up to the police to show results in their much advertised campaign against crime. No trace of the automobile bandits. Then one fine May morning Chief of Police Stewart of Brockton found himself with two Reds on his hands. He knew all about Reds; he had helped drag some unfortunate Lithuanians out of their beds during the January raids. Two armed Italian Reds connected with an automobile. These had to be the criminals. The press merely took up the cry, "Automobile Bandits Nabbed." Captain Proctor of the State Police, called in to investigate, warned Stewart that he had the wrong men and stepped out of the case.

AN EAGLE-EYED WOMAN

So, Vanzetti, as the first step, was

brought before the grand jury and indicted for attempted murder and highway robbery in connection with the Bridgewater affair.

They couldn't connect Sacco with that crime, as the whole of the Three K's shoe factory in Stoughton had seen him at work on Christmas Eve. Vanzetti worked for himself, so there was no employer's testimony to serve as alibi. The only alibi he had was the testimony of about 20 Italians who had bought eels and fish from him in North Plymouth the morning he was supposed to have been 25 miles away in Bridgewater.

The case was tried in Plymouth under Judge Webster Thayer. Vanzetti's lawyer conducted the defense with a negligence that seems almost intentional. Vanzetti was not allowed to testify in his own defense and no exceptions were taken to form the basis of an appeal. The state's testimony was conflicting and feeble. A woman identified Vanzetti as one of the bandits. She had been standing outside the railway station when the shooting occurred, and it was later proved that she would have had to look through two frame houses to see what took place.

HOW A FOREIGNER RUNS

A boy testified that Vanzetti was the man because one of the bandits "ran like a foreigner." The testimony of the Italians went for nothing, though every one admitted that if they had been Americans it would have afforded an ample alibi. In his charge to the jury, referring to Vanzetti's radicalism, Judge Thayer said that the crime was "cognate with his ideals." Even with all that he had to advise the jury to overlook the indictment for attempted murder. In spite of the judge, so anxious were the jury to convict, they brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts. Judge Thayer pronounced with unctious the maximum sentence of from 12 to 15 years' hard labor. That sentence Vanzetti is serving now.



Sacco

The shotgun shells that Vanzetti had in his pocket at the time of his arrest had contained birdshot. The shell opened in the jury room was found to contain buckshot. Where did the buckshot come from? In their trial together, at Dedham, Vanzetti's previous conviction threw its shadow over both men, although officially ruled out of evidence. Even now it is used as an argument for the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The ruling power in Plymouth is the great Plymouth Cordage Mill, the largest in the world, against which Vanzetti had led a strike several years before. Vanzetti was not popular with the ruling powers at the Cordage. His conviction for the Bridgewater affair seems to have been a frame-up within the larger frame-up on the South Braintree murder charges.

IT was a year before Sacco and Vanzetti were brought to trial in Dedham under the same Judge Webster Thayer who had so summarily sentenced Vanzetti in Plymouth. But this time it was not two friendly Italians who were being tried; the working class all over the world had rallied to their defense. The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Boston had been formed to send out publicity and to raise the enormous sums of money needed to put up a decent defense in such a case.

Fred H. Moore of California, the man who had saved Ettor and Giovannitti when they were tried for murder in connection with the great Lawrence strike, was chief counsel for the defense. Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, led the prosecution.

"Damn them, they ought to hang them anyway," were the words of Ripley, foreman of the jury, sworn to in an affidavit by the friend to whom they were addressed. Judge Thayer is reported to have boasted in the locker room of the Worcester Club that he was "going to get those damn Reds." The press clamored for victims. During the trial the courthouse was heavily guarded by State police. Mounted troopers with rifles rode in pairs round the neighboring streets. Every attempt was made to give the jury the

impression that their lives were in danger, that a red bomb might blow them to glory at any minute. At recess, when the prisoners were taken back to jail, it was in the middle of a compact body of armed men. All persons entering the courtroom were frisked for weapons by plain clothes men.

THREE MAIN POINTS

The trial hinged on three main points:

1. That Sacco had been away from work on April 15. On that date he had gone to Boston to get a passport at the Italian consulate, as he was planning to go home to Italy. His alibi was corroborated by the clerk in the consulate, by various people he had lunched with in Boni's restaurant in Boston, by a grocer to whom he had paid a bill, by the fact that he identified a man named Hayes he saw by chance in the courtroom as having been on the afternoon train out from Boston. Hayes testified that he had been on the train.

2. On the expert testimony about one of the bullets found in Borardelli's gun, which it was proved "was consistent with having been fired" from Sacco's pistol.

3. On the fact that the men displayed "consciousness of guilt" when arrested.

All these points were against Sacco. The prosecution never attempted to prove that Vanzetti had taken any part in the shooting. He was included in the charge through association with Sacco. He was identified by various witnesses as being one or other of the five bandits seen. To counter a mass of shifting and conflicting evidence he had the uncontested statements of eleven persons who had seen him in Plymouth, thirty-five miles from South Braintree, during the day of April 15. At the very time the crime was committed he was talking to a fisherman who was painting a dory on the North Plymouth beach.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE

In his charge to the jury Judge Thayer charged them not to pay much attention to the identifications, but to weigh profoundly the expert testimony as to the revolver and the admitted confusion and lying of the two men at

the time of their arrest. Already everyone had forgotten the red raids of the year before.

Two other facts of considerable importance that were completely neglected at the time of the trial were that after the arrest of the two radicals the police made no particular attempt to trace the other three bandits that had been seen in South Braintree, and that no trace of the \$15,000 they were supposed to have stolen was ever found in connection with Sacco and Vanzetti.

The verdict was guilty of murder in the first degree.

All these years sentence has been delayed by a series of motions for a new trial presented by the defense.

THE conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti brought an immediate protest from all parts of the world.

The first motions for a new trial were based on the plea that the jury had been irregularly chosen; that cartridges that foreman Ripley had in his pocket were shown to the jury without being submitted as evidence; on the statements of some state's witnesses who recanted what they had said at the trial; and on the important affidavit of Captain Proctor of the Massachusetts State Police (he has since died) who testified as an arms expert for the prosecution.

Proctor stated that at the time of the trial he was entirely unconvinced that the bullet that killed Borardelli, the guard, had passed through Sacco's gun. He framed his testimony so as not to damage the state's case, saying that the bullet "was consistent with having been fired by that pistol." If he had been asked the direct question he would have been forced to answer "No."

In connection with this case a collection of microphotographs were presented by Albert H. Hamilton, the famous arms expert, proving that the bullet could not have been fired through Sacco's gun.

MADEIROS' CONFESSION

On the denial of these motions by Judge Thayer an appeal was taken to the Massachusetts Supreme Court. This court denied the appeal, not on the evidence, but on the question of whether the legal forms were observed

during the trial. What protection are legal forms to an accused man if the judge and the jury have no conception of the spirit of justice?

Then came the confession of Colostino Madeiros, professional gunman on trial for murder in connection with another holdup, that he had been in the car used in the South Braintree crime. Using this confession as a basis, William G. Thompson the Boston lawyer at present conducting the defense, set out to discover who the real criminals had been. He built up a case practically proving that members of the Morelli gang of freight car thieves had hijacked of Providence, R. I., had committed the crime and that Madeiros, then a boy of 18, had been in the back seat of the famous Buick with flapping curtains that sped through South Braintree that fatal afternoon.

From an admission of Madeiros, Thompson discovered the first trace of the stolen money; part of it may have been used by Madeiros to finance a trip south he took several months after the crime.

THE D. OF J.'S PART

Even more important were the affidavits presented at the hearing on the final motion for new trial from Lawrence Lotherman and Fred Weyand, former Department of Justice agents. These men swore that the under cover men had been working to get Sacco and Vanzetti for deportation, that they did not consider them guilty of the Bridgewater and South Braintree crimes, but that they thought "that they were bad actors anyway and deserved what was coming to them," and had worked for their conviction. Recently a letter turned up from an under cover man named Felix Weiss corroborating these statements.

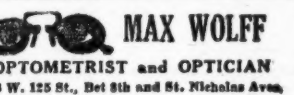
In spite of all, on October 23 this year, Judge Thayer denied the latest motion for new trial in a long self-righteous decision in which he personally attacked the counsel for the defense.

At this moment an appeal is being made to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on this decision. If this appeal is denied the case is pretty hopeless. It will mean that the courts of Massachusetts definitely refuse to give Sacco and Vanzetti a chance to prove their innocence in a new trial with all the new evidence which has piled up since their conviction.

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American Fascism in Mexico

Disputed Acts Part of Basic Law Of the Southern Republic

By Americano

"HOW much longer, Catalina, will you abuse our patience?" Involuntarily, Cleo comes to our minds as we follow the differences between the Mexican government and the State Department which come to the fore with almost too exact a regularity.

Taking into account that human nature and human sentiments form the background of national life, it is understandable that differences between two neighbor governments, generally speaking, are to be expected and are the natural outcome of differently interpreted hard economic and political necessities.

In the case of the United States and Mexico, the ultimate necessities of both nations are not dissimilar and in consequence superficial observers might well believe that solutions satisfactory to both sides are easily arrived at. They fail, however, to take into consideration this very important fact which complicates the situation more and more—that the methods of thinking about aims and ways of politics and economics are the result of an entirely different comprehension of these necessities.

LATIN AMERICA INTERESTED

Between the governments of these two peoples, however, the unavoidable misunderstandings and differences are so numerous, the feeling of both sides is so often excited that any complication of the situation by artificially imposed questions seems unnecessary. And if such super-imposed questions

appear to the public opinion of the two countries as a menace, one is justified in asking who is being benefited.

An artificially imposed question dominates the relations between Mexico and the United States today and all of Latin America watches the battle of the Mexican sister-republic with the interest of the liberty of its own legislation at heart. For, however much it is denied in official sources and by the press, the fact remains that in the solution of the present difficulty is involved the question whether the Mexican people will maintain their right to be their own sovereign legislators on their own soil and for their own riches, or whether they will accommodate their legislation to the wishes of certain circles interested in Mexico and in consequence to the policy of Washington. The question is so clear, so exact and so scantly hidden by diplomatic gestures that the answer of a people who are proud of their sovereignty cannot be doubted. The Mexican people with their government as speaker know what they owe to themselves, to their liberty and to the experiences of fifteen years of revolution.

CLARIFICATION NEEDED
But let us try to take the matter out of the daily fight and look at the situation from an objective vantage. Recent Mexican legislation, which affects foreigners as well as Mexicans, is charged by outside nations with being retroactive and confiscatory and with bringing to foreign residents in Mexico certain disadvantages. The United States government is especially solicitous in caring for the so-called interests of its citizens; first, because of the heavy investments of Americans in Mexico, and second, because United States diplomacy wishes to come, once for all, to an understanding on the questions pending between the two governments, even if some pressure must be brought to force the issue. A clarification is essential to the policy of Washington, not only for today, but as well for yesterday and for tomorrow.

But even granting that such a discussion between the two governments is necessary; that the White House

should choose to base its case on so delicate a point, and one which can so easily rebound to its own discredit and merit the United States a charge similar to what Italian Fascist methods have gained in Europe—that of lack of respect for the legal integrity of nations and individuals—is difficult to understand.

The Mexican legislation the United States complains about is not new, but rather resurrected, as it were, from old of files as we will show. And certainly, the pending matter is not a question of life or death for the United States. One would think that the White House could find some more material points of differences than those which have been on the statute books of Mexico since colonial times.

But because they have chosen such a point, we must remind ourselves that the problem of the legislation of sovereign states takes first importance and that, therefore, the juridical points of this variously interpreted Mexican law must first be held clearly in mind.

THE ALIEN LAND LAW

First, there is the fact that the organic law of Section I of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, the so-called Anti-Alien Land Law now in question, is in no way an alien law. It will be only a regulation of the provisions of the Mexican Constitution as referring to the rights which this document grants to Mexicans and to Mexican corporations (and as well to foreigners who under the law are considered as Mexicans) for the acquisition of rights on lands, waters or their appurtenances or of concessions to develop mines, waters or mineral fuels in the Republic. The very name of the law indicates that it is only a regulation of the legislation already included in the statutes of the Mexican Constitution outlining the rights and duties devolving upon those individuals who exploit the natural resources of the country and consequently affecting foreigners when they are owners, which happens in a large number of cases in Mexico, where the greater percentage of capitalists are from outside.

The Mexican alien law now in force, except for such provisions as were abrogated in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, is dated 1886. In view of this, why all this controversy over a law which is only regulatory of old provisions?

From the earliest days, there has existed a foreign law in Mexico. After the Conquest, Spain, for political reasons, prohibited the immigration of foreign subjects into New Spain. The few who came despite the prohibition were persecuted and often came under the jurisdiction of the tribunal of the sacred office, "El Tribunal del Santo Oficio."

In the "Recompilation of the Indies," Law VI, Title II, subjects of nations friendly to Spain but of the Catholic

faith were allowed to enter the country, but they were prohibited from colonizing within a twenty-league zone along the coast and from engaging in business until after they had lived in the country for six years.

EXPULSION IN 1703

Perusal of the laws during the years following show several revisions and repetitions of this same idea, with little variation until we come to the law dated June 16, 1703, which stands out because it sanctions the entrance of foreigners of Catholic faith, but orders the expulsion of all foreigners of other creeds.

With the law of Philip IV, dated March 8, 1716, the opportunities open to foreigners were augmented. They might build factories and carry on business, although the prohibition against acquiring real property and setting within a zone twenty leagues along the coast and frontiers still held. The Constitution of Cadiz, Article 12, allowed profit to be made from the riches of the soil under the same conditions, and, with special emphasis on the clause prohibiting settlement within twenty leagues of the coast and frontiers, encouraged this exploitation especially when special contracts had been entered into. Article 13 of this same Constitution, however, prohibited persons not naturalized from acquiring real property. Acquisition of real property was conceded only by naturalization and acceptance of the national laws.

The law of June 8, 1813, allowed foreigners to exercise business activities; the law of March 12, 1828, made passports necessary for foreigners. And all the laws above mentioned, as well as a later law passed April 6, 1830, prohibited the acquisition of real property and settlement within twenty leagues of the coasts and frontiers.

INTERVENTION PLEAS BARRED

The first exception in favor of foreigners acquiring real property was made in the treaties of London dated September 15, 1837. Article 4 of this pact authorized the Mexican Government to concede property to individuals—even to foreigners, when they gave bonds as security—on the basis of four acres of land for a pound sterling. But even at that time, and according to special mention when the treaty was accepted on June 1, 1839, the sanctity of the twenty-league zone was kept intact. Article 5 stated explicitly that foreigners who acquired real property under this law were absolutely subject to the legislation of the Mexican Republic and could not ask for the intervention of their own government to protect their acquired properties.

A law dated June 25, 1851, prohibited the colonization of foreigners without the permission of the federal government, persons wishing to colonize having to be nationalized; a law dated February 16, 1854, Article 12, stated that all foreigners colonized in the

country were regarded as Mexican citizens; another law, June 7, 1854, Article 11, repeated the prohibition of the colonization of foreigners within twenty leagues and the prohibition against acquiring real property within that zone.

The alien law, February 1, 1856, Article 1, allowed foreigners to acquire real property and mines; Article 5 said that the acquisition, the transfer and the inheritance of property had to be according to the laws of the Republic; Article 6 stated that all questions concerning the properties of foreigners must be adjudicated in Mexican courts and tribunals; Article 9 reiterated the point that the law did not refer to zones where foreigners never could acquire real property.

NO RECENT LEGISLATION

In 1862 another similar law was passed, and again the law of April 14, 1872, published July 20, 1873, once more prohibited foreigners from acquiring real property along the frontiers and coasts. The principles of the alien law of February 1, 1856, were repeated by the law of May 28, 1886, which has never been repealed and the provisions of which were embodied in the Constitution of 1917.

Furthermore, the Railway Act of April 29, 1899, provides unmistakably that all railway companies shall be considered as Mexican, even if they are organized abroad and although some or all of their stockholders are foreigners. Persons in such companies must be considered as Mexicans in all matters pertaining to their holdings, and they must never claim as foreigners any rights regarding their titles and enterprises. The same rights, duties and means of justice devolve to them as appertain to Mexican citizens under the laws of the Republic. Consequently, foreign diplomats have no right to interfere in these matters.

The mining law of November 25, 1909, repeats as well the prohibition against foreigners acquiring property within a zone of 80 kilometers on the coast and frontiers. And the same law prohibits foreign corporations from filing or acquiring mining claims, properties and realty rights within the same zone.

Such is the trend of the legislation and the laws preceding the Mexican Constitution of 1917. Since that date legislation involving foreigners has not been changed, and now the Mexican Congress has only approved some regulations of the above provisions.

Capitalism cannot even supply the necessary number of the humblest homes for the manual workers.—J. R. Clynes, M. P.

Dr. Theodora Kutyn

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Here Are Heroes

OUT of the various court proceedings, trials, hearings and indictments which have to do with the colorful and varied activities of those prominent in the administration of the late lamentable Mr. Harding, we groundlings are acquiring new picture-galleries of American heroes. It was not so long ago when that modern Cato, Mr. Max Steuer, arose in a courtroom in New York City (and when you figure that it sets his clients back a cool thousand bucks every time Max arises, you will realize the importance of the event) and wrung the hearts of twelve sensitive men and true by portraying for them a scene of touching heroism.

Mr. Steuer's scenario went somewhat as follows: Comes the dawn to the remote little Ohio village of Washington Court House. In the back of his brother's bank is described the noble form of one Harry Daugherty, formerly U. S. Attorney General, sometimes known to his low-minded critics as leader of the "Ohio Gang." What is our hero doing there in that cold, Ohio dawn? Don't ask. He is tearing up all the nice bank records. He is protecting the honor of his beloved chieftain, who was prematurely gathered to his fathers some time since by an acute attack of fish poisoning. Come what may, let the Wheelers thunder and the Walshes imagine a vain thing, never shall it be said of Hero Harry that he would allow the dank breath of scandal to cling about the beloved memory of a great but departed statesman.

Not that Max actually said this in so many words, but he put it out with such effect that two of the jurymen were led sobbing from the box and after recuperating a bit on a good meal at the State's expense, came back and said that never would they let so altruistic and tender a soul as Harry Daugherty's suffer punishment. And, now, thanks to the Steuer scenario, they have to try Harry and his pal all over again.

Comes another entrant to the Hall of Fame in the shape of Mr. E. L. Doheny, of whom it is said by the envious that he bribed one Albert Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, to hand over great hunks of oil lands belonging to these United States. But, of course, while Mr. Doheny has said that he expected to make one hundred millions out of the deal, you must look long into the motives that inspired Hero Doheny to send the jack in the black bag down to Comrade Fall. You might think at first that Brother Doheny had some mercenary interests in the acquisition of Pearl Harbor and Elk Hills. But that would only be because you are a hard-boiled, skeptical, Socialistic kind of a fellow who is always looking on the gloomy side of things and can't see how fine our ruling classes really are. No, no, Doheny, the brave old dear, was actually stirred by the loftiest motives of patriotism, pure and unadulterated. It seems that he was told in deepest confidence by a naval chap that unless he got busy and did some bribing we were likely to get into an awful jam with a foreign country on the other side of the Pacific from us. In fact, we were likely to get into war with this foreign power, the name of which is not permitted to be mentioned in court even to this day. You are permitted to guess, however, what foreign power this might be. We have already guessed Java, so you can't use that one, but it is our hunch that a foreign power on the other side of the Pacific that begins with Ja isn't so far wrong and we don't dare go any further for fear that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur will get mad and keep us off all his pretty battleships.

Anyhow, to get back to this brave deed of Doheny, no sooner did he hear about the pickle we were getting in than he sent his son right down to Washington with the little black bag and once more the country was saved. Between the United States and that foreign power on the other side of the Pacific stood the heroic figure of E. L. Doheny, holding in one hand an oil contract and in the other a torn part of a note containing the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. Here is a subject for the sculptor of the future. Let that figure be immortalized in bronze (or brass if you prefer), and be erected in every schoolyard in the country as fitting tribute to one who could say, "My company" (beg pardon, "My Country") "right or wrong."

Like everybody else we have been having a bad cold in our head, which does not add much to our natural spontaneous gaiety. We have taken so much aspirin of late as to appreciate that ancient jest, "ad astra per asphrum." Indeed there were times when it seemed as though we were going straight to the stars with one more cough. Isabel, our black cat, has done the best she could to console us. She has sat on the bed looking at us while we writhed in agony and her presence has been far more effective than the tons of mutorio, zoolac (or whatever they call that awfully smelly stuff) and other condiments that have been smeared upon our weak but protesting person. Gazing upon her we decide to continue the struggle. At any rate for a few weeks that remain before the birth of her next litter. We would hate to go to Heaven (A voice: "What do you mean, Heaven?") without a glimpse of those kittens. For years we have been hoping that just once she would have a batch of black kittens, if for no other reason than the morality of the beast. It would be our luck to be taken to the bosom of Father Abraham on the very day that Isabel was delivered of four pure, black kittens.

The New York World is conducting a questionnaire asking everyone if he believes in immortality, religious training, etc. We don't know just what business it is of the New York World to go snooping into persons' private beliefs but as questionnaires seem to be in vogue, we have prepared our own for the exclusive use of the reader or readers (if such there be) of this column.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN

1. You believe in Santa Claus, don't you?
2. Then you believe what you read in the New York Times editorials. Yes?
3. Isn't it true that they are nationalizing women in Russia?
4. When do you go to Russia?
5. If you believe in fairies, Calvin Coolidge and Republican prosperity, then who is the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton?
6. Who was the first reader of a national, weekly published by the Chicago Tribune to say, "If this be Liberty, give me death?"
7. Why is Bruce Barton?
8. What has become of John Spargo?
9. What is the best method of getting rid of "red" school teachers? Burning in oil, or what do you suggest?
10. Which did you have the most fun reading, the Hall-Mills case or the Almee McPherson hearings?

McAlister Coleman.

Guild Socialism THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

Formation of the I. L. P.

WE again find ourselves in England in the days immediately before and following the World War. A new phase of Socialist thought has begun to take root. It is named Guild Socialism. We left England in the eighties, when the Fabian Society was first formulating its theory of Socialism and the Socialist League was first formulating its theory of Guild Socialism, about the year 1912, the Socialist movement had become a vital factor in the life of the community. The formation of the Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society in the eighties had been followed by the election in 1892 of Keir Hardie, the British miner, to the House of Commons as an Independent Labor candidate and by the formation one year later by Hardie and others of the Independent Labor party, with a view to bringing the Socialist message before the British people in a manner which they could understand. The aim of the I. L. P. was the collective ownership and control of the means of production, to be achieved through parliamentary action, social reform, protection of labor and democracy in local and central government. Its platform did not differ to any extent from that of the Social Democratic Federation, but its attitude toward the trade unions was more sympathetic, and in its active work among the trade unions its speakers usually avoided mention of revolution and class warfare and Marxian terminology, and approached the problem more from the ethical, non-conformist and democratic point of view which made its appeal to the British workmen.

The Labor Representation Committee Formed

J. Ramsay MacDonald soon joined this party, and during the remainder of the nineties the I. L. P. devoted its chief efforts to winning the trade unionists for independent political action. It made headway, and in 1899 the I. L. P., through an executive of the railway workers, secured the passage of the following resolution in the Trade Union Congress:

"This Congress, having regard to the

decisions of former years, and with a view of securing a better representation of the interest of labor in the House of Commons, hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress to invite the co-operation of all the co-operative, Socialist, trade union and other working class organizations jointly to co-operate on lines mutually agreed upon in convening a special congress of representatives from such of the above-named organizations as may be willing to take part, to devise ways and means for the securing of an increased number of labor members to the next Parliament."

This resolution, passed by a vote of 546,000 to 434,000, laid the foundation for the British Labor party. A committee was appointed in pursuance of the resolution, consisting of four members of the Parliamentary Committee, a Liberal, a radical and Fabian, a Social Democrat and a fourth with Socialist leanings. Two members each were also selected from the I. L. P., the S. D. F. and the Fabian Society, Keir Hardie, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Harry Quelch, H. R. Taylor, George Bernard Shaw and E. R. Pease (secretary of the Fabians). The Socialists were in the majority on the committee, and were far superior to the trade unionists in intelligence, knowledge and energy.

The committee decided to call a conference to consider what future action should be taken, and on February 27 and 28, 1900, the conference met in London, with 120 delegates present, representing over a half million workmen belonging to trade union and Socialist organizations. The conference favored the support of candidates for Parliament who belonged to the organizations represented on the committee. Before adjournment it appointed a Labor Representation Committee of seven trade unionists, two members of the I. L. P., two of the Fabian Society and two of the S. D. F. Ramsay MacDonald was elected secretary and immediately set to work to enlist the sympathies of the trade unionists in the work of the L. R. C. In September, 1900, at a general election, the L. R. C. placed fifteen candidates in the field, of whom two, Keir

Hardie and Richard Bell, were successful.

The Labor Party Victory of 1906
Interest in the work of the committee increased, due, to no small extent, to the influence of the Taft Vale decision, which permitted the courts to levy upon trade union budgets for damages caused to employers by strikers during trade disputes. In 1903 David Shackleton, a trade unionist, was elected to Parliament at a special election, and the following year Arthur Henderson and William Crooks joined the ranks of Labor M. P. In 1903 the railway union paid to the Taft Vale Company under a court decision £23,000, and judgment was delivered against the South Wales miners for £50,000. This created further unrest in the ranks of labor, who felt that their treasuries might be entirely wiped out if this precedent were followed. The Conservative government, absorbed in discussions over tariff reforms and the Anglo-German situation, made no attempt to amend the trade union law.

In January, 1906, came the next general election. The Labor Representation Committee placed fifty candidates in the field, and, to the surprise of England, elected twenty-nine out of the fifty of these, with a total vote of 323,000. The Miners' Federation was the only one of the larger unions which remained outside the folds of the L. R. C., although it came in a few years later and increased labor's forces in Parliament to 40. The committee thereafter went under the name of the British Labor Party.

The Achievements and Failure of the Labor Group (1906-14)

The labor election was the sensation of the year, and as a result the interest in Socialism increased enormously. No sooner did Parliament meet than the Labor Party imposed on the government the Trades Disputes Act, often called the Magna Charta of British labor, extending to labor as it did the right of picketing and boycotting and freedom from collective responsibility for damages incurred during a trade dispute. This quick result led the labor and Socialist forces to hold high hopes for the influence of the labor group in forcing through legislation in behalf of the worker. However,

these hopes were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the beginning of the World War few fundamental reforms were achieved.

This failure of great accomplishment was due in considerable part to circumstances beyond their control. The months following the passage of the Trades Disputes Act were months of economic depression. Unemployment was widespread and prices were rising. England was feeling the results of the inflation following the Boer and the Russo-Japanese wars, the increased world production of gold and the competition with Germany. The Labor group was in a small minority and its more radical proposals had no chance of passage. Parliament ignored its efforts to relieve the unemployed problem, and labor's efforts in this direction were not so constructive as they might have been. The party was handicapped in a sense by having no legislative program to which it had been definitely committed. The psychology of many of the members of the group was more Liberal than Socialist. The Irish Home Rule, the Suffrage and the Welsh Disestablishment bills for several years were before Parliament, having been regularly vetoed by the House of Lords, and the Labor Parliamentary group was anxious for the time being to keep the Liberal Party in power in order to secure final passage of these pieces of legislation. The labor group likewise supported several other Liberal bills and worked at times in close co-operation with the Lloyd George group. This situation led to growing criticism from the Socialist wing of the labor movement, and among many a growing skepticism as to the value of political action. A definite swing of the pendulum toward industrial action took place, and in the trade union field a veritable strike fever was waged, for wages must be raised in consonance with the increase in the cost of living.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Our competitive system of industry is a vestigial institution it is a survival from the militant ages of the past. . . . It is a system of cannibalism. Instead of instilling the feeling of brotherhood, it compels us to eat each other.—J. Howard Moore.

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

CHAPTER XX Governor Minturn

THE Minturns followed the summer caravan out of the city to the North Shore. They chose a Canadian port where they had not only escape from heat of the town, but found glamour and romance of a foreign land. Here on the broad verandah of the Prince Charles they sat and watched the flow of summer life over the links, to the beach, and back again to the foyer, from foyer back to links and beach. The long sweep of shore-line like the curve of a young moon; the graceful pavilion on the links, where a band played Viennese waltzes, and American ragtime; the procession of golfers, bathers, women in flowered dresses, soldiers, diplomats, members of the mounted police, American business men, and youth in blazers and flannels; the endless traffic on the lake, swift trim passenger steamers, and gray, lumbering freighters, barges and trawlers—these made the scene gay with varied life and color. These furnished a milieu into which Agatha plunged happily after a long, enforced sojourn at home. To Dan, however, it gave only subjects for satisfying his insatiable gusto for seeing things. He never could feel himself a part of this life. He looked on.

By night in the ball room, down the magnificently sculptured stairway, passed graceful bobbed-haired feminine figures, emanating breaths of illusive perfumes, and concealing beneath the swathing line of velvet and brocade wraps, smart gowns fashioned by Paquin or Patou. The Prince Charles allowed itself to be known as the "Bar Harbor of the West."

On the verandah, one afternoon, shortly before their departure for home (Agatha would allow herself only three weeks from Wilfred), she and Dan parted, she to swim, and he to "get up his correspondence." (Business had to be attended to despite vacation).

As he turned away, Agatha let her eyes rest tenderly on his retreating figure. He had grown thinner, grayer. He was easily the handsomest and most distinguished man in all that company, as he was the tallest and best dressed.

"He surely has learned to wear clothes," she thought with a little twinge of pride.

For a moment, her mind fled back over the years to the day by the river, when the eager boy, Representative Daniel Minturn, first forced his way into her mind.

"My stars, what a sight he was," she inwardly commented. "That sort suit that let his dangling arms through; those shiny elbows; that patent tie." She could not help smiling.

What a figure he will be as governor. And what a future he has, senator, mayhap, president. The prospect made her a little breathless.

As he disappeared into the writing

room, she felt not only as a mother toward him, but as an artist who views with high satisfaction her own greatest production. . . .

Instead of proceeding at once to his writing, Minturn sat with his pen in hand watching the passing show. He found, as many do find, that stimulation of the senses excites to reverie and speculation. So it was that as he sat and pondered, he began to compose a letter to Rakov, at Singapore. Dear Rakov:

A strange thought struck me just now; what if my mother in her cotton dress should walk across the crowded lobby of the Prince Charles? Or what if I, the printer of Hornbloom & Glanz, intruded among these gay folk in my overalls? Amusing.

Often as I sit here scanning these faces, some exquisitely lovely, some showily painted, some sleek, some hard, I wonder if these faces hide the same awful inner emptiness that my own face does. Rakov, I'm stale, old, motiveless, you would say—

He broke off writing repelled by what he saw he had set down on the created letterhead of the Prince Charles. He got up, sauntered out upon the lawn, and turning his back on the crowds, struck up the lake shore. Here after a while, he lost himself among the dunes, completely shut out from the noise of the hotel and the town. He sat down on the sand. . . .

2. And it came to him that man had some relation to nature—to stones and shingle, and to the unsalted waters that rocked to the rhythm of the earth. He had never felt that personal relationship before, a thing of cities as he had been. There was something very ancient and honorable in the pebble he kicked with his toe, and something stupendous and awful in the sea that laughed in the sunlight. The earth was old, immeasurably old, and mankind, but a hairsbreadth upon it.

As he thought on these things, he came to thinking of his own son, and through him to the interminable generations of men moving to the slow accompaniment of the earth's changes, moving in travail, pain, pestilence, catastrophe, hunger, when had these not been? And now, in the cities which men had built, the eternal blight of black poverty. There was something solemn in man's procession throughout the ages. There was something depressing in the sight of blood brothers soaking the good green earth and darkening the waters with each other's blood. How petty, how ineffably mean men were in the light of their ancient origin, and how painful their descent from that distant source.

It came over him now with a measure of vividness that there had been and was some special intent in the projection of these human mimes out of that nature into this individual independence. He was warm with the idea; it rang in his brain, as the surf's clangor rang in his ears.

He took from his pocket the letter he had written to Rakov and slowly tore it to bits. Then he began to write again, trying to recapture all that he had been thinking.

"If we could only grasp the intent of nature; if we could only learn to cooperate with it and with each other. . . ."

Again he ceased writing. That was not it. He could not set it down. No one would ever know. He crumpled the paper in his fist. He watched the breeze crinkle the sand. . . .

His son came to mind again. The boy would have to go on after a time without his father's help. He would

The air was sentiment with drama. All the battles of life thrilled round this point—advancement or defeat. The great drift of the universe. Life flowing away or melting toward this settled determination!

As these things came to him out of the void of his own inner emptiness, he saw a chance for pattern, design, motif in human life, all men's and his own. This chaos was but the assembled materials out of which the comedy might arrive. . . .

His old life fell away from him as something outworn and mean. All the getting and spending; the plotting and scheming; the quick susceptibility of the senses to ease and comfort; the disgusting abundance of the rich and the terrifying lack of the poor—these seemed unworthy and infinitely petty.

It was but natural that under the spell of this overmastering idea he should measure his own life. He did not feel shame or remorse. There was no superstitious readiness to blame, or revulsion against self. Yet he knew himself a failure. The blood-lust that drove him to fight with Hugh and brought permanent estrangement; neglect of his mother; his overweening ambition for power; and the hours in which he placed individual desire above the common cause seemed dishonorable and perfunctory—ugly discords in a pattern which otherwise gave promise of beauty.

He understood better now the effect upon himself of Hugh's deep antipathy. It was not that Hugh no longer treated him as a brother—far more to be dreaded—that Hugh treated him as though he no longer were a human being. He suddenly saw there was something in all of us—some deep, abiding sentiment—a loyalty to a common humanity, and that it was the capitulation of this high inner citadel that wrecked a man—even as he himself was wrecked. . . .

Even as he himself was wrecked. That was true. Every act in his life that left its sting behind was accounted for in a moment when he had outraged this inward loyalty to men, his own essential humanness. The discovery left him grave.

Tumultuous thoughts, which were more like visions than thoughts, carried him forward as upon a tide, and brought exhilaration in their wake. . . .

He took from his pocket the letter he had written to Rakov and slowly tore it to bits. Then he began to write again, trying to recapture all that he had been thinking.

"If we could only grasp the intent of nature; if we could only learn to cooperate with it and with each other. . . ."

Again he ceased writing. That was not it. He could not set it down. No one would ever know. He crumpled the paper in his fist. He watched the breeze crinkle the sand. . . .

His son came to mind again. The boy would have to go on after a time without his father's help. He would

have to plunge into the tumultuous human scene, be assaulted by the same forces, know love—defeat? . . . With certainty he knew that he wanted Wilfred to take a different course from his own, to be a soldier in a different army. . . . As for himself, he had to go on. . . .

3. Agatha was waiting on the piazza when he returned, a lithe, trim figure in a sea-green gown. She was smiling.

"Well," she asked, "you were gone a long time. Whom did you meet, sir? Was he dark or fair?"

"I met an old red-head, with a big mouth, and an awful temper—a married woman, too."

"I'm hungry. It is a wonder you wouldn't take me into tea, Governor Minturn."

Her eyes were merry. She was contemplating him proudly, possessively. To her surprise, she saw a shadow cross his face, and he grew stern.

"Not that, please, Agatha."

"But you are governor, silly."

She took from her bodice an envelope.

"That came just now. I opened it."

Her eyes were aflame.

He read:

"Caucus here unanimously indorses you for governor."

"Election sure."

GOODNITE.

He smiled slowly, ironically. Agatha smiled, too. He was thinking of the change in him that made this event inconsequential—nothing. She was thinking of the joy he must feel at his triumph.

"Oh, Dan, I'm so glad."

"I suppose you are, dear," he answered wearily.

Beyond the pavilion and the links, beyond the beach with its colorful stir of life, he saw the lake tossing in the sunshine.

They went into tea.

NIGHT

Night came down. Night stretched its cloak of shadows over the world of men, erasing outlines, melting distinctions into an all-encompassing oneness. Night swept through city streets. It hid the pain on the face of the beggar in the alley. It made rough the way of old women, be-shawled, turning from work. It mantled the sky with clouds that thieves, lovers, and women of joy might walk unafraid. It caught sparkle of lights on miles of boulevards. Night looked in at windows on ballrooms brilliant, heavy and languorous, on bedrooms where children knelt in prayer; on men in hotels holding silent vigils; on hospital beds where patients tossed in delirium. Night came down, and blotted out the marks of day. It enveloped happy homes, and spread a pall over fields. Night came down on the sea—the watery space—and brought its stars.

THE END.

Two Ladies From Abroad

IN a recent issue the New York World had a cartoon portraying Secretary Kellogg with a posture saying:

Mme. Kollantai, Russian Envoy, Banned from U. S. on her way to Mexico City

and beneath:
Hurray! The Country is saved again!

Just so. Just so. But does Brother Kellogg know that this same woman, only a few years ago, spent a number of months in this country, during which time she made a great many speeches tending to undermine the foundations of this great democracy?

Moreover, this same person speaks fluently in at least half a dozen languages, thus increasing her destructive powers at least six-fold. And yet, to my best recollections, the walls of the republic did not quake from her bombardment.

Perhaps I should not confess it in these days, when every 100 per cent American free man is supposed to chill and fever at the mere mention of the name of a revolutionist, but I actually spent a few very pleasant hours with the lady on the occasion of her previous visit and was very much impressed by the refinement, moderation and wide knowledge she displayed.

Holy smoke! And this is the country born in revolution! The same country which opened its arms to such revolutionists as Kosciuszko and Schurz, and sent a warship to Turkey to bring the Hungarian rebel Kosuth to our hospitable shores! O Liberty, lover of my soul! Shades of Tom Jefferson, Ethan Allen and Tom Paine, look upon thy children and weep! Afraid of a woman! Afraid of one lone woman traveling unarmed and unescorted through the "land of the free and the home of the brave!" Afraid that this elderly lady, by a sneeze or a cough from a Pullman window, might blow down the foundations of the strongest and richest republic on earth, even as the brass band of Joshua demolished the walls of Jericho!

What makes this latest outbreak of red rash sillier yet, is that at the present time there are thousands of American business men, bankers and trade drummers sojourning in Soviet Russia with the knowledge and consent of the aforesaid government. Could it be that the Bolshevik brethren have more confidence in the stability of their institutions than the Kelloggs have in ours?

The guardians of the purity of our institutions may not be aware of the presence of hundreds of duly accredited, visaged and blessed representatives of Russia in America. These gentlemen may be seen daily in almost every fashionable restaurant in New York and Washington, dining, winning and moonshining along with such pillars of society as our American bankers, exporters and manufacturers.

Of course, these envoys of Red Russia came with money in their pockets for the purchase of American goods. And, as the Frenchmen say, "money don't stink," whereas Mme. Kollantai served her country in such a pernicious activity as secretary of Women and Child Welfare! I don't know how much good the poor old lady did in this particular line, but from the fact that the population of Russia is somewhat greater than it was before the world war, I would judge that she or the stork worked in two shifts. At any rate, we cannot accuse her of being a birth controller.

To protest against such asininites as refusing a visa to Mme. Kollantai it is not necessary that one be a friend of Bolshevism. A little love and respect for old-fashioned Americanism, the common decency of life and a reluctance to appear ridiculous in the eyes of sensible people should be cause enough to protest against this sort of thing.

Anyhow, if in the course of human events it becomes necessary to make an ass out of me, I prefer to do the job myself rather than entrust it to the bungling hands of Lame Duck Kellogg.

Speaking of distinguished and extinguished visitors and their probable effect on our cherished institutions brings me naturally to Queen Marie; for if, as our guardians seem to fear, revolutions can be carried like disease germs from one country to another, is there not great danger that Queen Marie may have dropped a few billion monarchic microbes while gallivanting around this country?

Be it therefore proclaimed that Marie is a sure-enough queen and her hubby, Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, a hundred per cent king of the good old-fashioned kind. By which I mean that such new-fangled notions as constitutional monarchism haven't struck Rumania yet.

It is true that during the great madness King Ferdinand took his royal coat and crown off and spit in his hands to make the world safe for democracy, and in company with such renowned democrats as Czar Nick and the Mikado, to mention only a few of our allies. Fortunately for Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, his dear cousin and conqueror, Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, had no more use for democracy than Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, so it happened that when Rumania fell into the hands of Wilhelm he took particular pains to preserve all the feudal and absolutist institutions for which Rumania is famous, and which just then were greatly jeopardized by the involuntary absence of Ferdinand. In other words, Wilhelm of Hohenzollern held the fort for Absolute Monarchism in Rumania while his beloved cousin, Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, was running in behalf of Democracy abroad. So when the cyclone had passed and Ferdinand returned to his beloved Rumania, he found the good old Absolutism still in apple-pie order.

Some day I'm going to write a book on "Hysterical Humor in History," and one of the prize jokes of the work will be an elaborate description of how Cousin Wilhelm saved the hide and crown of Cousin Ferdinand by hanging Republicans in Rumania while Cousin Ferdinand was kissing the hands of America's Apostles of Democracy in Paris.

In the meantime, good-bye, Marie! You're not a bad sort, considering that you are the granddaughter of Tsar Alexander the Second of Russia and Queen Victoria of England and the wife of an Hohenzollern. I'm sorry I didn't meet you while you were here, for I'm sure we two could have had many a good laugh over the sort of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution who slobber all over the "effete royalty of Europe," as their grand-daddies used to call your kind, and throw a dribble-jointed fit every time they hear of a live revolutionist!

And by the way, Marie: I knew you when you were still Irene of Edinburgh. You may not remember me, but I was at your wedding in January, 1893, in Sigmaringen, the capital of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, the ancestral robber roost of the Hohenzollern family. The Kaiser was there, too. But that is another story, which I may tell some day, just to show our home-brew monarchists that they are not the only ones who once upon a time basked in the sunshine of your royal smile. And say, Marie, is it not a caution how fast we're moving in this age? Who ever would have thought it would take this great republic only a little over a century to travel from Kosciuszko to Kollantai and from Jefferson to Kellogg.

Adam Coaldigger.

Arbitrators' Decision in Bricklayers'-Plasterers' Controversy Awaited

The Field of Labor

By the time this issue of The New Leader is in the hands of the reader it is quite likely that a decision will have been reached in the arbitration proceedings between the Bricklayers and Plasterers. The probability is that the compromise that will be enunciated by the Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Elihu Root, Hugh Frayne and George T. Thornton, will establish a peace between the two organizations that will last for some time. In anticipation of the final verdict we can review with profit the background of the dispute that in the spring of 1925 tied up twenty-two million dollars' worth of building operations in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and only came to a halt when an agreement providing for arbitration was reached on October 2, 1925.

The quarrel involves three agreements, dated 1911, 1916 and 1918, respectively, that exist between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association. The 1911 compact dealt with territorial jurisdiction, the other two with classes of work performed.

In 1911 two organizations decided to settle the controversy that had been dividing them for years because of the overlapping of the work: their members did. It was decided at that time (1) that there be an interchange of working cards between the two unions; (2) that the Plasterers be permitted to organize separate locals of their craft where the Bricklayers had not done so or where only three or less plasterers were affiliated in mixed locals of the Bricklayers; (3) that a two-thirds vote of the plasterers' members of a mixed Bricklayers' local be required to authorize their affiliation with the Plasterers; (4) that the Plasterers charter no locals in Springfield, Newark and Rochester; and (5) that a general offensive and defensive alliance between the parties be carried out.

The 1916 and 1918 agreements related to artificial stone and the plastering of walls to receive tile. The Bricklayers' Union inherited the dispute on these matters from the Marble Workers International Union and the Union of Tile Layers who had affiliated with it in 1915 and 1917 to 1919 respectively. The 1916 agreement in general conceded artificial stone of a fibrous nature as belonging to the Plasterers and the other variety to the Bricklayers. The 1918 arrangement in essence granted the plasterers of both unions the right to prepare walls and ceilings to receive tile, except the final setting bed, which was to be applied by the tile layers.

Now, one more element enters into the situation: The National Board of Jurisdictional Awards. This was established on March 3, 1919, by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the urgent request of workers, contractors, architects and engineers to hasten the settlement of jurisdictional disputes and do away with the numerous and sudden strikes that had been bringing chaos to the building industry.

In 1922 disagreement arose between the Bricklayers and Plasterers with respect to artificial stone and plastering preparatory to tiling. The Bricklayers' Union announced that it considered the 1916 and 1918 agreements abrogated and submitted the adjudication of the differences to the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards. On January 8, 1923, the Plasterers' Union wrote that it had "decided to abrogate the whole agreement between" the two organizations and thereupon proceeded to charter plasterers' locals in the forbidden cities of Springfield, Newark and Rochester as well as throughout

the State of Florida in open violation of the conditions laid down in the 1911 agreement. By May 1 of this year twenty such locals were in existence, whereas before the outcropping of the old quarrel there had been only two. The Bricklayers at the same time had fourteen locals in Florida. The building boom in that State, involving much stucco, artificial stone and tile work, helped the Plasterers to maintain their position. The controversy, however, spread to other parts of the country, eventually tying up large building programs. It has become scandalous. The labor movement has been called upon to evolve some working compromise. The agreement reached in Atlantic City in October, 1925, provided for arbitration, and with the appointment of Elihu Root as the third arbitrator in the fall of this year, the ball was set rolling for a final settlement. The expected award will probably bring about harmony for the time being. L. S.

THE UNION OF THE SUBWAY WORKERS

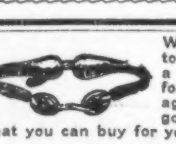
It is no secret that the workers on the I. R. T. subway in New York are being organized. The Interborough recently tried to obtain court action to prevent this organization work but its efforts were in vain. Somehow or other the daily press has insisted in referring to the men's union under the old name of Consolidated Railway Workers of New York and to its active spirits as the "former leaders of the unsuccessful subway strike." The notion conveyed is that it is all but an unpleasant hang-over from the recent strike. As a matter of fact, the Consolidated is dead. The men are being organized into a regularly constituted local with a regularly assigned number of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The old leaders are employed as organizers but the spirit is new. They have learned a good deal since their baptism in the labor movement last summer. They disdain false craft pride. They understand picketing. A new world has opened before them and they are finding a place in it, welcomed enthusiastically by the experienced trade unionists. They have served on committees wherein the unions of New York City have been jointly represented. And the local representatives of the Amalgamated, Coleman and O'Shea, have been giving splendid cooperation. The organization work is successful. The company's detectives still trail the leaders about from place to place and a great deal of secrecy must be used. No mass meetings can be held as yet but the figures show that the next strike will be short and triumphant. L. S.

LABOR'S RADIO TO THE RESCUE

The official opening on December 11, 1926, of WCFL, the broadcasting station owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, calls attention to the why and wherefore of this activity by trade unions. Even those who have opposed labor's auxiliary interests, such as banking and house building as side-tracking have taken the trouble to suggest how WCFL should be conducted. Essentially a labor radio station is there to create publicity favorable to the trade unions. This does not necessarily have to be direct propaganda, though that too is not neglected. At WCFL, for example, there is a Chicago Federation of Labor hour at 6 P. M.—perhaps not the best time to reach the maximum audience. The rest of the evening is devoted to the usual miscellaneous forms of entertainment.

How a labor radio can make itself useful is illustrated in a recent incident at WCFL. The Superior Felt and Bedding Company had locked out one hundred and fifty members of the Upholsterers' Union for refusing to sign a "yellow dog" contract. The officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor as well as the mediator of the Federal Department of Labor tried to intervene. All in vain. Anton Johansen, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the C. C. of L., gave a talk at WCFL telling of the facts in the case. He then appealed to his unseen audience to help defeat the "degrading" un-American "yellow dog" contract and ensure itself the best quality of goods by buying only mattresses that bear the union label of the mattress makers. There can be no doubt that some of his hearers did react favorably to his appeal. The others had a little dent in their craniums made for further pounding. L. S.

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THE LITHOGRAPHERS' UNION STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

III.—The Artists' Strike of 1896

LITHOGRAPHY is a planographic or chemical flat surface printing process as compared with typography, which is a mechanical relief printing process. Posters, colored illustrations, musical scores, maps, bonds are common products of the lithographic art. Organization among the workers in this industry can be traced back to 1850. In 1882 the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficiary Association of the

At the end of four weeks the artists' strike was still a deadlock. Both sides were suffering hardships. The other craftsmen, such as the pressmen, transferers and proofers, at first unaffected, began to show signs of distress too. Therefore, when the New York Subordinate Subordinate Association of the Artists and Engravers League appealed to the Lithographers International Protective Association for financial aid, the latter responded by appointing a committee of five to act as mediators. The artists accepted the intercession from this friendly source and in conference with the committee agreed to return to work on three conditions:

1. Every striker to receive back his job.
2. The appointment of a bipartisan committee to meet the first day of returning to work for the purpose of drafting an arbitration code.
3. The appointment of a bipartisan committee of six to meet as an arbitration board the day following.

The Lithographers Association of the Metropolitan District, speaking for the employers, replied that they accepted these proposals on condition that only the strikers be taken back for whom "there is work at present." With that reply the employers were certain that the men would be coaxed back to work. The result was the contrary. A special meeting of the strikers discussed the matter with much feeling for four hours, then voted unanimously to insist on the reinstatement of every man and on arbitration prior to reporting to the shops again. The employers were taken aback. Then, on March 25, another offer was made by the artists, that the "bosses" concede the demands for time and a half for overtime, piecework and apprenticeship regulations, submit the minimum wage and the forty-four-hour week to arbitration, and give assurances of good will in the reengaging of the strikers by taking back immediately all the foremen, who were most likely to be discriminated against. The following day the employer's association, through the mediating committee, offered to sign an agreement providing for the general adjustment of disputes by a bipartisan board of arbitration with an impartial chairman chosen by the board in case of disagreement. The strikers instructed their Executive Board to accept this plan if specific provision were made for the settlement of the pending controversy and the signing of the agreement before the resumption of work. To guard against legal pitfalls, the union engaged the services of a lawyer long friendly to labor, Clarence Ladd-Davis. With his advice, articles were drawn up providing for the creation of a Board of Arbitration consisting of three representatives from each side, the submission of the union's five demands to this body, the setting up of the board at the time of return to work, the arriving at a decision within ten days, the selection of Bishop Potter as additional member in case of disagreement, and, finally, the reinstatement of strikers "as far as existing conditions will permit."

On Monday, March 30, 1896, in accordance with the agreement, the strikers returned to the establishments they had left five weeks previously. Within an hour or two one-third were back. There was no work for them. The union decided to give these members financial aid and tax those who had found employment ten per cent of their weekly earnings for the support of the others.

The Arbitration Proceedings On the 31st the Arbitration Board met. The union was represented by Moses Bernstein, J. L. Jones and Francis Ficke; the employers by A. Wilhelm, F. A. Bloom and Robert M. Donaldson. The meeting place had been decorated lavishly by the employers to put the other side into an agreeable mood, but, as the chronicler remarks, "this, however, had but little if any effect upon the employees' committee, they anticipating that the questions in dispute would be fought to the bitter end by both sides, and that their constituents throughout the United States and Canada would hold them responsible for the least blunder that might occur." And the chronicler was right.

The stenographic record of the arbitration proceedings shows that the employees bore themselves very well. If anything, they carried the day. They showed a detailed knowledge of the conduct of the industry that must have amazed the other side. The arguments presented were elaborated with references to specific economic conditions and statistical data. On the first two demands for piecework and the minimum wage of eighteen dollars there was a deadlock. The union's representatives proposed to argue these and the three remaining questions before Bishop Potter at once but the employers rejected the motion, suggesting that a common ground might yet be reached. The negotiations continued. An agreement was arrived at on the apprenticeship question that was "a case of mis-understanding." The employers suggested a ratio of one for less than five journeymen, two for five, three for ten, four for fifteen, and so on. The union's representatives interpreted that as "practically one for five," were

assured that it was "exactly" so and voted accordingly favorably. Time and a half was agreed to without any opposition. Then came the question of hours. The union insisted on forty-four a week, arguing that conditions in New York should be equalized to conform to those outside and made uniform within the limits of the city and vicinity to ensure fair competition among employers and among employees. The employers referred to the business depression following the panic of 1893 and offered to compromise on forty-seven and a half hours as a concession to firms working fifty-three and even fifty-nine. The union side discussed this proposal and returned the following day, the third of the proceedings, with the carefully worded proposition that they would "agree to forty-seven and a half hours per week in the future, as in the past, providing that the piece system be abolished and the minimum scale of wages be adopted." But the employers would not budge. It looked like a deadlock. The unionists asked for a five minutes adjournment for consultation but they returned with opinions unchanged. The deadlock was reached.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, Bishop Henry C. Potter was now called in as the seventh arbitrator. A word, then, about the bishop. He was at the head of the Episcopal diocese of New York from 1887 to his death in 1908. A liberal in his social and political philosophy he was among the first of modern churchmen to apply Christianity to contemporary problems. As a reformer he had experimented with the "institutional church" organizing workmen's clubs, day nurseries and kindergartens at Grace Church. In 1900 he took a leading part in the reform campaign for Seth Low against the Tammany Mayor. Robert A. Van Wyck. In 1904 he opened the Subway Tavern, a sort of ethical saloon, which failed through public ridicule. His church remembers him particularly because of his work in laying the foundations for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At the time of the lithographic artists' strike he was chairman of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, among the other members being Felix Adler, Seth Low, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and A. Oscar Cole.

The Board of Arbitration first met with Bishop Potter on April 11. The bishop asked to submit the report of the arbitration proceedings and the supplementary briefs that were to be exchanged to the Council of Mediation and Conciliation for advice. There was no objection. For two weeks thereafter nothing eventful occurred and the workers were becoming restive. In the meantime the bishop was conferring with a subcommittee of the Council consisting of Felix Adler and A. Oscar Cole. Later he was also favored with an opinion by Mrs. Lowell. Then, he called for a second hearing. For a time it seemed that this would have to be delayed on account of the indisposition of Robert M. Donaldson of the employers. The union somewhat reluctantly finally consented to accept Donaldson's brother as a substitute in order not to delay the outcome any further. On May 8, 1896 Bishop Potter made his decision.

LYNCH OPENS PUBLICITY BUREAU

Talking of publicity reminds us that the astute James M. Lynch, recently defeated as president of the International Typographical Union, has joined with others in opening up a labor publicity bureau under the firm name of Lynch, Calkins and Associates. Lynch had been very energetic as president of the I. T. U. in obtaining publicity. He believed in its effectiveness. At the 1925 convention of his organization he distributed among the delegates a neat little monograph prepared under his direction, entitled "Epochal History of the International Typographical Union," in which the achievements of James M. Lynch were given due consideration. Before the recent elections in his union signed articles by him on a multitude of subjects appeared in the labor press. Other labor leaders have been doing this with increasing frequency of late. Lynch's new venture has the purpose of disseminating "news and general information, for a group of international unions, which are interested in promoting public sympathy and friendship for their programs in behalf of workers." His new work may bring less criticism upon his head than when he left the I. T. U. in 1913 to accept a political plum in New York State. Lynch is still on the map. L. S.

The worker no longer thinks; he is like a wheel geared into a machine that does the thinking. Capitalist production degrades the laborer until he is a mere slave of a machine.—Paul Lafargue.

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Socialists of Saxony In Quick Come-Back; Gain Made In Bulgaria

Labor Doings Abroad

BIG gains were made by the Social Democrats in the municipal elections held in Saxony on Nov. 14. Not only did the Socialists and Communists retain control of the city council of Chemnitz, but they won majorities in Dresden and Leipzig, where before the bourgeois parties were masters. In addition to the gains in these big cities, the parties of the proletariat won notable successes in many smaller places and now control more municipal administrations than ever before.

The Saxon workers who, to the number of nearly 100,000 voted for the so-called Old Social Democratic Party at the Diet election of Oct. 31, apparently changed their position during the two weeks following, as comparatively few of them supported the ticket of the reformists on Nov. 14. The Communist vote in several places was less than in the Diet election.

In Leipzig the Socialists cast 124,800 votes and won 26 seats against 115,362 votes on Oct. 31, and 90,134 and 19 seats in 1924. The Communists cast 68,838 votes and won 14 seats (the same number they had in the old council) while the "Old Social Democratic Party" cast 6,035 votes and got one seat. The Independent Social Democrats also won a seat, leaving 35 for all the bourgeois parties. The Dresden Socialists cast 111,528 votes and won 26 seats, against 21 in 1924; the Communists cast 40,935 and held their 10 seats; and the "Old Social Democrats" polled 15,257 votes and got 3 councilmen. The bourgeois parties have 36 seats. In Chemnitz the Socialists gained one seat, making their total 17, while the Communists lost one, bringing their representation down to 14. The Old Social Democrats did not get a seat and the bourgeois parties together won 30.

The Socialists of the Free City of Lübeck also won a victory on Nov. 14, by increasing their popular vote from 25,256 to 31,831 and the number of their seats in the legislature from 28 to 35. The Communists' vote fell from 8,896 to 4,751 and their representation from 10 to 5. The bourgeois parties have 40 seats, so the legislative body is evenly divided. On the same day in the city of Kiel the Socialists candidate for salaried member of the city council, Dr. Hoffmann, a son of the well known Socialist Reichstag member of the same name, was elected by a vote of 35,843 against 31,463 for the nominee of the combined bourgeois parties. Most of the Communists voted for the Socialist candidate, despite the fact that the bourgeois politicians had managed to get the name of a so-called Communist candidate on the list in order to split the workers' vote. The Socialist vote was 6,000 more than at the last mayoralty election.

In the municipal elections in the State of Baden on Nov. 14, the Socialists did not do so well, principally because of the sharp falling off in the total vote, which in some cities was as low as 40 percent of the electorate. The Socialists lost votes and seats in the city councils, as did the parties of the extreme reactionaries, while the Communists lost less and the middle-class groups gained seats at the expense of the extremists.

Final results of the special recruiting week conducted by the German Socialist Party Oct. 17-24 show a gain of 50,190 new party members and of 69,052 new subscribers to Socialist papers.

BULGARIAN SOCIALISTS IN COMEBACK AT POLLS

Details of the communal and district elections held in Bulgaria on Nov. 7 and 14 show that the Socialists of that Balkan Kingdom are coming back strong, despite discord in their own ranks and fearful electoral terrorism by the Government.

Of the 538,326 votes cast by the Opposition parties in the district elections of Nov. 14, 39,550 went to the Social Democratic Party, 7,057 to the recently organized Socialist Federation (a near-Communist group backed by the so-called Independent trade unions) and 729 to the dissident Socialist fraction led by Assen Tsankov and Dimo Kassabov. The Government parties polled 539,283 votes, but owing to a system under which a plurality party gets the majority of the seats they won about 60 per cent of the district councilors. The opposition was divided into eleven parties, of which the Agrarians, with 82,665 votes, was the strongest. As the Communists cannot exist as a legal party

in Bulgaria their votes were divided among the various opposition groups. In addition to the wholesale terrorism practiced by the Liapchev Government for weeks before the elections, a timely discovery of a "Communist plot" was announced on Nov. 14 and hundreds of arrests made. In view of the recent "housecleaning" by the Socialist Democratic Party, headed by K. Pastukhov and other veteran Socialist deputies, and the failure of the unity negotiations by the trade unions, the party's good showing is considered remarkable and indicative of big gains in the general elections for the Sorbany expected next year. Premier Liapchev has failed to make good his liberal promises and his resignation is held probable in the not distant future.

LABOR PARTY GAINING GROUND IN LUXEMBURG

Reports presented to the convention of the Labor Party of Luxembourg, held in Dudelingen, Oct. 24, indicate that the re-organization of the old Socialist Party effected some three years ago has helped strengthen the workers' political movement in the tiny Grand Duchy.

Six new branches of the Party have been established and the membership has risen about 500. The Labor Party is now definitely in opposition to the bourgeois Government, so Rene Blum, Socialist President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was elected when the Labor Party was benevolently neutral toward the old Cabinet headed by M. Prjmen, has resigned from that position. The Socialists have eight of a total of forty-seven Deputies.

One of the resolutions passed at the convention requires that the National Committee to draw up a new Party program be submitted to a Party conference. Further resolutions dealt with the relations between the Party and the trade unions and with the development of the Party journal, "Arbeiter-Zeitung." A proposal for the creation of a Labor militia was referred to the Party Executive. The organization of women and its principles were exhaustively dealt with in a proposal of the Party Secretariat which was referred to the National Committee for consideration. The new Executive Committee is made up of Jacques Thilmann, Hubert Clement, Pierre Krier, Jos. Thorn, Nic. Biever, Mich. Hock, M. Erpelding, Louis Geisen and Dom. Moes.

Argentine Socialists Elect Officers Directly

The first election of national officers of the Socialist Party of Argentina under the system of direct election by the membership adopted at the last national convention is reported to have worked out satisfactorily. Of a total party membership of some 11,000 about 7,000 were paid right up and entitled to vote in the referendum. Of these 5,333 voted, a high percentage. The new National Executive Committee is composed of Juan B. Justo, Mario Bravo, Jacinto Addone, A. F. Muzzio, Adolfo Dickmann, H. G. Draman, Nicolas Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, C. Manicorda, A. Zaccagnini and F. P. Leiros. In addition there are seven substitute members. Adolfo Dickmann was elected General Secretary of the Party, F. P. Leiros, Acting Secretary, and A. S. Muzzio, Treasurer. All are members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Press Commission is retaining Americo Ghioldi as editor of "La Vanguardia," the party's big daily paper, pending the selection of permanent editor. Under the old way of picking national officers full power was in the hands of the national conventions.

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THE RUM QUESTION AGAIN

Editor The New Leader:

In my recent article on The Liquor Question I had no intention in any way of misrepresenting the Socialist platform or the convention that adopted the liquor resolution. If I have done so I will stand corrected and explain that this mistake was due to the fact that my political hygrometer has but two gradations, wet and dry. Even yet I am at a loss to know what designation I should apply to a plank when its alcoholic dampness is of such a degree as not to permit of its being called either dry or wet.

In any case my objections to this plank remain the same. As I said before, right or wrong, good or bad, it has no place in our Socialist party platform, and I want it dropped out.

The national office advises us that nothing can be done about it and we had better let the matter rest till the next convention. I see no wisdom in such a course. It would be much better that the party decide by a referendum than to leave it to any convention. Changes in the party platform should always be submitted to a referendum. A convention is far too apt to dress up a platform in a way to catch votes. Are we not being constantly exhorted to "build up the party"? Yes, indeed; build up the party so it will tell a big vote, and now, since you tell us (referring to the "booze" question) that "today it is almost impossible to arouse interest in anything else," I am more than ever convinced that our convention endorsed this liquor resolution not as a matter of principle, but to catch votes. And now, seeing that some of us cannot swallow it, we are told that the plank really is not wet.

I do not refer directly to your statement of the case, for we have the same from other sources; indeed, our California State Secretary, in a letter to the Secretary of Local Manhattan, refers us to your editorial as exactly expressing her sentiments.

Not meaning any disrespect, pardon me if I say that this reminds me of the hunting party where one of the members fired at a calf thinking it was a deer and missed it, and when his fellows gazed him for the double offense he replied: "Oh, you need not laugh; it was in the brush, and I could not tell whether it was a calf or a deer, so I fired in a manner to hit it if it was a deer, but miss it if it was a calf." So in this case our party vote hunters, not being sure of the moisture content of their game, fired so as to hit us if we were wet, but miss us if we were dry.

With all due respect for the sincerity of those who framed this plank, I wish to say again that in my opinion it will, or would, prove just as futile as our present law so far as promoting sobriety or suppressing bootleggers is concerned, and it would be the opening wedge for the return of the old days.

Do you remember the story of the Arab who closed his tent tight to keep out a sandstorm? And his camel came and begged to be allowed just to put

his nose inside so he could breathe. This his master conceded. Then the camel said, as his eyes and ears were filling with sand, would not his master allow him to put his whole head inside, and this also the master permitted. Then, with his whole head in, the camel did not beg any more, but just pushed his whole body in and kicked his master out into the storm. It will be just that way with any concession to the wets—yes, wets is what I mean this time. Just concede them the privilege of light wine and beer, with other alcoholic beverages manufactured right here in this country by a set of government officials who admittedly cannot control the bootleg traffic, and you will see that the wets, the genuine wets, will have all of that genuine "booze" that they want to drink and to strengthen up their light wine. You just can't regulate rattle-snakes, and no more can you the liquor question.

We are told what a failure prohibition has been. I reply that six years is too short a time in which to test it. In this connection I would like for some well-posted person from Kansas to testify. They have had State prohibition there for many years and should know by this time if it is successful or not, and perhaps will have some suggestion as to ways and means to make it successful nationally.

IRA D. KNEELAND.
Prather, Calif.

The Church and Reaction

Editor, The New Leader:

I thank Comrade Land for his kindly promise to come to my assistance in the near future in my attempt to establish a liberal religious center in Harlem.

The columns of The New Leader are not the proper place in which to discuss the policy of a religious denomination, but it may be permitted me to remind us as members of a political party that the kindly treatment to particular members of our party by certain independent congregations is no guarantee that other congregations of the same denomination may not be antagonistic to us and manifest their antagonism by penalizing certain of us. In proof of this I submit another quotation from letters received: "I am not able to help you from my own resources, nor have I any church to appeal to, because I am a Unitarian minister without a pastorate, having been virtually black-listed by Unitarian churches since 1917, when I was obliged to resign my pastorate because of my opposition to war."

As students of human behavior let us also recognize that the human mind is so constituted that it is possible for a man to be a tolerant religious liberal and, nevertheless, also to be a bigoted, intolerant, political conservative. Strange, but true.

I repeat, there is yet much work for us to do.

ETHELRED BROWN,
Minister, Harlem Community Church,
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These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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

Amusements

DRAMA

Mozart's Youth

Sophisticated Comedy Glitters at the Music Box

THE effect of transporting a French comedy to America is often curious. Broadway can come through the thickest walls of piled power; the thin ice of suggestion too seldom holds against the Broadway mind. The prologue of Brian Hooker thus adds a note of sentimentality to the original cold brilliance of Sacha Guitry's play of the youth of Mozart; the song of E. Ray Goetz adds a maulin touch. The general effect of the English version by Ashley Dukes is, however, happy; he succeeds in making rhymed verse acceptable on the stage.

The play itself pictures the most unfeeling period of French life, society just before the Revolution, not concerned, however, with political activities, but merely moving in the round of personal pleasures. The indifference of the nobles to their servants' feelings, the cold-bloodedness with which the patron disposes of young genius, when young genius grows to an interference with the patron's loves, the cynicism of the women and the men alike, are all given swift illumination in this spectacle. In the original there must, also, have been more frequent delight in the salutes that pricked the immortality of the time; these in the English seemed sometimes paled, as was the climax of suspended expectancy. Just as Barrie, in his brief "Shall We Join the Ladies?" brings to the theatre the technique of those short stories that, like "The Lady or the Tiger," leave one hanging in midair, so Guitry in "Mozart" tries to close with us wondering which of the four women—or was it all four?—had been the mistress of Mozart. In the English this wonder hardly grows to fever pitch.

The failure of the play to come off, save for its picture of the careless doings of the play, is largely due to the failure of the director, who selected a woman, and one with an accent, to play the part of the shy, yet captivating Mozart. Charming as Irene Bordoni may be, she would not have been subjected to this role, wherein the best efforts cannot keep the part from seeming a travesty of that Mozart whom we expect. The incongruity of her voice was so unexpected that when her first song reached the phrase: "Without a word," some one next to us exclaimed, "If only it were!" Frank Cellier, as the Baron Von Grimm, gave an excellent performance, and Lucille Watson, Frieda Inescort and Stewart Baird were all in good spirit and manner, so that, despite the strange casting of the main figure, much of the play conveys its sophisticated glitter.

J. T. S.

Habima Players Open at The Mansfield Monday Night

The Habima Players from Moscow, numbering fifteen women, eighteen men and magicians and property men, forty in all, arrived here last Monday.

The Russian company is booked for a six months' tour, and will open with "The Dybbuk" at the Mansfield Theatre Monday night. Nachum Zemach is the director, Mme. Rovina is the leading woman and B. Tcherninsky is the leading actor of the troupe. In an interview, Zemach said that the title "Habima" means the tribe, and added that every member in the company received the same pay, irrespective of his duties in the theatre.

The Habima Company is subsidized by the Soviet in Moscow, the director said, and married members who have children in Russia get an extra allowance for them. Mr. Zemach, who founded the organization, said that seats in the theatre in Moscow cost as low as 25 cents. S. Ilurok is presenting the players.

The repertoire of the Civic Repertory Players, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, next week will include "Three Sisters," on Monday and Thursday nights; "The Master Builder," Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee; "La Locandiera," Wednesday night, Saturday matinee and night, and one performance of "John Gabriel Borkman" on Friday night. The premiere of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will take place on Monday, December 20.

SYLVIA FIELD



Is playing the role of "Billie" in "Broadway," the fed Harris production, which is now in its fourth month at the Broadhurst

ANSKY



The author of "The Dybbuk" will be represented here next week with two productions—in English, at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Thursday night, and in Hebrew by the Habima Players at the Mansfield Monday

Gilbert's Own Abduction Idea For "Pirates of Penzance"

Long before the maypo decade decided that lavender was a most becoming color a two-year-old child was traveling with his parents in Germany and Italy. During the stay in Naples two pleasant Italians stopped the child and his nurse maid, saying that the English gentleman had sent them for the baby. Forthwith the nurse handed the child to the brigands, and later the parents were forced to pay twenty-five pounds for the ransom of their son. Which accounts, partially, for the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," which Winthrop Ames revived at the Plymouth Theatre Monday night. For the two-year-old child was William Schwenk Gilbert, who was later to become the celebrated librettist and dramatist.

Byrne's "Hangman's House" Coming to Forrest Theatre

William A. Brady, Jr., and Dwight Deere Wiman will present their second production of the season, "Hangman's House," a dramatization by Willard Mack of Donn Byrne's novel, at the Forrest Theatre next Thursday evening. The cast includes Katherine Alexander, Walter Abel, Katherine Emmet, Frank Shannon, Percy Warram, Joseph Kilgout, Charles Kennedy, R. Henry Handon, Emmet O'Reilly, Jack McGraw and William Pierce.

Leo Carrillo Featured in "A Rough Diamond"

"A Rough Diamond," the comedy by Stanley Logan in which Leo Carrillo is featured, had its premiere Monday night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, under the management of the Messrs. Shubert. It is an elaborate comedy, with a European record of 500 nights in Paris and six months in London, where it was produced under the title of "Mon Cure Chez Les Riches." In addition to Leo Carrillo, the cast includes Nan Bryant, Vivian Tobin, Robert Lee Allen, Vernon Kelso, Richard Temple, Arthur Bowyer, John Troughton, May Anderson, Elwyn Eaton, Virginia Hassell, Mary Robinson and Marcella Swanson.

The play is due on Broadway shortly.

Fannie Brice as "Fanny" At the Bronx O. H.

David Belasco will present Fannie Brice as "Fanny," a play written for her by Willard Mack and Mr. Belasco, the week beginning Monday in the Bronx Opera House. Miss Brice comes to the Bronx following her Lyceum Theatre engagement.

Others in the company include John Cromwell, Warren Williams, Spencer Charters, Louis Mason, Francis Pierlot, Thomas Reynolds, Samuel S. Lee, Ruth Dayton and Jane Ellison.

Anne Nichols will present her new play, "Sam Abramovitch," at the Bronx Opera House December 20.

Anne Nichols' Latest, "Howdy King," Monday at Morosco

Anne Nichols' production of "Howdy King," a new comedy by Mark Swan, will have its Broadway premiere at the Morosco Theatre next Monday night. "Howdy King," is the story of an American cowboy fallen heir to the throne of a king in in southwest Europe. Minor Watson plays the cowboy.

The other players include Leneta Lane, Harriett MacGibbon, Frank Otto, Byron Beasley and G. Davidson Clark.

Actors' Union Planning Homes for Members

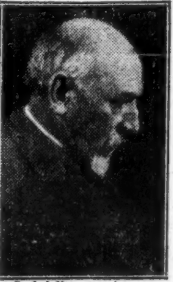
FROM Berlin comes an interesting item relating to the activity of the Actors Union in relation to the bank and file of their membership. The German Actors' Union, supported by the city, has taken up a project to erect an artist colony within the limits of Berlin.

As there is still a great shortage of apartments, this scheme will be welcomed with open arms by the Berlin actors. Before actual building began a large number of the apartments were contracted for. This is the first time that a city and a union have combined to furnish housing facilities. The development lies in a convenient section. Instead of large apartment houses small villas will be built, in which over 200 actors and their families can be housed.

The two-room apartment will be most numerous. Tennis courts and other sporting fields are to be included on the grounds, and the use of these will be free to the residents. The rents are to be very reasonable; indeed, the attempt will be made to keep them as low as that of a single furnished room.

Pirandello to Head Italy's National Theatre

FROM Rome comes a dispatch that Italy is planning and building a national theatre, with Dr. Luigi Pirandello as director.



The plan of the new organization will follow similar theatres in other European capitals. It is hoped that the national theatre will excel both in acting and producing the work of Stanislavsky of the Moscow Art Theatre, Firmin Gémier of the Odeon in Paris and Max Reinhardt of Berlin. Three theatres will be created at Rome, Milan and Turin, with a permanent company alternating between each house. The company will have fifteen permanent actors, but will draw on a joint group of twenty of the leading actors and actresses selected from the best in the nation.

The theatres will be built similarly, the scenic properties being transferable. They will be modeled after that of the Marais Theatre in Brussels, which, Pirandello thinks, is one of the best in the world. Productions will open simultaneously on Nov. 1 each year, and will close at the end of May. The most successful works then will be presented by the three companies in the provinces and possibly abroad. During the season the plays will rotate among Rome, Milan and Turin, each house having a training school for actors.

The plays will be chosen from the best Italian works of already famous persons, such as Pirandello, D'Annunzio, Braccio, Sansone and Tontempe, but preference will be given to younger men. The works of other nations, particularly those of modern playwrights, such as the American, Eugene O'Neill, also will be presented.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

The vaudeville program next week, beginning Monday at B. S. Moss' Broadway will feature Hughie Clark, assisted by Tommy Monaco and orchestra; Jimmy Lyons, Meehan and Newman and The Barbelangs. The screen will present the first showing of "White London's Asleep," a melodrama of London's Chinatown, with Rin-Tin-Tin, the wonder dog.

A special stage attraction will be presented Monday evening at all Moss Theatres, titled "Opportunity Contest Winners."

PALACE

George Price, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent and Pat Rooney, 3rd, and company including the Van Joyce Sisters; Ernest Glendinning in "Selfishness" by Edwin Burke; Corinne Tilton; Mario Vale, baritone, and Eric Zardo, pianist; Willie West and McGinty; Henry Regal with Ida Gerber and O. Henry; Margaret Stewart with Boulan and Blanche Stewart.

COLISEUM

Monday to Wednesday — Harry Breen; Modena's Flashes of Art; Lord and Willie; others. Louise Brooks and Lawrence Gray in "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."

Thursday to Sunday—Ned Wayburn Variety Show, George Jessel in "Private Izzy Murphy."

Commencing Sunday, the Film Arts Guild will present at the Cameo Theatre the American premiere of "The Gorilla Hunt," a film record of the jungle and its inhabitants.

On the same program will be a revival of "Old Bill," based on the story by Anatole France, entitled "Crainquebille." The featured player is Maurice de Feraudy, a member of the Comedie Francaise in Paris.

RUTH THOMAS



Has the role of Nabel in "The Pirates of Penzance," Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, which opened at the Plymouth last Monday

Psychological Drama Staged by Reinhart

AN extraordinarily interesting play by a young Czech writer, Frantisek Langer, has been produced by Reinhart at the Deutsches Theatre, Berlin, with every measure of success, although the structure of the drama itself has given rise to adverse comment. "Peripherie" is the name of the play.

The periphery described is that of the city of Prague. Here, among fenced-round plots for building, factory yards, tumbledown inns and houses in streets that have seen better days, Franz comes home from prison for a burglary in which he was only half-heartedly interested. He is deeply interested in Anna, the chance acquaintance of his first evening of freedom, and murders in a fit of jealousy one of her regular customers. The fatal blow on the head might have been caused by a fall, so Franz's victim is dragged to a building yard and the police summoned in perfect calm. The widow, in gratitude to the finder, gives Franz the dead man's dress clothes and cuff-links. He is very proud of the clothes and longs to tell people where he got them from. His friends will not believe him. The longing to tell becomes an obsession. He goes to tell the police, but they think him mad and throw him out.

The growth of a conscience, the need to confess, growing out of the longing to boast, is a piece of stage psychology worthy of the great Russians. Franz consults a drunken and broken-down judge, who dispenses legal knowledge under railway arches and on park benches. This odd repository of human confidences says that happiness will never be his till justice has been done. He advises a second murder to persuade the police of the truth of the original confession. Thereupon Anna offers her own throat.

Stage Hands Win Fight For Increased Wages

Officials of the Brooklyn Local No. 4 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees last week announced an agreement had been finally reached with the managers of sixty-five vaudeville theatres, giving the stage hands a 77 percent increase in salaries. Negotiations are also under way between the management and stage-hand officials of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Broadway Briefs

"The Dybbuk" will be revived by the Neighborhood Playhouse next Thursday night, Dec. 15. The Hindu classic, "The Little Clay Cart," will be played this Friday night, Saturday matinee and evening and Sunday night.

Walter Hampden's production of "Capone" at Hampden's Theatre celebrated its fiftieth performance last Wednesday afternoon.

"First Love" will end its run at the Booth on Tuesday, December 21, and will be sent on tour the following week. The succeeding attraction at the Booth, opening Christmas night, will be Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family."

"The Squall," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, will give matinee performances on seven successive afternoons, beginning with the performance on Christmas Day.

William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," now at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, is arranging a Canadian tour, starting the first of April from Montreal.

The next midnight performance of Pirandello's "Say It With Flowers," at the Garrick Theatre, will be given this Friday night.

Maurice Schwartz's next production at the Yiddish Art Theatre will be "Othello," staged by Richard Boleslavsky.

Three holiday matinees of Debussy's "The Toy Box" and "A Gateway in Provence" will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse by the Junior Theatre.

COSMOPOLITAN

Thurs., Col. Cr. Free. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 8:30. Final Performance Christmas Night

SOREL

and Her Comedie Francaise Co.

WEEK OF DECEMBER 12

Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., "La Misantropie"; Thurs. Evs., "La Aventure"; Fri. & Sat. Evs., "Maitresse de Roi"; Sat. Mat., "La Dame aux Camélias."

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ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN! Stars and numbers from Broadway's current revue and musical comedy hits and other headline acts. SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

Buy seats early and avoid being one of the standees.

BOOTH

Thurs., 4th Street, West of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday



First Love

Adapted by ZOE AITKINS with BRUCE McRAE



The Judge's Husband

49th St. Evenings 8:30. Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

W. of Broadway Wed. & Sat., 2:30

A-H WOODS

Presents

FLORENCE REED in THE SHANGHAI GESTURE

BY JOHN COLTON

CHANNIN'S 46th St. 4th Floor

THE GREAT melodrama in the world

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THE GREAT melodrama in the world

CHANNIN'S 46th St. 4th Floor

THEATRES

THE DYBBUK in English

The Neighborhood Playhouse announces the Opening, Thursday Evening, December 16, 8:30

"THE DYBBUK" First presented at this theatre, Thursday, December 15, 1925. Through-out this first presentation the demand for tickets was so great that many were unable to secure places. Reservations should be made promptly (either by mail or telephone). Seats now on sale.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE 405 GRAND STREET DRY DOCK 7518

THIS FRIDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, AND SUNDAY NIGHT, "THE LITTLE CLAY CART"

JED HARRIS Presents

PLYMOUTH THEATRE 45th Street, West of Broadway

WINTHROP AMES' GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY

Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evs. & Thurs. & Sat. Mats.

The PIRATES of PENZANCE

Thursday Evenings IOLANTHE

BROADHURST THEATRE, W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 105 W. 14th STREET

Eva Le Gallienne

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TUESDAY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE "THE MASTER BUILDER" IRSEN'S

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SAT. MATINEE AND EVENING "LA LOCANDIERA" By GOLDONI

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The LADDER

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WALDORF

Thurs., 58th St., E. of 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

SIDNEY HOWARD'S COMEDY

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

JOHN GOLDEN

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MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

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GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

140th St., E. of Third Ave. POP. PRICES 10c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Following the Lyceum Theatre

DAVID BELASCO Presents

FANNIE BRICE

"FANNY"

A play written expressly for her by Willard Mack and David Belasco

The carefully selected cast includes John Cromwell, Ruth Dayton, Warren Williams, Jane Ellison, Spencer Charters, Thomas Reynolds, Louis Mason, Samuel S. Lee

Francis Floner

Week of December 20

ANNE NICHOLS Presents

"SAM ABRAMOVITCH"

A New Play

Prior to its Broadway Presentation

Walcott, Florence Walcott, Mabel Turner and Lloyd Neal.

Nedda Harrigan, sister of William Harrigan, has succeeded Mary Fowler in the role of Manuella in "The Squall" at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre.

Glady's Hanson, leading lady with William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," has just finished the script to an American comedy entitled "Loaves of Bread," which may be produced this season.

Jed Harris has purchased a new play entitled "The Racket," by Bartlett Cormack, which he intends to try out next spring.

"Countess Maritza" will be presented in London by the Messrs. Shubert with the entire cast now playing at the Shubert Theatre.

"The Lace Petticoat," a musical comedy, has been placed in rehearsal by Carl Carlton. Tom Burke will be the leading tenor. His running mate will be Mmo. Sylvania, a soprano formerly with the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Sam H. Harris will launch his new play, "Chicago," in which Jeanne Eagels will star, at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, December 20.

A musical version of "East Is West" is being made by Harlan Thompson

Horace Liveright Presents

DREISER'S EXCITING MELODRAMA

American Tragedy

dramatized by Patrick Kearney

LONGACRE THEA.

48th St., W. of B'way

EVENINGS, 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Music and Concerts

PHILHARMONIC MENSELBERG, Conductor

Metropolitan Opera House, This Aft. at 8

ALL SEVENTH PROGRAM

Stelway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 8

Ignaz FRIEDMAN

ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM

MUSIC

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

Karol Szymanowski's Symphony No. 3, "The Song of the Night," will have its first New York performance on Thursday night and Friday afternoon at the Philharmonic concerts at Carnegie Hall, Willem Mengelberg conducting. Lauritz Melchior, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, will sing the solo part.

The program: Glilka: Overture to "Ruslan and Ludmila"; Szymanowski: Symphony No. 3; Wagner: Prelude to "Lohengrin"; Wagner: Prelude to "Meistersinger"; Wagner: Prelude to "Meistersinger."

At next Saturday's Student's Concert of the Philharmonic the following program will be given: Lalo, Overture "Le Roi d'Ys"; Monigny, Chaconne and Rigaudon from "Aline"; Tartini, Sonata in G minor for violin solo and figured bass, orchestrated by Zoltan Kurthy; Brahms, Piano Concert No. 1, with Mieczyslaw Munz as soloist.

This Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House Mr. Mengelberg is conducting an all-Bethoven program consisting of the "Egmont" Overture, the "Pastoral" Symphony and the Fifth Symphony.

A special concert for the benefit of the Pension Fund for the players of the Philharmonic will be given at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, December 21, by the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Willem Mengelberg with Georges Georgesco as guest conductor and John McCormack as soloist.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink will make a Golden Jubilee appearance with the New York Symphony Orchestra next Thursday afternoon and Friday evening in Carnegie Hall. This makes the fiftieth anniversary of the contralto's first public appearance in the orchestra. The program, which Walter Damrosch has selected, is entirely Wagnerian in nature—Madame Schumann-Heink singing portions of the roles of "Erda" and "Waltraute," which brought her fame during her early years in this country. The complete program: Bacharach, Act 1, "Tannhauser"; Erda's Warning, Act III, "Rheingold"; Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, "Rheingold"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey, "Götterdämmerung"; Waltraute's Narrative, "Götterdämmerung"; Prelude and Shepherd's Pipe, Prelude and Finale, Isolde's Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde."

Music Notes

The Wolfsohn Musical Bureau announce the following recitals under its management, for December: Mary Lewis on Sunday afternoon, December 12th at Carnegie Hall; Alfred Blumen, pianist, who makes his debut on December 14, at Aeolian Hall. Nikolai Orloff will play his second recital.

FANNY BRICE



In her newest vehicle, "Fanny," will play a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday night.

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SINCE ours is a democratic organization in which the membership controls, I conceive it to be my duty to submit a report covering my work for publication in The New Leader and the American Appeal.

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MIECZYSLAW MUNZ



The noted pianist will be soloist with the Philharmonic at the Students' Concert next Saturday night at Carnegie Hall.

At Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon December 19.

Ignaz Friedman at his piano recital this Saturday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, will play an all Chopin program, including: Three preludes, two mazurkas (B minor-C sharp minor), Polonaise-Fantaisie, two ballads (G minor, A flat major), Nocturne, op. 9, B major.

R. F. Quinn, baritone, will appear in song recital Tuesday evening December 21 at Town Hall.

Bruce Benjamin, tenor, appears in song recital at Town Hall next Tuesday evening.

Stefan Sopkin, violinist, at his concert, next Monday evening, at Aeolian Hall, will play Grieg's C minor Sonata, the new Schelling concerto, Ernest Bloch's "Baal Shem" suite, and a group of Saint Saens, Sopkin and Paganini.

Max Barnett, pianist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening, January 5.

Charles Naegle, pianist, will give his second recital in Aeolian Hall Friday evening, January 7.

Dusolina Giannini, who returns this week from her European tour, will make her first appearance on December 30 in Carnegie Hall as soloist with the New York Symphony.

Shura Cherkassky, pianist, will give his only local recital Monday night at Carnegie Hall.

The Metropolitan Art Museum's two annual series of free symphony concerts, conducted by David Mannes, are again announced for the coming year, on four Saturday evenings in January and the same in March. Each program will be preceded by an afternoon talk by T. W. Surette.

Nina Morgana, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, will give her recital Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall.

The third orchestral recital by Ernest Schelling and the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Willem Mengelberg, will take place Monday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Jesse Pedrick and Celia Saloman will give a recital for two pianos Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall.

The Oratorio Society announces three concerts under the direction of Albert Stoessel in Carnegie Hall, the first being the annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," Monday evening, December 27. The soloists will be Della Baker, soprano; Doris Doe, contralto; Dan Deidoe, tenor, and Arthur Middleton, baritone.

Josef Gingold, violinist, makes his debut at Aeolian Hall Friday evening, December 10.

At the same time a protest was sent to the Government of Estonia against its order forbidding the Estonian railroad men's union to affiliate with the International Transportworkers' Federation. The International Labor Office was also informed about this case.

On the night of October 31, during the excitement in Rome caused by the news of the latest "attentat" upon the life of the Italian Dictator, a gang of Fascist invaded the branch office of the International Transportworkers' Federation and smashed everything in the place to bits.

The Amsterdam Secretariat of the Transportworkers has requested the Dutch Ambassador in Rome to take steps toward demanding material and moral satisfaction from the Italian Government for the acts of its Black-shirted agents and workers who have not been disturbed in the future. When the branch office was set up last spring at Via Crescenzo 85, in charge of G. Sardelli, a member of the I. T. F. General Council, the Italian Government was formally notified, and through its representative in Holland it assured the International Secretariat that the Rome Bureau would not be molested as long as its activities were within the law. There never had been any complaints about the Bureau on the part of the Italian authorities, so the only reason for the Fascist outburst was general hatred of anything standing for real trade unionism.

A few days before the outrage the Amsterdam Secretariat of the Transportworkers had protested to the Italian Government against the dissolution of the trade union of the street car workers and had notified the International Labor Office of the League of Nations of this violation of the right of labor to organize in its own way.

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A CORRECTION

In The New Leader of November 13, 1926, under the heading "Painters' Probe Balks Drive of Lefts" reference was made to the accountants who audited the records of New York District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, through Local 905; that the accountants were members of the Communist party and that they based their audit upon fragmentary reports and gossip relayed by the accusers, thereby reflecting upon their professional integrity. The attention of The New Leader has been called to the fact that none of the members of the accounting firm of Falk, Dworkin & Co. who conducted the audit are members of the Communist party; and furthermore, that Mr. Falk, who personally took charge of the audit of the accounts, based his findings on the information and facts set forth in the official minutes of the District Council, which minutes contain all the necessary information and financial records in every detail. The reliability of these records was verified by a letter addressed to the District Council, and in response to which the District Council confirmed the authenticity of the minutes as containing all the necessary information, as per the Council's minutes of July 15, 1926, page 3. To correct the statements above referred to, and in justice to the accountants, Messrs. Falk, Dworkin & Co., The New Leader cheerfully sets forth the above facts.

do the work necessary to successfully put them over. All of which was accomplished. In Syracuse the Court House was packed with a capacity crowd of 500, and people turned away because they could not find even standing room. It was the best attended Socialist lecture in ten years, all of which indicates that people will turn out to Socialist Party political meetings and lectures when they are properly advertised. In Rochester we had an audience of 800, the largest since our late and beloved Comrade, Eugene Victor Debs, spoke in the same hall to approximately 1,100 people some four years ago. The attendance at these two meetings disproves the statement made by all too many of our Comrades that "we can't get people out to hear our speakers." People can hardly be expected to attend lectures of which they are not made aware, or if and when, they are told, are informed, "we are going to have a good speaker here on such and such a day but we don't expect many to come, people are not interested in Socialism these days—they are too prosperous, etc." And on top of that express doubt if they themselves will be present, and then, as if to prove that they are right in their gloomy prediction, actually do stay away—at the Rochester meeting the party members present could easily have been counted on the fingers of two hands, the rest of the 800 were "outsiders," many of whom had, perhaps, never before heard a Socialist lecture.

In Comrade Merrill the Socialists of New York State have a capable, sincere, honest, hard-working and courageous Executive Secretary. His appreciation and understanding of conditions and his willingness to co-operate to the limit was of invaluable assistance to me in my work. To him and to such other comrades throughout the State, as Heister, Roth and Mueller, in Buffalo; Cook, Atkinson, Lipman, Favaloro, Hilsdorf, St. Jr. and Weber, in Rochester; S. Kleinman and his son Abe, in Syracuse; Rich, in Oneida; Hungerford, in Elmira; Frye, in Fulton; Manson, in Watertown; Doney and Assman, in Auburn; Newlin, in Utica; Jacobson and family, in Albany; Comerford, in Corland; McDonald, in Poughkeepsie; and many others whose names have slipped my memory as I write, I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for their co-operation and the fine spirit in which it was extended—these comrades are living monuments to the fact that the Socialist Party will grow and prosper and that our cause will ultimately be triumphant.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU IN ROME DESTROYED

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

California

The total official vote for state candidates of the Socialist Party of California, is: for governor, Upton Sinclair, 45,973; lieutenant governor, Lena Morrow Lewis, 56,473; controller, Julius Levitt, 53,673.

Comrade Levitt, national organizer for the Socialist Verband is now in this state holding meetings. Great success is attending his work and the party membership is being built up as the result of his activities.

The state office has been co-operating with the managers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike in helping to raise funds and create interest in the struggle of these workers to prevent this industry from being driven back to old sweat shop conditions.

Responses to the call for funds for the deficit on the campaign fund are coming in slowly. Our readers in California are asked to take note of this deficit and help clear it off.

A concert and entertainment for the benefit of the strikers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to be held in Schottische Rites Auditorium, San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 7.

Illinois

Wm. R. Snow, state secretary, and also organizer for Cook County and Chicago, is getting in touch with the Socialists by visiting them at their homes. He finds that when the Socialists are visited they are ready to pay dues and make contributions, but they have not been active in attending party meetings. Our readers should remember that the big campaign for Chicago should have the support of all Socialists.

New England

The Boston Central Branch started a Sunday afternoon Forum with an excellent meeting. Norman Thomas spoke on the subject of "America, Plutocracy or Democracy?" Thomas's talk, as usual, was stimulating in the highest degree and was attended by a large number who are not Socialists. George E. Roemer will be the second speaker in the forum series on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 3 p. m. at 21 Essex street. His subject is "Labor and Injunctions." Alfred Baker Lewis on "Unemployment Insurance" and Julius Hochman on "Communism in the Trade Unions" are other speakers who will address the forum.

It may be possible to secure Esther Friedman as a speaker in February, with the object of having her give four lectures on labor and Socialist subjects on the same day of four successive weeks in seven different places. Branches which can arrange such a series are asked to write at once to the District Secretary at 21 Essex street, Boston.

James H. Maurer will speak at Ford Hall Forum on Sunday, Dec. 12, and Morris Hillquit on Sunday, Dec. 26. Their speeches will be broadcasted from station WGBZ from 8 to 9 o'clock. This is a rare chance for comrades to tune in and tell their friends to listen for a Socialist speech.

New Jersey

The Socialist vote in New Jersey for Congress show the following: Sixth district, Cox, 422; seventh district, Hubbschmitt, 698; eighth district, Mead, 226; eleventh district, Gunther, 359.

The vote in assembly districts was as follows: Bergen county, 490; Essex, 773; Hudson, 773; Passaic, 541.

Newark
In co-operation with Branch 1, a meeting of all those in Essex county who consider themselves Socialists will be held Monday night, Dec. 13. A brief talk will be made by Rev. S. H. Stille, whose two years' work as State organizer for New York was the talk of the country, and who has just returned from Mexico brimful of information.

The meeting will begin on the minute of 8:30—no admission fee and no collection—at 18 Springfield avenue, 2nd floor, in studio of Dr. Reiss, adjoining his office. It has been some months since we had a meeting of this kind. It is hoped to have one hundred percent attendance.

New York State

Vote in Albany County
An outstanding bright spot in the 1926 State election is the amazing Socialist vote of Albany county. Panken received 1,832 votes in Albany county in 1926 against 586 polled by Thomas in 1924, making an increase in two years of over threefold. The vote for the Socialist Party candidate for Governor in Albany county in preceding elections was as follows: 1910, 457; 1912, 545; 1914, 260; 1916, 333; 1918, 738; 1920, 967; 1922, 785.

August Claessens, candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1926, received 1,879 votes in Albany county.

The State board of canvassers has not reported by counties the vote of parties participating in the 1926 election by virtue of independent nomination petitions. However, the Prohibitionists, with 21,282 votes for their candidate for Governor, did not receive enough to qualify as an official party. The S. L. P. candidate got 3,553, compared with 4,331 in 1924, and the Workers' Communist Party 5,597, compared with 6,335 two years ago, or

less than one-third of its number of petition signers. The Communists had no candidates for Court of Appeals and figures indicate that they voted for the nominees of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York City

The City Executive Committee will meet on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 8:30 p. m. in room 505, People's House, 7 East 15th street.

City Central Committee

The City Central Committee met Dec. 1. The session was opened by Chairman Julius Gerber. Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of Nov. 23 were read and adopted. These minutes contained the following information: Sixteen applications for membership were accepted; the question of radio broadcasting of propaganda talks was deferred to a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee and the report presented to the Secretary of State on campaign income, disbursements and liabilities indicated the following: Total expenditures for the campaign, \$6,504.48; total income through donations, etc., \$6,785.11.

The Executive Committee reported in relation to the organization of forums, membership drives and general educational work that a debate on some important question will be arranged in the near future between Morris Hillquit and some prominent opponent.

Louis Budenz of the Labor Age appeared before the committee in behalf of aid for organization work among the unorganized workers in Bayonne and elsewhere. The delegates reported on activities of their branches, and their reports indicated considerable activity.

Representatives from the Paper Box Makers' Union appeared and appealed for help in their general strike now nine weeks under way.

The Central Committee decided that a general party membership mass meeting should be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, at the People's House Auditorium in conjunction with the National Executive Committee.

Branch Elections

A call is being sent to all branches of Greater New York that new branch officers are to be elected for 1927 and delegates to the new City Central Committee, which will hold its first session on Wednesday, Jan. 5. It is urgent that the branches make every effort to select the best possible comrades as branch officers and see to it that their branches are properly represented on the City Central Committee.

Manhattan

The 6th-8-12 A. D. Branch will hold a Christmas Eve dance on Dec. 24 in the Debs Auditorium. A huge turnout is expected and an enjoyable evening is promised. The Kentuckians, who play at the regular Saturday night dances at the Rand School, will furnish the music. That means a good time is assured. Tickets are \$1 per person and can be obtained at branch headquarters, 137 Avenue B, or at the Rand School and the City Office, Room 505.

Considerable progress is being made for the Sunday morning forum to be conducted by Judge Jacob Panken. This forum will hold its first session on Sunday, Jan. 2. Watch for further announcements.

Harlem branches have held a joint meeting and have appointed a committee to plan educational work to begin early in the New Year.

Bronx

The Bronx County Committee met Dec. 6. The lease for the headquarters at 1167 Boston Road was renewed for two more years; two forums run by Bronx Branches were reported progressing in attendance; it was also reported that quite a number of comrades are active on the Ball Committee and that a considerable sale of tickets and "ads" for the Journal were in evidence. Bronx members are making every effort in visiting organizations to achieve a success for this year's ball. The Jewish Branch reported having elected committees to assist in soliciting "ads" and ticket sales.

Central Branch

Central Branch will hold its monthly dance on Saturday, Dec. 18, at headquarters, 1167 Boston road. At these dances not only the membership gathers for an evening of enjoyment, but members of other branches have come. All are invited. Good music and refreshments are assured.

Jessie Stephen of Great Britain will deliver her first lecture at the Bronx Forum conducted by this branch on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14.

The Forum of Branch No. 7 began its activities last Friday night with the first of a series of lectures by August Claessens on the "Elements of Social Progress." In spite of the inclement weather a fairly good attendance was present.

Plans are being made for an intensive possible organization of a new West Side Branch and a number of enrolled side membership drive culminating in voters' meetings to be addressed by Judge Jacob Panken, August Claessens and others.

Brooklyn

The Forum of the Sixth A. D. to be held on Friday evening, will begin its work on Jan. 7. Esther Friedman has been engaged for a series of lectures during January. Jessie Stephen will continue the work with another series of talks. Watch for further announcements.

Enrolled voters meetings are being planned in the territory of the 23d A. D. and the Ninth and 16th A. D. A successful attempt has been made to organize a new English-speaking

branch in the Boro Park Section of the Ninth and 16th A. D. A public meeting will be held within two weeks in the Bensonhurst section of the 18th A. D. The 23d A. D. branch is progressing splendidly. This branch is conducting one of the best attended forums in New York City at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Friday evenings. On Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, at 7:30 p. m., the Brooklyn comrades will celebrate their year's activity with an entertainment, luncheon and dance at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Tickets are \$1.

Second A. D.

The Second A. D. announces that the building fund drive is now open to raise \$7,000 to put up a new brick building in place of the small wooden building which has outlived its usefulness. Owing to the wonderful campaign the membership in both the branch and the Yipsels has doubled.

The Jewish Daily Forward has also promised to help when it makes its budget in January.

The Educational Committee announces that it will hold lectures in East New York, Brownsville, East Flatbush, Canarsie and Kings Highway. The first date is to be Friday night, Jan. 7, at Public School 174 in East New York. Henry Sapkowitz, campaign manager in the last election, is making arrangements for speakers and will ask August Claessens, executive secretary, or Judge Panken, as the first speaker.

Queens

"Announcement of the lecture on 'Russia and Its Possibilities,' to be delivered by Judge Jacob Panken in Odd Fellows' Hall, 160th (North Washington) street and Ninetieth avenue (Grove street), Jamaica, Sunday evening, Dec. 12, has aroused much interest in that section of Queensboro and a full house is expected. The lecture by Judge Panken will open a series of Sunday night lectures arranged by the Jamaica Lecture Forum backed by Workmen's Circle 22d and Branch Jamaica.

Yipseldom

WITH THE CIRCLES

St. Louis, Mo.
As is typical of St. Louis in all activities, they have entered the Organization Fund Drive with determination and zeal. Contribution lists have been prepared, and the entertainment committee is working on a big affair in benefit of the fund.

New York City

We have a promise from Comrade Goodman, secretary of the Y. P. S. L. of Greater New York that work is under way toward topping the goal by December 21. He also tells us that a surprise awaits the circles. We'll here more about that next week.

Fitchburg, Mass.

One blow is going to make the quota in Fitchburg. The Drive Committee, headed by Comrade Waaramaa, has completed arrangements for dedicating the Annual Yipsel Ball returns entirely to the drive. The party local has co-operated further by contributing the use of the hall and building. December 16 is the day selected for the affair. While the ball is expected to net more than the quota, which, incidentally, is the second largest assigned to any circle in the country, contribution lists are also in circulation.

Jersey City, N. J.

The Jersey City Circle is the first to report reaching its full quota in the drive. The work is now in the second week and still going strong. The committee has adopted the contribution list for raising the fund.

National Office

The drive is nearing the end, and from what reports we have had of the activities of the various circles, it will be the success we had so hoped for. As soon as the returns are completed, and the National Executive Committee holds its next meeting, the actual organization campaign for the winter will start. There is no fear of this important work being neglected any further, as we will now have the necessary funds to make a substantial start. Furthermore, the usual difficulties experienced by the circles in sending delegates to the national convention will be forgotten, as the success of the drive will make it possible for the national office to meet the expenses. This latter depends upon the showing of the circles, of course.

The request is made again that the circles get their weekly report in on the drive progress so that returns are known as soon as possible. The drive will be over December 22, and we hope that on that day all circles will send a telegram to the national office stating the amount collected.

Minutes of the National Executive Committee meeting were mailed to all circles last week. Please make immediate notification if your copy was not received.

SPECIAL APPEAL

This is the first time in the history of the reorganized Y. P. S. L. that the league has conducted a drive for funds. The money is wanted now, when the future stands before us more promising than ever before, without badly for a special purpose. Every dollar collected will be used to defray expenses of actual organization and educational work. The Y. P. S. L. has no debts, nor has it any money until you help. Give your contribution to the local Y. P. S. L. representatives, or send your check to the national office, Y. P. S. L., 23 Townsend street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Bronx Circle 3, Juniors

At the meeting on Dec. 3 Harry Davis was elected Vice-Organizer and delegate to the City Convention of the

Juniors. The Social Welfare or public speaking group, whose members come largely from this circle, met after the meeting and gave short resume of each chapter in Scott Nearing's booklet "The Coal Question." This group met for the first time this season and the results were very encouraging. New members discovered that they are capable of expressing themselves in a convincing way before an audience. This work is interesting and important. Similar groups should be formed in all circles.

Circle 4, Seniors

Ben Goodman was presented the application for a charter at the meeting of Circle 4 on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5. On Dec. 12, a discussion of the Mexican situation will be held.

Bialy Circle 13

Bialy Circle will hold its first annual banquet and reunion on Dec. 13, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum in room 401. One hundred members and friends have been invited. Circle 2 and 7 will be represented while Ben Goodman, Executive Secretary will represent the city office.

The circle is preparing for a dance and carnival at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Dec. 31, New Year's Eve.

A joint meeting of Circle 13 and 2 was held last Sunday at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Henry Sapkowitz, Brooklyn's most popular Yipsel, was elected chairman and George Berkowitz secretary. The dance was discussed and Sapkowitz suggested that a committee be selected to arrange joint meetings of the nine senior and junior circles of Brownsville to start a systematic propaganda and organize Yipsel circles in the unorganized districts. It was passed.

Junior Yipsels

The Junior Central Committee is meeting Saturday Dec. 11, 8 p. m., at the Rand School. Very important meeting—all delegates kindly attend!

Circle 6, Juniors, is not meeting this Friday evening, due to the fact that Circle 6, Seniors, is running a dance that evening. The next meeting will be held Friday Dec. 17, at 62 East 106th Street.

At the last meeting Circle 11, Juniors, elected officers for the next three months. They are: Organizer, Mae Drucker; Educational Director, Sidney Goldfinger; Secretary, Samuel Isman; Athletic and Social Director, B. Martin Stregack; Librarian, Irving Znaida.

LECTURE CALENDAR

MANHATTAN

Sunday, December 12, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie Stephen, "The Progress of Socialism in Great Britain." 204 East Broadway; auspices Socialist Party, First and Second Assembly Districts.

Sunday, December 12, 8:30 p. m.—August Claessens, "What About Selfishness?" (second lecture of the series on "Human Nature in Social Problems"). 137 Avenue B; auspices Young People's Socialist League, Circle Eight.

BRONX

Friday, December 10, 8:30 p. m.—August Claessens, "Social Forces" (second lecture of the series on "The Elements of Social Progress"). 4216 Third avenue, corner Tremont avenue; auspices Tremont Educational Forum.

Tuesday, December 14, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie Stephen, "Ramsay MacDonald—His Life and Work." 1167 Boston road, near 167th street; auspices Bronx Forum.

BROOKLYN

Friday, December 10, 8:30 p. m.—James Ouel, "A Basis for American Socialism." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street; auspices Socialist Party 23rd Assembly District. December 17 Esther Friedman will lecture on "The Changing Social Order."

QUEENS

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City
Telephone Stuyvesant 6885

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	United States	To Foreign Countries
One Year	\$2.00	\$2.00
Six Months	1.25	1.50
Three Months	.75	1.00

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand, it is a vehicle for the expression of opinion on both sides of the question. Contributors are requested to write on 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 11, 1926

THE NEEDLE TRADES

THAT light is breaking in the ranks of the cloakmakers is evident not only by the revulsion of feeling by members but in the resignation of a number of active spirits in Foster's Trade Union Educational League. The latter organization has educated better than it anticipated. We have had a costly experiment of direction of a strike by Communists and those who accepted the leadership of Communists. It is a terrible price the members have paid, a price paid in money, in a settlement less favorable than could have been obtained on the basis of the Governor's Commission, in an industry more demoralized than ever, and in a perilous position for the union.

The general revulsion of feeling in the union over this tragedy is all to the good. It promises emancipation from the parasite that has sucked the substance of the union and brought it near disaster. No other results could be expected of the tactics of Foster and Company. It is the first time in American history that an outside organization has reached into the union, organized its partisans, drilled them, instructed them, and directed them as to their actions in the union. The result is a strike in New York directed by a Communist committee in Chicago, directed by theoreticians, some of them knowing no more about the ladies' garment industry than a cow does about Saturn's rings.

This is not dual unionism, we are told. No. It is something infinitely worse. Dual unionism draws fanatic utopians out of the union. Outside of the union they may bark and snarl but do no harm. When they stay inside we have a case of dual allegiance. In the present instance we have a trade union engaged in a battle with the employing class. For honest members of the union and regardless of political beliefs it is a struggle for material betterment. For the organized clique it is a struggle for power in the union. For the members, all resources should be mobilized to beat the employers. For the Communists all resources should be used to strengthen their organization.

We have never had this in the unions before and it will wreck any trade union that submits to it very long. A strike is not waged for Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Communists, Protestants, Catholics or Zionists. It is waged for the whole group of workers. Had each political and religious group mentioned above followed the Communist example the union would today be torn into a thousand fragments and each of them has as much right to follow a separate course as the Communists have. But having this right they know that it would be a crime against the union and all that it stands for to follow the criminal course of Foster's followers. It is because all the other political and religious groups stood together against this exotic menace that there is any union left at all and any hope of recovering lost ground.

Yet in the presence of the disaster they have brought, Foster's league announces that it will hold a national conference of its shock troops in the needle trades in New York City January 1 and 2. Families of union members are today suffering privation because of the dual allegiance brought into the union by this league and now it is proposed to rub salt into gaping wounds. The measureless insolence of this proposal is amazing. Its sponsors might at least have the grace to beg forgiveness of their victims. Instead of this they have the impudence to gather at the scene of their bungling and propose further meddling in the union.

However, light is breaking and sanity is returning. The membership should take control and forever prohibit the practices that have so nearly brought ruin. The Communists are desperate. They lost half their membership last year through a stupid plan of organizing as "nuclei." Their own publications admit heavy losses. They have tiny fragments in a few other large cities but practically no influence. They are chagrined at the results of their own leadership in New York which is now waning. They want to recover it and will leave no obstacle in their way. But the tide is against them. It remains for the membership who have suffered to select capable and efficient men of experience to guide the union to complete recovery and to eliminate the fungus that has brought discouragement and almost disaster.

FAIRY TALES

A. J. COOK of the British Miners' Federation declared to the Congress of Red Trade Unions in Moscow that "a revolutionary situation now exists in England" because the members of the British unions are ready to fight "not only for wages but also for revolution, and revolution

not only in Great Britain but also on the Continent."

This is typical of the fairy tales which inspire those who rule Russia. They want this sort of thing and they are given what they want. They resent being given anything else. If Cook told them that there was no hope of the type of revolution that they want he would be regarded with suspicion. From all parts of the world pilgrims travel to Moscow and unload their fairy tales which are accepted as children accept Santa Claus.

A few months before the Labor Government fell in England an American exponent of these fairy tales told his audience that the British Labor Party had its last chance. Unless it socialized England the Labor Party would fall, it would decline in prestige, and the Communist movement would replace the Labor Party. We answered that the Labor Party would not socialize England because it could not, that the Labor Government would fall, that the Labor Party would not suffer, and that Communism would make no headway in England.

Events have verified our view. In a general election today the Labor Party would come back stronger than it was when it was ousted. Fairy tales may amuse children but Socialists have the disagreeable habit of arguing on the basis of reality. That is why they are not liked in certain quarters.

PARTY BUILDING

RECORDS of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party for several weeks show that Socialist voters are applying for membership in the party. Most of these applications come without solicitation and some are voluntary.

This is very encouraging for it is further evidence of the growth of the organized Socialist movement in New York City. Readers who have watched the party page of The New Leader for several weeks will also observe that some branches are responding to the opportunity by organizing drives to increase the party membership.

This is all to the good but it is not enough. Other branches can do the same and it is certain that some consistent and persistent work in getting new members will bring good results. The lecture forums, of which an increasing number is reported, are doing good work and these will serve to bring in new members.

We want to urge another important phase of party building. The New Leader is the largest and the most expensive Socialist weekly the party has ever published. It is by no means on a paying basis. The circulation is by no means what it should be and what it can be with the hearty co-operation of the branches. We earnestly appeal to the branches and our readers, and especially those in charge of forums, to have The New Leader at every meeting. The New Leader will help you in your work and you can help it. Your aid is urgent. Why not start a competition in subscriptions? Try it.

This is intended for readers in other states as much as it is for New York. The Socialist vote is the basis for a growing organized Socialist movement. This is yours for a little work. Do that work well!

CASUISTS

IT is interesting that on the same day that the press carried the news that Commissioner of Education Graves had dismissed the appeal of the American Civil Liberties Union for the use of a high school for a public meeting that Major Charles of the American Defense Society expounded his theory of free discussion. He declared that it is time that "we stopped the bootlegging of fictitious and wrong doctrine over this country."

That is the issue as defined by one section of our ruling classes. But who subscribes to "wrong doctrine?" The Democrat says that the Republican does; the Republican says that the Democrat does; the Socialist says that both do. There is no end to the conflict of opinion in politics, religion, science, economics and every other field of human thought. Charles either assumes that there is a general agreement as to what is "wrong doctrine" or insists that his views alone are right.

Now if he attempted to prove the first assumption he would write himself down a fool. There is no such general agreement. He is therefore compelled to assert that his views are right and that all others should be denied a hearing. This is actually what he does. He hasn't the courage to say that all other opinions should be suppressed by the police but that is what he means.

It is precisely because opinions differ so widely that a free field for all is essential. The only other alternative is for each of the states to define by statute law what is "wrong doctrine" and prohibit the advocacy of anything else. When we do that we will be on a mental level with Major Charles and will march back to the Middle Ages.

The decision of Commissioner Graves is an approach to the same view. If no "controversial" questions are to be discussed in the public schools they should be closed to all meetings. No lecture can be given because in every audience will be found a variety of opinions on the subject. Those who hold otherwise are casuists who fear discussion of anything except what they themselves believe.

Money

Lay aside your reading,
No time for that;
Reading makes your blood thin
And your heart fat.

Be done with dreaming now,
Be wide awake;
Your eyes must be blue steel,
And sharp for my sake.

Put away your loving,
Be on your guard;
Make your desire like iron,
And your heart as hard.

JOHN A. HOLMES IN "PALMS."

The News of the Week

A Message of Piety and Piffle

President Coolidge's message declares the State of the Union to be "one of general peace and prosperity." It is, if you overlook those who are not prosperous, especially the farmers, about 2,000 farmers and their wives, representing 1,000,000 farm families, are meeting in Chicago as this message appears to consider relief from economic distress. Add to these other items regarding the hard lot of many workers reported in recent issues of The New Leader and we know for whom Coolidge speaks. He offers three things to the farmers. One is words, the second is words, and the third is words. Investors in the merchant marine will get something more substantial in the form of "trade routes to be ultimately transferred to private ownership and operation." Our Grand Dukes of Industry also find in Coolidge an affectionate Santa Claus. They will get all the tariff walls they want. As for the Philippines, rubber is the big consideration and Coolidge will let the rubber dukes know what he can do for them later on. In the meantime they must be patient. Coolidge observes that the twelve-hour day is almost "entirely unknown" in the industries. He might have added, in spite of injunctions by Republican and Democratic judges and solely due to the sacrifices of the organized working class. He notes that we are regarded as a Shylock abroad and answers that "We never had a larger foreign trade than at the present time." The customary note of piety follows this boast in the statement that through "emancipation from things that are material we broaden our dominion over the things that are spiritual." "Well, many of us are emancipated from possession of material things. Our grand dukes have seen to that."

A busy week in Europe. Following a slight setback in the general elections of Dec. 2, the Danish Socialist Government, headed by Theodor Stauning, quit and is likely to be succeeded by a Liberal Cabinet supported by the Conservatives. The minority Socialist Cabinet came into power after big Socialist gains in the elections of April 11, 1924, and during its life managed to bring Danish currency back to par and put through considerable progressive legislation, including a big cut in the military forces. It was fighting for a capital levy to relieve the hardships being endured by the workers and small farmers as the result of the economic

Danish Labor Cabinet Quits

Oil, piety and imperialism make an interesting combination against Mexico. Adolfo de la Huerta, whose ill-starred attempt at revolution a few years ago was suppressed with little effort, hovers near the Mexican border and openly talks of war against Calles. He makes a bid for ecclesiastical support in a statement issued to the press. In New York, William D. Guthrie presents a legal opinion of the status of the church in the Mexican controversy at the request of Cardinal Hayes. He presents plenty of evidence to show that many provisions of Mexican law would "be held by American courts to be unconstitutional." What a discovery! He could just as well have shown the same thing about the laws of England, France, Belgium, Germany and other countries. The only conclusion to be drawn from Guthrie's statement is that Mexico has no right to enact legislation that is not in harmony with the American Constitution! Astonishing as this reasoning is, he advises against the support of intervention in

crisis, largely due to the rise in the exchange value of the Danish crown from 18 to 26 cents, but it lost the support of its Radical allies when it came to giving more aid to the unemployed and Premier Stauning resolved to appeal to the country. Unintelligent discontent with the genuine troubles afflicting the masses was reflected at the polls, as the Socialists and the so-called Liberals and Conservatives each won two. The Radicals lost four. The new Folketing is made up as follows: Socialists, 53; Radicals, 16; Liberals, 46; Conservatives, 30; Justice Party, 2; Schleswig Germans, 1. While it does continue to reorganize Italy by taxing bachelors for the benefit of indigent mothers and needy children and raving against birth control, his treaty with Albania promising all sorts of protection to the Government of that little Balkan nation created so much hard feelings in Yugoslavia that Foreign Minister Ninotchich, and his Cabinet have resigned as a gesture. On the western front France was rumored to be "mobilizing" in order to be ready to seize possible Fascist border raiders. At home Premier Poincaré faced the difficult problem of elevating the franc without bringing on the usual economic crisis, with wholesale unemployment, etc. In Poland Pilsudski was menaced on the right by an organization of Polish Fascists, headed by Roman Dmowski, a super "patriot."

Water Power Commission propose to turn over to the Aluminum Trust "nine-tenths" of the State's water power resources to private interests, to quote Governor Smith. We have often disagreed with Governor Smith, but we can support him heartily on this issue. It is an amazing grab. It is estimated that the deal means \$250,000 a year to private interests in return for which the State would be tossed a \$720 bone each year. Incidentally, we may remark that this situation provides a forceful answer to those who say that fortunes cannot be created by law. American history is littered by just such legislation which has spawned millionaires by the score. In Washington, Doheny and Fall are on trial for indulging in a little legal magic having for its object the showering of Doheny with at least \$100,000,000, which is his own estimate of the prospective loot. The commissioners who propose to give their signatures to the grab are to go out of office in a few weeks, and they know that after January 1 the Governor will be associated with power politics, and their action is intended to fix the policy of the incoming administration. It is a unique example of "lame ducks" in politics, and even some Republicans are aghast at its stupidity. Congressman Fish, Jr., objects. He declares that "if such action is taken by the Republican members, who control the commission, it will be a serious blunder and will come back to plague us for years to come." A more glaring example of an organized group of capitalists using office-holders to increase their fortunes has rarely been seen, even in this country.

Oil and Piety In United Front

As we go to press news comes that the commission has decided to take no action.

Mexico, not because it would be unjust, but because it would be inexpedient. He believes that it would react against people of his faith. Meantime, Peter Collins is in the field for the Knights of Columbus, agitating against Mexico while that organization circulates literature to show that the Mexican government is a tool of Moscow that it is a despotism; that all the civil rights known to modern nations are crushed under the iron heel. This propaganda overreaches the mark and no human being of normal intelligence will accept it. It is interesting that at the moment when the Koo Koo decline, the K. of C. invites them out of their retreat by this sort of campaign.

Looters of Power Sources

A few weeks before they pass out of office the members of the State Water Power Commission propose to turn over to the Aluminum Trust "nine-tenths" of the State's water power resources to private interests, to quote Governor Smith. We have often disagreed with Governor Smith, but we can support him heartily on this issue. It is an amazing grab. It is estimated that the deal means \$250,000 a year to private interests in return for which the State would be tossed a \$720 bone each year. Incidentally, we may remark that this situation provides a forceful answer to those who say that fortunes cannot be created by law. American history is littered by just such legislation which has spawned millionaires by the score. In Washington, Doheny and Fall are on trial for indulging in a little legal magic having for its object the showering of Doheny with at least \$100,000,000, which is his own estimate of the prospective loot. The commissioners who propose to give their signatures to the grab are to go out of office in a few weeks, and they know that after January 1 the Governor will be associated with power politics, and their action is intended to fix the policy of the incoming administration. It is a unique example of "lame ducks" in politics, and even some Republicans are aghast at its stupidity. Congressman Fish, Jr., objects. He declares that "if such action is taken by the Republican members, who control the commission, it will be a serious blunder and will come back to plague us for years to come." A more glaring example of an organized group of capitalists using office-holders to increase their fortunes has rarely been seen, even in this country.

THE CHATTER BOX

Wall Street Sings a Tune

There is silver in Sonora,
There is laughter in Durango,
Love and peace in Coahuila,
From Nogales to Potosi,
From Tepic to Vera Cruz,
They are making things too rosy,
—And there is no time to lose.

There is oil in Tamaulipas;
There is treasure in Sinaloa;
There is only blood to stop us;
—On to Mexico.

There is only flesh to keep us
From the treasure of the Toltecs;
We have steel and lead to reap us
All the riches of the Aztecs;
We have editors and papers;
We have ink and brush and pen
To send our youth through capers
On the battlefields again.

There is silver in Sonora,
There is oil in rich Tampico;
We will furnish phrase and aura;
—On to Mexico.

There has always been a tendency among radicals to pick out a Secretary of State, or a President, or an Attorney General, and make him the scapegoat for any overt act against decency or humanity. Particularly when the document or the speech bears his personal signature or utterance. This habit is a pernicious one. First, in that it gives historical weight to a nincompoop, and secondly, in that it helps belaud what is sometimes a tremendous issue, with the haze of dull personality. Selecting Secretary Kellogg and his recent note to President Calles of Mexico, as directly responsible for what may lead to a vicious era of bloodshed between two nations, is garlanding that Republican job holder with unearned wreaths of popular notice. The same doubt that hovers about the authorship of President Coolidge's manifestoes is as obviously present whenever our Secretary of State unloads a barrage of literary effusions. It is small news these days to be even satirical about the mental and literary proficiency of our present administrators. Even as Tammany Hall waited with peevish and impatient nerves for the end of the term that "Red Mike" Hylan embellished as New York City's Mayor, so wait the more intelligent moguls of American industry for the Coolidge finale. Stupid as the electorate may have been in voting for the present incumbents, there is such a thing as a lower level of stupidity. This the Americans are beginning to perceive. And the net result in the next election may be a blind nerve toward booze, or some other unforeseen and irrelevant issue. This the big business blokes are a bit worried about, and so even they are becoming more open in their disrespect for the once saintly Cal. What Cal and Kellogg will do about the Mexican oil and mine issue should in no way be laid to them personally. They are only the radio announcers for Station WSBM—(Wall Street Money Bags). The program is being prepared and their preliminary remarks all written out for them. So it should behoove us radicals to keep personalities out, and bawl out at the great banks, bankers and corporate interests who are seeking to perpetuate, with the blood of America's youth, what was originally procured from prostrate Mexico by flagrant fraud.

The great task ahead of all of the woefully disorganized progressive elements in these States must be to prevent what will soon seem like war between us and Mexico. Jingoism is always with us. The old "up and at 'em" spirit is a bit down now, but hardly out. The tabloids and the conservative sheets, the movies and the radio are ready instruments in the hands of the Yankee Doodlers. The war statutes and the jails wait in the offing for all dissenters against this national hate industry. And yet, we must never allow the hounds of battle

out of their filthy kennels without great protest. However we differ over our own philosophies, however distracted we may have become over our own dreams and methods for their fulfillment, this menacing reality must find us on common ground. Congressmen, Senators, editors and preachers must be written to in millions of personal notes from the common people. A campaign of this nature must be immediately organized and the work done quickly and thoroughly. Every radical publication, every progressive rostrum must be utilized for protest against war with Mexico, attacking the policy of the Republican Party and Wall Street in clear and unambiguous words, and thoroughly ignoring the manikins who are just the official spouters of the higher ups. This must be done now—and without stint. Or there will be war, bloody and unholy war, sooner than we dream.

Open-Eyed

Oh! I have died these many moons ago,
And this, my sombre shadow, walks the earth;
And mingles in the marts, where hollow mirth
Provokes the hearts and minds of those who go
Their futile, fleshy way, nor care to know
That finer souls in labor pains give birth
To beauty's breath of triumph. What are these worth,
Your pale-pink pleasures and your shoddy show?

And yet, my sorrowed soul, shut not your eyes
To shield your tear-stained sight from grosser things,
I would see all that I might yet be free;
I would learn all that I might yet be wise,
For Wisdom, in its flight, on mighty wings,
Soars over Art towards equanimity.

DAVID MARKOWITZ.

Love's Message

The night is growing late:
I sit planning to write to you,
My beloved,
But I fear that you may not understand.

Then, 'mid the hazy mists
Of my dreaming
I feel the earth slipping away
Beneath my feet:
I fall asleep with the pen
Fast in my hand.

Night moves on,
I awake, with the message of love
Still in my heart.

Ray G.

Always we chuckled at the heaviness and morbidity of the Rawlsian drama and literature, what with Gogol, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorki, Tolstoy, Lermontov, and Artshabaf. We hope that our spelling these names will not offend the usual heavy thinkers whose criticism is always as rigid along correct spelling as they are atrocious in pronouncing the President's Americanese. Always we hoped for a rift in their inorganic gloom, their psychic desolation, the hopelessness of their self-commiseration. We are indeed curious to see a drama of the present day Soviet Russia. Or to read a novel written by one of their ultra-moderns. What is really the low-down on the present moment in Moscow and Saratov? If a play comes we hope Eva Le Gallienne and her admirable troupe of Repertory Players will get the first crack at its production here. Recently we actually bought tickets at the old 14th Street Theatre and saw, Tchekov's 1901 "Three Sisters." The spouse and we came away with full eyes and hearts. We had really forgotten Old Russia by now. We might have never recalled it had a mediocre group of players presented the play. We have nothing but congratulations and gratitude for Miss Le Gallienne's work as "Mascha," her direction of the play, and the all around splendid work of the cast. We're rooting for Repertory from now on.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

Modern Morality

OLD morals are broken, old ideals are dead. Our literature reflects the change in chafing colors of its revolt. In "The World of William Clissold," "Jarnegan" and "A Hard Boiled Virgin" the rapidity of this change is pictured. It is a freedom of attitude toward sex that has been achieved in these novels. The decadence of the family, which "The World of William Clissold" also attests and which in individual reaction "Jarnegan" illustrates, may be detected, in diluted form, in Dorothy Canfield's "Her Son's Wife" (Harcourt Brace, \$2.00) and Rose Macaulay's "Crew Train" (Boni Liveright, \$2.00). The unhappy marital life in the novels in the one instance of Ralph and the other of Denham, is due to conditions that are inevitable in the present relationship of husband and wife. In Louis Bromfield's "Early Autumn" and Ellen Glasgow's "The Romantic Comedians" (Doubleday-Page, \$2.50), the growth of the new morality, is reflected in the conflict of the old generation with the new. "Early Autumn" (Stokes Co., \$2.00) is an effective picture of "the last of the Puritans," the fading of family life and family virtue, the disintegration of the negative attributes of the old order. It certainly can be said without exaggeration that both "Early Autumn" and "The Romantic Comedians" reflect the decay of the family as a social form, the weakening of the old conceptions and the disappearance of the old virtues.

"The Hard Boiled Virgin" (Boni Liveright, \$2.50) by its very title sounds the keynote of the new era. When one recalls Disraeli's sub-titling his "Young Duke," "a moral tale though gay" we were in the presence of a period that breathed of stiffness and convention. "The Immoral Revolution" of the 1890's with its "Stella Maris" of Symonds and "Barber of Gray," its phallic symbolism of Beardsley and mischievous subtlety of Beerbohm, began the break from the old mores. Today insinuation has been replaced by exhibitionism—as, for instance, in "Many Marriages of Anderson."

In "The Hard Boiled Virgin," Frances Newman has utilized a method that is fresh if not novel, arresting if not impressive. Her style possesses a cleverness that is inviting at first, but which grows a little wearisome with the accumulation of chapters that are paragraphs and paragraphs that are chapters. The novel is without dramatic force or denouement. In a sense it falls within the same southern genre of "The Romantic Comedians," only its manner is more scintillating, its approach more studied and subtle. In the quiet motion of its episodes, the reader can detect the slow change of morality that has overtaken our age. These quotations afford a glimpse at the style and an appreciation of the flavor of the novel:

"Her mother had told her that a woman must always persuade a man to talk about the subject he is interested in, and since her mother had never suspected that Katharine Faraday might ever be interested in any subject a man could be interested in, she had told her that a woman must always expect to be bored.

"When the curtains closed on the last bowing line, she was still wondering why men can ask girls to dance with them and to marry them, and if it is because girls can have babies and men cannot.

"When she sat across a little table from George Faraday and drank three sips of water and discussed her most fashionable subjects while he drank two large cocktails, she was not surprised that he did not even offer her one of his cherries, and she did not suspect either the social or the biological soundness of his demonstration that southern gentlemen consider alcoholic beverages unsuited to the fragile organisms which are capable of nothing more energetic than producing twelve babies."

There are situations that amuse, in particular one with "America's most carbolic critic" who reminds one of the vulnerable Mr. Mencken. But even to this critic Katharine Faraday will not bequeath her virginity which is saved for the dream of Philip Cobb. As a fragile mirror of our changing morality, the novel is delicate, if evanescent thing. Unimportant, it is nevertheless not unbrilliant. As a contribution to the new literature of a new world, it is but an infinitesimal flash.

Lefkowitz Joins List

Of Speakers at Dinner

To Be Given by Labor Age

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers' Union, penalized by the New York Board of Education for his union activities, will discuss the difficulties in the way of further labor advance on the industrial field at the dinner given by "Labor Age" at Yorkville Casino on next Tuesday evening, December 14.

In addition to Lefkowitz, the following speakers will give ten-minute talks on what labor is facing at the present time: James H. Maurea, president, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Robert W. Dunn, author, "American Foreign Investments" and "The Labor Spy"; H. H. Broach, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Louis Francis Budenz, editor "Labor Age," and Arthur V. Cook, British Transport Workers' Union and Independent Labor Party.

Following the speakers there will be a discussion from the floor. A. J. Muste, of Brookwood, will act as chairman.